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A HISTORY

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

BUTLER COUNTY,

OHIO,

vol. 2

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND SKETCHES

OF ITS

REPRESENTATIVE MEN AND PIONEERS.



WESTERN BIOGRAPHICAL PUBLISHING CO.,
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wood Cemetery, where they now rest beside those of his wife, who survived him thirty years. William Morey, his son, and the father of Henry Lee Morey, was the third child of the family. He was united in marriage with Derexa Whitcomb on the 6th of May, 1824, in Yankeetown, now Somerville, in this county.

Derexa Morey, whose maiden name was Whitcomb, was descended from Puritan stock. Her ancestors came to this country from England about 1630, and are supposed to have come from Dorsetshire, in the ship *Mary and John*, which sailed from Plymouth, in England, and landed in what is now Boston Harbor, on the 30th of May of 1630, after a voyage of seventy days. One of their descendants, Colonel Asa Whitcomb, was a revenue officer in colonial times, and others of the family have won distinction in the various walks of life. One branch of this stock removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, from which is descended Anthony Whitcomb, the father of Derexa Whitcomb. A brother of Anthony was the father of James Whitcomb, at one time commissioner of the land office, twice elected governor of the State of Indiana, and later a United States senator from that State.

Anthony Whitcomb came to Ohio from the State of Vermont about the year 1815, and settled in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, then a small town, where he soon after died, leaving Lucy Whitcomb, his widow, and six children, two sons and four daughters. Lucy Whitcomb afterwards married again, and moved to Preble County, in this State, taking her family with her, where she died on the 5th of October, 1821, in the forty-eighth year of her age. Derexa here met William Morey, with whom she was united in marriage on the 6th of May, 1824. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom survive, seven sons and three daughters. During the war of the Rebellion four of their sons served in the Union army.

William Morey died on the 8th of June, 1872, in the seventy-first year of his age. In early life he learned and carried on the business of a hatter, but afterwards embraced mercantile pursuits, and later turned his attention to agriculture, which he followed for the remainder of his life. While engaged in the hating business he visited the city of New Orleans to purchase a stock of furs, and there first became acquainted with the institution of slavery, and saw its practical workings. His strong sense of right revolted at its enormities, and made him look with abhorrence upon the system. He returned to his home a radical abolitionist, which he continued openly to be until the day of his death. During the period of fierce agitation of the slavery question he lived upon one of the lines of the underground railroad, and was known as a friend of the black man.

In early life he united with the Universalist Church, of which he continued a faithful member until his death. He was the strong friend of temperance, his voice being

always against the liquor traffic, as also against the use of tobacco. His wife survived him five years, dying on the third day of July, 1877, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She was buried in Greenwood Cemetery by the side of her husband and children. In her early womanhood she united with the Universalist Church, in which faith she continued throughout life. She was a woman of bright intellect, thoughtful, patient, and self-denying, always ready to relieve the wants of the needy. On the 12th of July, 1879, Matella Morey Druley, the youngest child of William and Derexa Morey, died in the thirty-first year of her age, being the first death among their children for more than thirty years.

Henry Lee Morey attended the common schools of Butler and Preble Counties until 1856, when he was sent to the Morning Sun Academy to prepare for college. Two years later he entered Miami University. The war breaking out, he enlisted in the University Rifles, at Oxford, on the day after the fall of Fort Sumpter. This company was united with the Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, and was active in the campaign of Western Virginia. At the expiration of this service, he enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and helped to recruit and organize that regiment at Camp McLean, near Lockland, Hamilton County. On the completion of the organization, he was elected a second lieutenant, and served with his regiment to the close of the war, being successively promoted to the positions of first lieutenant and captain, being senior captain of his regiment at the close of its term. His regiment went from Camp McLean, in January, 1862, into Western Virginia, and in its campaigns marched over all the ranges of mountains into Eastern Virginia. He took part in the battles of Monterey, Franklin, Shaw's Ridge, McDowell, Strausburgh, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, second Bull Run, Albemarle, and Chancellorsville in Virginia; Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Fort Gregg, and in the siege of Fort Sumpter (under General Quincy A. Gilmore), in South Carolina; and Camp Baldwin and Gainesville, Florida. He commanded his company in every action after Monterey. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville, and confined in Libby Prison, in Richmond, and was exchanged with the last lot of officers previous to the suspension of the cartel.

After the war he studied law, graduating at the Indianapolis Law College, and settling in Hamilton in the Spring of 1867, where he has ever since remained. He is a Mason, having become a Past Master, and has advanced through the council and chapter degrees. He has lately become a Knight Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and member of the Royal Arcanum. He has always affiliated with the Universalist Church, and for ten years has been superintendent of its Sunday-school in Hamilton.

On the 25th of April, 1865, he was married to Mary



M. Campbell, who died July 1, 1867. February 26, 1873, he married Ella R. Campbell, sister of his first wife, and daughter of William H. Campbell, late State senator, and granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Campbell, who is still living in Franklin, Warren County, in her ninety-seventh year.

He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and has remained in the active practice of his profession in the city of Hamilton ever since, until the last session of Congress, during which time he grew in popular favor, until he attained a leading place at the bar, and rapidly developed those elements so essential to a good lawyer. Of sterling integrity, fearless in his professional duties, of correct judgment, quick and decisive, keen and discriminating, energetic and persistent, clear and comprehensive, he is true and fair to his client, honest with the court, and candid with the jury. As a counselor, he is frank and safe; as a pleader, terse and concise; as a jurist, logical and forcible, and as an advocate, eloquent and persuasive.

In his political career Mr. Morey has been remarkably successful. He is a Republican, devoted to his party, proud of its history, and thoroughly believing in its principles, but always courteous to his political opponents. In 1871 he was elected solicitor of the city of Hamilton, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Vance, and was shortly afterwards re-elected for a full term. In the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Butler County largely by his personal popularity, defeating his Democratic competitor, whose party was over two thousand in the majority.

In 1875 he was a candidate for State senator in the district composed of Butler and Warren Counties, and although running largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated. In 1880 he was nominated for Congress in this district by the Republicans. He received the nomination on July 28th, at the convention in Morrow, upon the three hundred and sixty-seventh ballot, after a protracted and close contest. He was triumphantly elected, receiving one thousand and twenty-eight majority over General Durbin Ward, the Democratic nominee. His career during the first session of that Congress was so highly satisfactory to his constituents, that on July 13, 1882, by his party at its convention in Lebanon, Ohio, he was renominated by acclamation.

In his official acts he keeps in line with the Republicans on party questions, but in his relation with his constituents and in his zealous and devoted care of their interests he makes no distinction, treating all alike. He is affable and genial, courteous and kind, attentive and industrious, with wonderful capacity for details, efficient, of broad views, and patriotic. In his capacity as a private citizen, he is generous, sympathetic, neighborly and obliging, active and enterprising, successful and influential; and has done much for the growth and development of the city of Hamilton and Butler County,

and has always been the friend and advocate of all valuable public improvements looking to the prosperity of the people.

J. E. MOREY.

James Ellwood Morey was born in Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, on the third day of April, 1845. He is the son of William and Derexa Morey, and is the thirteenth child in a family of fourteen children, of whom nine were sons and five daughters. His childhood and youth were spent in the ordinary duties and pursuits of a farmer's son, and in attendance upon the public school of his district, and as he grew older the Morning Sun Academy, until he reached his seventeenth year, when, on the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers in response to President Lincoln's second call for 300,000 men. In the Fall of the same year he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged and again took his place in the ranks. He continued in the service until the 14th of June, 1865, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged, the rebellion being subdued and peace declared. His regiment formed part of the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Lovejoy Station, Columbia, Nashville, and numerous skirmishes and minor engagements.

Returning home at the close of the war, he entered Miami University in 1865, from which he was graduated in 1867, and in the same year began the study of law in the Indianapolis Law College. He received his diploma in March, 1868; was admitted to the bar the following August, and at once commenced the practice of law at Hamilton, in which place he has since resided.

On the thirty-first day of January, 1870, he was elected secretary of the Hamilton Insurance Company, and from that time gave his attention to the insurance business, until August, 1878, when he returned to the active practice of law, to which he has since exclusively given his time. On the 18th of October, 1880, he entered into partnership with his brother, Henry Lee Morey, and Allen Andrews, under the firm name of Morey, Andrews & Morey. He was brought up in the Universalist faith, and is a member of that Church. He is a charter-member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 39, Knights of Pythias, Hamilton, Ohio. On the 16th of April, 1873, he was married to Winona Chadwick, daughter of Clinton and Ellen Chadwick, of Camden, Preble County, Ohio.

Mr. Morey is a man of excellent health, strong mind, and good morals. He is kind, sympathetic, obliging, and greatly attached to his home, family, and friends. In business he is careful, industrious, and enterprising, and has been very successful. As a citizen he is public-spirited, influential, and deeply interested in the improvement of his city and county. As a lawyer he is zealous in his profession, cautious in counsel, and careful of his



clients' interest; and, in the trial of any cause, strong and tenacious. To the court he states his propositions with force and clearness, and before a jury he is candid, earnest, and effective. In politics he is a firm Republican.

MICAJAH HUGHES.

Micajah Hughes, of Liberty Township, president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, on the 25th of January, 1807. He is the son of Elijah and Sarah (Muehner) Hughes, who were both natives of the same county, and removed to Ohio, settling in Liberty Township, in 1815. Mr. Hughes followed the occupation of a blacksmith in Maryland, but after coming to Ohio, also embarked in farming. He was born November 4, 1777, and died August 8, 1849, and his wife died September 10, 1845, being born May 5, 1780. Micajah Hughes was educated in an old log school-house, in Liberty Township, located in Huntsville. He soon was initiated into farming, and in 1832, in company with Daniel, his oldest brother, bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Lemon Township, which they owned together until 1837. In the meantime they had bought another farm in the county, then dividing it. Micajah took the farm on which he now lives, of one hundred and twenty acres, and forty acres of woodland two miles distant. Their partnership was dissolved in 1837, when Mr. Hughes married. His business from that time on has been to farm, trade in stock, and loan money.

He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank in Hamilton, in August, 1863, and has ever since been its president. The first meeting to form this bank was held on the day on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought, but the meeting at which the permanent organization took place was on the 6th of August. The capital was originally \$50,000, of which Mr. Hughes owned one-tenth, but a few months after it was increased to \$60,000, and in January was made \$100,000, its present capital. Mr. James Beatty was the first vice-president. The average dividend of the bank since its beginning has been sixteen and two-thirds per cent; the highest dividend, twenty-four per cent, and the lowest, ten. The deposits now are over \$700,000, mostly received from farmers.

The bank has been uniformly successful in its history, never having been obliged to close its doors or ask the least indulgence. Its stockholders are conservative money-lenders, who never receive favors from the bank or use its funds for their own purposes. In proportion to its capital it has the largest deposits of any bank in the State, except one in Cleveland and one in Cincinnati. Mr. Hughes now owns but one thousand dollars' worth of stock, just enough to qualify him to be president, by request of stockholders, though he formerly owned twelve thousand five hundred dollars of stock. He pays the largest personal tax in Butler County, being on upwards

of eighty-seven thousand dollars, all his property being in this county, except ten lots in Louisville, Kentucky.

He was married on the 3d of March, 1837, to Miss Phebe F. Cassidy, born September 19, 1814, of Lemon Township, who was the daughter of John and Sarah Cassidy, farmers. Mrs. Hughes is still living, at the age of sixty-six. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, though but five are now living. The oldest, Mrs. Helen Taylor, was born May 23, 1829; Albert, born April 23, 1843; George W., born June 29, 1844; Joseph B., born November 21, 1846; Alexander C., born January 16, 1851, and died August 14, 1867, at Minneapolis, where he had gone for his health. He was a lawyer of Hamilton. Sarah L., born February 4, 1841, died November 9, 1871, was an accomplished scholar and writer. She possessed a high degree of literary skill, and her letters from Europe excited much attention. Alice M., born July 2, 1845, died July 1, 1861; Evelyn, born October 22, 1853, died November 1, 1853; Clarence E., born March 3, 1855, died September 11, 1864.

He has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Jackson, in 1828, and voting for the candidates of that party ever since. He has frequently been a delegate to the State Democratic Convention. He was a director of the Butler County Insurance Company for ten years, and was one of its organizers.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

As nearly as we can ascertain, the history of Universalism in Butler County dates back to 1838, when occasional preaching services were held in the city of Hamilton, and at various other places in this county.

James McBride estimated the attendance upon the various Churches in Hamilton, in 1842, as follows: "Methodist, 300; Presbyterians, 200; Associate Reformed, 200; Episcopal, 50; Reformed Presbyterians, 100; Baptists (Old School), 30; Universalists, 100. Total population of Hamilton and Rossville, 2,552; of age to attend Church, 2,089. Total attendance, including 200 Catholics, 1,020; non-attendants, 1,059."

In one of our old county papers we find the following announcement: "Rev. D. R. Biddlecome, Universalist, will preach at Jacksonburg, at 3 P. M., and in Hamilton in the evening." About this time there was an occasional sermon by some Cincinnati missionary Universalist minister, who preached at Oxford, Bunker Hill, and other places. Rev. Henry Gifford, Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Rev. John Garley, Rev. George Rogers, Rev. E. M. Pingrey, Rev. W. W. Carry, Rev. Ben. F. Foster, Rev. J. C. Petrat, Rev. N. M. Gaylord (brother-in-law of General Van Derveer), Rev. Mr. Davis, and Rev. Mr. W. S. Bacon were the early occasional expounders of this faith "once delivered to the saints."

Among the old-time attendants upon the Universalist Church services we find the following names: Jacob Matthias, Isaac Matthias, John W. Erwin, John K. Will-





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James C. Campbell

son, Perry G. Smith, John O. Brown, Peter Jacobs, Thomas Reed, Richard Easton, and Isaac Warwick. At this time these friends of liberal thought met in the lower rooms of the court-house, which were ordinarily well filled, and the religious services were always characterized by most excellent music. Their present church was erected in 1851 and cost about \$9,000. Besides other generous contributions, John W. Erwin donated the church bell, which was a premium bell, and cost five hundred dollars cash. Christopher Hughes, Ludwick and Jane Betz, and Jasper Johnson were now attendants upon public worship with this congregation.

The Rev. Jonathan Kidwell, a most able controversialist, and other prominent Universalist divines, occasionally held public debates with the ministers of opposing faiths at various places in Butler County. Churches have been built at Oxford and Bunker Hill, which have for many years had preaching about every alternate Sunday. Rev. C. H. Dutton, Rev. William Tucker, Rev. J. P. MacLean, and Rev. C. L. Haskell, in the order named, have been the more recent pastors of the Hamilton society. It has an interesting Sunday-school, with about eighty names enrolled, and an average attendance of probably fifty-five.

Unfortunately the church property of this society has become involved in litigation, which for final adjudication has been appealed to the Supreme Court. H. L. Morey, J. E. Morey, B. F. Thomas, John W. Erwin, R. N. Andrews, Dr. S. H. Potter, S. O. Peacock, and various influential citizens of Butler County attend this church. Should the Supreme Court finally decide adversely to this society, it proposes at once to build a new and beautiful modern church edifice; otherwise, to entirely renovate its present house of worship.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

James Edwin Campbell, lawyer, of this city, is a native of Middletown, where he was born on the 7th of July, 1843. He is the son of Dr. Andrew Campbell, of whom a full account will be found elsewhere in this work, and Laura P. Reynolds, daughter of John P. Reynolds, once a publisher in New York State, and afterwards a leading and influential citizen of Middletown. Mr. Campbell's father was of Scotch extraction, and his mother of English. The family of Mr. Reynolds was originally settled in Devonshire, Jonathan Reynolds emigrating from Plympton Earl, in that county, in 1645, and on his arrival in America, taking up his dwelling near Plympton, in the Plymouth colony, now a part of Massachusetts. Mr. Campbell is sixth in descent from Jonathan Reynolds. The family, after settling in Massachusetts, extended to Rhode Island and New York, and are now numerous in these two latter States, having many members who have filled important positions in the State and national councils. By another branch of his maternal family, he is descended from John Parker,

who commanded the American troops at the heroic struggle at Lexington, which began the Revolutionary War. His paternal great-grandfather, Andrew Small, at the age of eighteen, went with Montgomery on the fatal expedition to Quebec, suffering untold miseries on his return through Canada. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812.

James E. Campbell was educated in the free schools of his native town, and in later years received instruction from the Rev. John B. Morton, an early and successful teacher of that place, and for many years the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. When approaching maturity he began the reading of law, and taught school for a short time.

In the Summer of 1863, after the navy had become thoroughly organized in all its departments, and had won some of its most glorious victories, he became a master's mate on the gunboats *Elk* and *Naiad*, serving on the Mississippi and Red River flotillas, and taking part in several engagements. But the unhealthiness of the climate soon affected him, and after a year, being surveyed by a board of surgeons, he was discharged, returning home a mere skeleton. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered his health he resumed the study of law, and during the Winter of 1864 and 1865 he became a student in the office of Doty & Gunckel, Middletown, being admitted to the bar in 1865.

In the Spring of 1867 he began the practice of his profession in this city. During the interval he was book-keeper of the First National Bank at Middletown, and was also a deputy collector in the Internal Revenue service of the Third District for about eight months in Hamilton, under General Ferdinand Van Derveer, Collector. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1875 and 1877, holding that position for four years and filling the duties of his office most acceptably. From 1867 to 1869 he was United States commissioner. In 1879 he made a very close race for the Ohio State Senate, being defeated by only twelve votes. During the war he was a Republican, and remained so until the Greeley campaign, when, in common with thousands of others, he cast off the party yoke, and voted for Greeley and Brown. Since that time he has acted with the Democrats.

In addition to his business as a lawyer, he has paid much attention to insurance, and has gradually gained a large and valuable business in this line, and has been charged with many important receiverships and other trusts. Mr. Campbell is a Knight Templar, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married to Miss Libbie Owens, daughter of Job E. Owens and Mary A. Price, on the 4th of January, 1870. Her father was a native of Wales, and her mother of Welsh descent. They have three children. Mr. Campbell is a hard worker, and can accomplish more in one day in his business than the

most of men. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and contributes liberally to the support of all benevolent and charitable enterprises.

He is systematic in all his efforts, and his offices are models of neatness. Socially no man stands higher. He is courteous in manner, thorough in his acquisition of detail, and of the highest integrity of character. As a lawyer he has few superiors at his age, possessing great skill in ascertaining the true points of a case. He is a good, clear, logical speaker, and well informed on all questions of law. No young man in Hamilton has a better or more honorable record, and no one is deserving of greater credit than he.

At the Democratic Convention held at Lebanon, August 16, 1882, he was nominated unanimously for the position of Congressman, and is now making a most gallant campaign in behalf of his party.

CAPTAIN ISRAEL GREGG.

Captain Israel Gregg, for many years a prominent steamboat man, was for a long time a resident of Hamilton. He was born on the 20th of February, 1775, in Virginia, but his parents, who were adventurous pioneers, removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, shortly after, where, on attaining a sufficient age, he was taught the art of a silversmith, and on reaching his majority set up for himself. Two years after, or on the 12th of July, 1798, he married Elizabeth Hough, one of the younger children of a Quaker family, and sister of Joseph Hough, for twenty years the leading merchant of Hamilton. Another brother, Benjamin, was auditor of the State of Ohio from 1808 to 1815.

Mr. Gregg afterwards became interested in steamboating, and in 1814 was in command of the steamboat *Enterprise*, built at Brownsville by Daniel French, on his patent, and owned by a company at that place. It was a boat of forty-five tons. It made two voyages to Louisville in the Summer of 1814. In December she took in a cargo of ordnance stores at Pittsburgh, and sailed for New Orleans, arriving at that port on the 14th of the same month. She was then dispatched up the river in search of two keel-boats, laden with small arms, which had been delayed on the river. She had reached twelve miles above Natchez when she met the boats, took their masters and cargoes on board, and returned to New Orleans, having been out six and a half days, in which time she ran two hundred and sixty-four miles. She was then for some time actively employed in transporting troops, etc. She made one voyage to the Gulf of Mexico, as a cartel, and one voyage to the rapids of Red River with troops, and nine voyages to Natchez. She set out for Pittsburg on the 6th of May, and arrived at Shippingport on the 30th, twenty-four days out, being the first steamboat that ever arrived at that port from New Orleans. She then proceeded to Pittsburg, where her arrival was warmly greeted, as the passage

from the sea by the means of steam had been successfully accomplished for the first time. Captain Gregg afterwards commanded the *Dispatch*, a small boat of twenty-five tons, built at Brownsville, which was wrecked near New Orleans in 1819, and he continued as a commander in the river service for several years after.

He then became an inhabitant of Hamilton, where he dwelt the remainder of his days. He was elected sheriff of Butler County in 1835, and served four years, also holding other offices of trust and responsibility. By his first wife he had eleven children, who are now all dead. Upon her decease he married Mrs. Phebe Kelley, of Rossville, an aunt of William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, the 5th of December, 1822, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. Baker. By this marriage he had two children: Jane H., now the wife of J. C. Skinner, and Sarah, widow of Samuel Cary. He died on the 20th of June, 1847, aged seventy-three years. He was a man of great uprightness and benevolence, and his memory is still cherished by those who knew him.

JOSEPH B. HUGHES.

Joseph Barclaw Hughes, auditor of Butler County, was born November 12, 1848, on his father's farm in Liberty Township, in this county. He is the son of Micajah Hughes, president of the First National Bank, and grandson of Elijah Hughes, a native of Baltimore County, Maryland. The family emigrated to this county from Maryland about the close of the War of 1812, and settled in their present neighborhood, in which they have ever since resided. They are noted for their good, practical common sense, industry, sobriety and sterling honesty, and, as a consequence, have accumulated large estates, and are considered among the first families of Butler County.

Micajah Hughes was married more than fifty years ago to Phebe Freeman Cassidy, a native of the county, a lady whose good sense and good judgment have contributed in no small degree to her husband's prosperity. This long and happy union has been blessed by ten children, of whom Joseph is the sixth.

Reared upon a farm, he grew up with all the advantages of out-door life and physical exercise; attending district school until he had attained such proficiency that an advanced school became necessary to develop the intellect which nature bestowed so profusely upon him. For this purpose he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and afterwards, to acquire a business education, he went to a commercial college at Dayton, Ohio, at both which seats of learning he showed himself a young man of excellent memory, quick perception, good judgment, and sound understanding.

He was married November 12, 1868, to Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Almon Davis, a wealthy farmer of Liberty Township. Mrs. Hughes was born in April, 1848. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and is one

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Joel S. Hughes

in every way fitted to make home attractive and happy. One child, Gordon Taylor, a bright, intelligent boy now twelve years old, has been given them to bless their union. Mr. Hughes engaged in farming with fair success until 1875, when desiring to furnish his boy with better facilities for education, and being himself of an enterprising commercial and manufacturing disposition which farming did not gratify, he moved to Hamilton and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1881, when he sold out to his brothers. While engaged in business his attention was directed to the subject of manufacturing the beautiful ware known as Wedgewood, large quantities of which are imported from England and sold in this country, and he became impressed with the belief, after investigation, that it could successfully be manufactured in America.

Acting upon this belief, he with others organized the Royal Pottery Company, of which he was elected president, about three years ago, for the manufacture of this ware. The necessary buildings and machinery were constructed, skilled workmen were brought direct from England to start the enterprise, and the problem was successfully solved by turning out goods equal to the best imported from Europe, thus demonstrating what American enterprise and skill can accomplish when led by intelligence and good judgment. Since Mr. Hughes's election to his present position, he has disposed of all his interest in the company, as well as other outside business, that he may devote his whole time and attention to the duties of the office to which the people have elected him; but as a manufacturer and a merchant, his good judgment, thorough methods, and fair dealings procured him a fair share of success, and the respect of all with whom he dealt.

From his earliest youth he has taken an earnest interest in politics, allying himself with the Democratic party, being a true disciple of the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, and the other great founders of that party. He is thoroughly democratic in his principles, is opposed to all monopolies and to all legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, or to any thing tending towards monarchy, absolutism, or aristocracy.

For years he has been a hard worker in the ranks of his party, acting as committeeman in his township, attending conventions, and helping worthy friends to public positions, but not until the Hancock campaign in 1880 was he put forward as a leader by his admirers, who began about that time to estimate the man at his true value.

At the Morrow convention in 1880, which nominated General Ward for Congress, he was selected by the delegation from his county to second the nomination, which he did in a neat and appropriate speech, being the first time he had attempted the difficult task of speaking in public. During the political campaign of that year he

spoke at various points in the county, discussing the political questions of the day in a manner that showed a thorough knowledge of the subject, to the gratification and, we may add, surprise of his friends, and with credit to himself.

In the campaign of 1881 he contributed greatly to the success of his party by his writings to the *Daily Democrat*, in a manner that shows him to be a good writer as well as a good speaker, and his abilities as a political strategist are recognized by his being made chairman of the county executive committee of this county. As a speaker he is thoroughly honest and sincere in his utterances, and therefore impresses himself upon his hearers; his sentences go direct to the point, and convince by their directness rather than by their eloquence. As a writer he is forcible, fair, and direct; but if occasion require, he can be pungent and sarcastic, covering the object of his attack with ridicule, in which respect he is much more effective as a writer than speaker.

It is reasonable to suppose that the public would look to such a man as one well calculated to fill a public office with credit to himself and with honor to them, and therefore when he was nominated by his party by an overwhelming majority, and triumphantly elected to the office of auditor of this county, in the Fall of 1881, it was no more than was to be expected in recognition of his abilities and reward for political services.

He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his responsible position in November, 1881, to serve for three years. In the discharge of those duties it is safe to predict, from the integrity displayed by him in the past, that the interests of the public will be properly guarded, and that the laws governing his official acts will be honestly and faithfully executed. He is a man of incorruptible honesty and unflinching honor, possessing that conscientious regard for the sanctity of an oath that insures its faithful observance. He is a Knight Templar, is a past Chancellor Commander in the Knights of Pythias, and a valued member of other orders with which he is associated. With his natural shrewdness, industry, and ambition, we predict for him a future that will place him in the front ranks as a citizen, a politician, an officer, and a thoroughly cultured, upright gentleman.

THOMAS V. HOWELL.

Thomas V. Howell, the leading dry-goods merchant of Hamilton, was born in this city, in what is now the First Ward, September 28, 1826. He is the son of Hezekiah and Sarah A. (Virgini) Howell. Mrs. Howell was the daughter of Thomas Virgin, an early settler in Liberty Township, and afterward in the War of 1812. He was killed by Indians, on the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Howell received a limited education in the common schools, and when from ten to twelve years of age entered the employment of George P. Bell, a prominent merchant, and continued with him some ten years, when he

went to Cincinnati, with the firm of Reilly & Woods. He returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Brown & Leigh, remaining there until March, 1849, when, in company with D. G. Leigh, they purchased the business of William B. Van Hook, and began the firm of Leigh & Howell, under which title they traded for two and a half years. Mr. Leigh then sold out to John Dye, and the new firm of Howell & Dye was formed.

About 1854 Mr. Howell purchased the interest of his partner and carried on business by himself for twelve years. On beginning in 1849, his trade was not limited exclusively to dry goods, but embraced all that is commonly sold in country stores, including at one time a large stock of boots and shoes, and afterwards of millinery. In 1870 he admitted his son, David Leigh Howell, as a partner, under the firm name of T. V. Howell & Son. In 1875 they built the store since occupied by the firm, a handsome three story building, and admirably adapted to its present use. Their former store had been on the corner of Third and High, in the place now occupied by Hughes Brothers. The firm also carries on an extensive concern in Middletown, and are large dealers in all lines. Much of their goods is imported directly by themselves.

Mr. Howell was married October 20, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Conner, daughter of David Conner, a former well-known resident of this place. They are the parents of one daughter and one son, the former being Kate C. Howell, and the latter David L. Howell. Mrs. Howell and daughter are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a self-made man, and had no early advantages. He is a member of the Masonic order, and contributed liberally of his means and influence in sustaining the government during the last war.

WILLIAM B. VAN HOOK.

William B. Van Hook was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1795. His parents were Dr. Benjamin F. Van Hook and Catherine Van Hook, who were Hollanders, and who had emigrated from New Jersey to the North-west Territory at a very early period. Mr. Van Hook remained in Cincinnati until the last war with Great Britain, when he enlisted as a private in Captain David Oliver's company, and served as a soldier until peace was declared. He moved from Cincinnati to Hamilton in the year 1818, where he continued to reside until his death, which took place in 1871.

He was by trade a carpenter, which he followed for many years. He had more than ordinary skill as a mechanic and builder. About 1818 he and the late James B. Thomas went from Hamilton to New Orleans on a flat-boat, where they remained for several months, working together at the carpenter business. Mr. Van Hook and the late Colonel Ball, of Trenton, walked all the way back to Hamilton through the then Indian coun-

try. He was shortly afterwards married to Julia Ann Stephens, who survived him, and who died in June, 1882.

In early life Mr. Van Hook exhibited quite a taste for the theater, and, as an amateur, played with and assisted the since eminent tragedian, Edwin Forrest. The circumstances are related elsewhere. Mr. Forrest never forgot his old friend, and never visited Cincinnati afterwards without sending for him.

Mr. Van Hook was a man of more than ordinary merit, and filled with ability offices of public trust. For several years he was a member of the Ohio Legislature; was speaker of the House of Representatives, and was warden of the Ohio penitentiary. He was at various times a member and president of the city council of Hamilton. During the late rebellion he was deputy provost marshal of the Third Congressional District. In politics he was always an unwavering and ardent Democrat, but during the war of the Rebellion acted with the Union party. For more than half a century he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He died at his home in Hamilton, Ohio. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest citizen of this place. He was a highly respected, useful, and honored citizen.

JOHN F. NEILAN.

John F. Neilan, the prosecuting attorney of this county, is a native of Ireland. He was born in Roscommon County November 18, 1845. His parents, Thomas Neilan and Sarah Dwyer, emigrated to this country in 1848, being forced to that step by the misgovernment of the English. Mr. Neilan's family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the west of Ireland, whose patrimony was confiscated by the British Government. John F. Neilan was but three years old when his parents came to the United States, locating in New Haven, Connecticut, and as soon as he grew old enough was sent to school, where he received the rudiments of education.

In 1857 his parents came to the West, that boundless field for industry and thrift, and settled in Fayette County, in this State. There, with indomitable industry, they proceeded to clear off the virgin forests, and get the ground ready for cultivation. From 1857 to 1866 he led the usual life of a farmer's boy, but with few of the advantages commonly to be found in that position. His parents were very poor, and he received no school education after he was twelve years of age, with the exception of six or eight months in all, obtained a couple of months each Winter, when the weather was so bad that no work could be done on the farm.

He was, however, an incessant reader. He read every thing he could lay his hands on—books, magazines, and newspapers. History, biography, and travels were his favorites, and so industriously did he pursue his reading that he was known by all to be a well-informed young man at the age of twenty. His love for his adopted country and his hatred of British rule led him to pay





Western Engr Co

Respectfully
J. F. Keilan

particular attention to the history of the United States and the Revolutionary struggle. He sat up night after night, reading the story of the blockade at Boston, the conflict at Lexington, the disastrous defeat at Brooklyn, the retreat across the Jerseys, the Winter at Valley Forge, the great victories at Saratoga and Yorktown, the brilliant campaign of Greene in the South, and the thousand and one other facts that make up the history of our war for self-government, with no light but that of a log-fire, and alone.

In 1868 he began teaching school, for which he had qualified himself by study. This position enabled him to keep up his reading, and to find new books in each neighborhood. In this county, to which he came on the 16th of March, 1866, from Clark County, he taught for six years. While teaching he studied law, a part of the time in the office of Judge Crane, and was admitted to practice in all courts of record on the 13th of April, 1874. In that year he became the editor of the *Hamilton Examiner*, a Democratic newspaper. He was married on the 2d of June, 1874, to Miss Jane W. Kincaid, daughter of Jackson Kincaid, who was born in Virginia, and Isabella Hill, a native of Butler County. Her birth was in December, 1849. Mrs. Neilan has proved an estimable, loving wife, and their home has been a happy one. They have had three children, Thomas K., Mary E., and John F., Jr. Thomas, who was born December 4, 1875, was killed by the kick of a horse, on the 19th of July, 1881. This was their first sorrow. Mary E. was born September 28, 1878. John F. Neilan, Jr., was born December 28, 1881.

Mr. Neilan was elected city solicitor of Hamilton in April, 1877, retaining the position till April, 1881. In 1879, while holding that place, he was nominated for prosecuting attorney by the Democratic convention. Always an ardent, fearless, and successful political strategist, he was made the especial target of the opposition party. All the corrupting influences possible in political warfare were brought to bear against him, but he was triumphantly elected and served the people for two years, and for his honorable course and ability as a shrewd, quick-witted criminal lawyer, he was given the nomination for a second term without opposition, and his election followed.

Mr. Neilan ranks to-day with the first lawyers in our courts. His ability as an attorney and counselor, and reputation as a speaker, gained in many a hard fought political battle, have made him a reputation extending far beyond the confines of his county. He is a man of great will-power and determination, and always ready to give his opinion on all questions, and to conceal nothing. He is faithful and impartial in the discharge of public duties, and serves the people with honesty and ability. His intention is to resume the practice of law at the expiration of his term of office, and devote his whole attention to his chosen profession.

HAMILTON AND ROSSVILLE HYDRAULIC COMPANY.

For several years an idea had been entertained by some of the citizens of Hamilton of the practicability of taking the water out of the Miami River, at a bend about four miles above, conveying it by a race to the town, and thereby creating a water-power which would be advantageous to the place. In the Summer of 1840 John W. Erwin, an experienced and skillful engineer, surveyed and leveled the route, and made a map and estimate of the expense of the work. This estimate and map were forwarded to the succeeding Legislature, with a petition praying the incorporation of a company to effect the object contemplated. On the presentation of this the Legislature, on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1841, passed an act incorporating a company by the name of "The Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Company," and gave them power to erect a dam across the Miami River at any point between the head of New River and Allen's mill, and to construct a canal or race thence to the town of Hamilton, for the purpose of creating a water-power for propelling mills and other machinery.

The assent of the owners was required to be obtained over whose lands the water should be conducted or works erected. The capital stock of the company was limited to one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each. On twenty thousand dollars being subscribed they were authorized to elect a board of directors and proceed with the object of the undertaking.

At the next session of the Legislature a law was passed modifying the provisions of the original act so that the business of the company should be conducted by nine directors, instead of seven as provided by the first act, and prohibiting the directors from involving the company in debt to a greater amount than the stock subscribed, unless authorized by two-thirds of the stockholders. The assent of owners of land to the right of way being required by the act of incorporation, in the Spring of the year 1841 John W. Erwin obtained a release of the right of way from John Mitchel, George R. Bigham, William Bigham, James Bigham, and David Bigham, on the condition that the Hydraulic Company should build each of these persons a good bridge on their land, for the passing of wagons and cattle over the company's canal.

A difference of opinion existed between the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville as to the point where the water-power should be erected, and on which side of the river the water should be brought. The act of incorporation appointed Samuel Forrer, of Dayton, a civil engineer, to survey and estimate the route on each side of the river, and to establish it on the best and most practicable route. On being notified by the company, Mr. Forrer attended at Hamilton, in October, examined the different routes, and after making an estimate of the expense, on the 26th of October, 1841, made a report deciding in favor of the one on the Hamilton side. Books for the subscription of stock were opened on Wednesday the first day

of December, and twenty-two thousand dollars immediately taken.

An election was held at the office of Lewis D. Campbell, secretary, on the first day of January, 1842, at which John Woods, William Bebb, Loammi Rigdon, Jacob Hittel, Andrew McCleary, Lewis D. Campbell, and Jacob Matthias were elected directors. William Bebb was chosen president, and Lewis D. Campbell, secretary. Henry S. Earhart was afterwards appointed treasurer. The board then employed John W. Erwin and John C. Skinner, engineers, to re-survey the route, and prepare the work for being let. After the work had been prepared for letting, John W. Erwin declining to serve further as engineer, John C. Skinner was appointed, at a salary of four hundred dollars per year. A number of proposals were received, and the whole work put under contract at prices from five to thirteen cents per cubic yard for excavation and embankment. The contractors immediately commenced work, and prosecuted their jobs with vigor, so that, notwithstanding the great embarrassment of the times, and the difficulty of raising funds, the whole was finally completed, and the water let in at an early date.

The commissioners appointed by the general government to examine and make a report of the most suitable place for the establishment of a United States armory, on some of the Western waters, being in the county at the time, a committee of citizens drew up a statement of the advantages of Hamilton, and the eligibility of the place for such an establishment. The Hydraulic Company proposed to furnish them three thousand cubic feet of water per minute, over a fall of twenty feet, for the use of their works, free of charge, provided they would erect a tight dam over the river at the head of the race, and invited the commissioners to visit the place. On the 13th of September, 1842, they arrived at Hamilton, and spent three or four days in examining the town and vicinity.

The Hydraulic Canal, from the north line of Hamilton, passes down near the bank of the river, through a space of ground lying between the town lots and the river, previously held as public common. A conversion from public to private use it was alleged might interfere with the title, as it had originally been granted by Israel Ludlow, who laid out the town, for the purpose of a public common. An arrangement was accordingly entered into between the Hydraulic Company, the heirs of Israel Ludlow, deceased, and the town of Hamilton, by which the company was permitted to construct their canal over this ground. The space between the hydraulic canal and the river was laid off into lots. Those south of Buckeye Street were divided equally between the Hydraulic Company and the heirs of Ludlow. The portion lying north of Buckeye Street was divided equally between the town of Hamilton, Ludlow's heirs, and the Hydraulic Company.

The canal for hydraulic purposes is taken out of the Miami River about four miles above Hamilton, at a place where formerly stood Moody Davis's mill. A tight dam is here constructed across the river. The water is taken from the pool formed by the dam, and conducted down a bayou which had supplied the mill with water, about one hundred and twenty-four poles to a point below where the mill stood, where another dam is made across the bayou, and an embankment continued up on the west side to the east end of the dam across the river. This serves to raise the water to the same height as the water in the pools.

To regulate the quantity of water and guard against freshets in the river, substantial head-gates of wood are placed, mostly submerged in water. The superficial area of a cross-section of the water at the gates is two hundred square feet. From the head-gates the canal was excavated through the lands of Alexander P. Miller, about one mile. It is thirty feet wide at the bottom, and forty-five feet at the top water-line, and five feet deep, having a descent of one foot in the mile, which will give the water a velocity of one hundred and thirty-seven feet per minute, being capable of discharging twenty-six thousand cubic feet of water per minute. From the point where the excavation terminates to the grand reservoir, a distance of two-fifths of a mile, the canal is formed by a single embankment, located near the base of a high ridge, the depth of the canal averaging eight feet, by seventy feet wide. Here it enters the grand reservoir.

The reservoir is formed in the bed of what is commonly called Old River, by an embankment across the old channel, some distance above where the canal enters it, and another embankment below, where it is taken out. The reservoir is one mile long, fifteen feet deep at the upper end, and twenty-four feet deep at the lower. The area of the surface of the water is about seventy acres. From the lower part of the reservoir to the north line of the lots of Hamilton, a distance of one mile and nearly a quarter, the canal was constructed over the lands then owned by the Messrs. Bighams, by a heavy artificial bank on one side, and a natural bank on the other. It is about seventy feet wide, and from ten to twenty feet deep. At the line of the corporation is a reservoir covering six or seven acres, having a depth of eighteen or twenty feet. This reservoir is of great importance in retaining a supply of water to feed the canals below. From here the main branch continues west on the north line of the lots to the bank of the river, at such a distance from the river as to leave lots of convenient size between the canal and the river on which to erect mills and factories, so that the water-power can be applied.

In September, 1841, the Miami River was gauged by Messrs. John W. Erwin and Henry S. Earhart, above the head of New River, near where the hydraulic canal is taken out, and the quantity of water passing in the river was found to be 26,122 feet per minute. The river



Wm. H. & Co. N.Y.C.

F.A. Black

was extremely low at the time, and the Miami Canal passing its usual quantity of water. The entire fall at the town of Hamilton, from top-water line in the hydraulic canal, to low-water mark in the Miami River, is twenty-nine feet. But deduct six feet of the fall, on account of ordinary freshets in the Miami River, and allow two feet for the depth of water over wheels, and there remains twenty-one feet of fall. A column of water of 25,000 cubic feet per minute, over a fall of twenty-one feet, is sufficient to propel one hundred and sixty-six pairs of mill-stones four and a half feet in diameter, with the requisite machinery necessary for the manufacturing of flour. The length of line along which the water-power may be used is about two miles.

It is the opinion of men of experience, well-skilled in such matters, that this water-power is the best west of the Alleghany Mountains, and east of the Upper Mississippi and its branches. The whole work is constructed in the most substantial manner, with a view to its stability and durability.

The first water-power leased was to Erwin, Hunter & Erwin, who erected a flour-mill at the east end of Hamilton bridge. Along its banks are now many valuable manufacturing establishments, and it has also been very useful in putting out fires. Another race was constructed on the west side of the river, which was not as largely used as on the east side, but which has been of great value.

The Hydraulic Company passed the first water through their lower level from Fourth Street down Stable Street to the Miami River, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January, 1845. This lower level of the canal was three feet in depth, turning the water-wheels of Messrs. Erwin & Hunter's flour mill, and the Tobias Brothers' machine shop, near the east end of the Miami bridge. The first work done by water power was done by the Tobias Brothers, January 31, 1845. Their shop was thronged with curious visitors for many days. The occasion was a jubilee for the citizens, huzzaing, uring of cannons, and shaking of hands being among the demonstrations.

The Rossville Hydraulic Company was incorporated February 27, 1846. The corporators were Robert B. Millikin, James Rossman, John K. Wilson, Robert Beckett, Samuel Snively, Henry Traber, Charles K. Smith, William Daniels, Alfred Thomas, Wilkison Beatty, and Joshua Delaplane. It was organized in March, 1848. Henry Clayton was the first engineer employed. He was engaged about a year, and was succeeded by Henry S. Earhart, who made the location. The water is taken out one and a half miles above town, just below the mouth of Four-Mile Creek. Passing through the low grounds below, and under Two-Mile Creek by a tunnel, the water is spilled on a line between North Street and Rhea's line. The work was begun in May, 1849, the excavation being let to Connor McGreevy and John Connaughton. The com-

pany built the dam. In the flood of January, 1852, the abutment on the east side of the dam was destroyed. It was repaired in a permanent manner, and the dam lengthened two hundred feet.

F. D. BLACK.

F. D. Black, sheriff of Butler County, was born September-12, 1849, at Hamilton, Ohio, being the third son of Peter P. and Mary (Kirbel) Black, who were both immigrants from Europe. The former was born in France and the latter in Prussia. They came to America in 1839, the mother in company with her parents, but Mr. Black being alone. He was then twenty-one years of age. His father had served under Napoleon in all his wars, and was one of the survivors of the terrible experiences at Moscow and the subsequent retreat. A brother of Mr. Black, who accompanied him to this country, while on a visit to France in 1860, was also a soldier under Napoleon III, and in 1861 went out as captain of a company under General Sigel, and was wounded at Pea Ridge. Peter Kirbel, the maternal grandfather of Sheriff Black, lived to the advanced age of ninety-six, having been a resident of Butler County ever since 1839, and for the thirty years prior to his death, in 1873, dwelt with his daughter, Mrs. Black, in Hamilton. Peter Black has been a resident of Hamilton for some forty-three years, and for the greater portion of that time has been known as one of the largest manufacturers of the county. He has been one of the active founders of several of the largest establishments in Hamilton, among which is the large institution now carried on by Messrs. Long & Alstatter, of which he was the original projector and in which he was interested for many years. He is at present senior member of the large establishment of Black & Clawson, engaged in the manufacture of machinery for paper manufacturers.

F. D. Black, after attending the schools of Hamilton, entered at the age of thirteen St. Mary's College, at Dayton, where he remained till eighteen years of age. Having acquired a liberal education, he now turned his attention to business affairs. In the Fall of 1868 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, in charge of a branch house of Long, Black & Alstatter, engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, of which his father was a partner. In 1870 Mr. Black withdrew from business affairs, in consequence of his father's disposing of his interest in the above firm.

He immediately turned his attention to politics and public affairs, and was appointed by Sheriff R. N. Andrews as his deputy, which position he filled with credit, so that upon Mr. William H. Allen succeeding Mr. Andrews he retained Mr. Black in the position he had so well filled. He was also appointed by Mr. Marcus Thomas, who retained him during his term. Upon looking for a candidate for sheriff in 1879 the Democrats wisely chose Mr. Black. Ten years' experience as dep-

uty recommended him as highly qualified to fill the office, and consequently he was elected by a decided majority over his opponent. Mr. Black had during his first term so well performed the duties of his office, and secured the approbation of the public, that he was nominated in 1881 for a second term, and elected by a large majority. Since he assumed the duties of his position he has acquitted himself with great credit, and deserves special commendation for his vigilance and success in the capture of the notorious Jones and Vanderpool, indicted and held for trial on a charge of forgery. Three months were spent by Sheriff Black in tracing them through Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. They were finally arrested about forty miles from Toronto, and extradited. Mr. Black has the honor of having in his possession the only extradition warrant in existence signed by President Garfield. By the arrest of these chiefs of forgery and swindling he effectively broke up that system of robbery in this part of Ohio.

Mr. Black was married to Miss Mary Riffle, of Liberty Township, Butler County, who bore him three children, two girls and one boy. The son, Paul, is now being educated at St. Mary's College, at Dayton, where his father formerly attended, and the two daughters are about to enter Cedar Grove Seminary, in Hamilton County. Mr. Black is a young man of superior native powers, and a mind with proper training capable of filling high positions.

WILLIAM BECKETT.

William Beckett, son of Robert Beckett and Mary Crawford Beckett, was born in Hanover Township, in this county, on the 17th of March, 1821. He graduated at Miami University in 1844. In 1845 he came to reside in Hamilton, and began the study of the law in the office of Hon. John Woods, whose second daughter he married in September, 1846. On his admission to the bar he commenced practice with Mr. Woods. It is a fact pretty well known in the Miami Valley that Mr. Beckett is possessed of a tongue which, when engaged in conversation, works very smoothly and quite effectively; but he soon ascertained that when he arose to address a jury or a public audience, that member utterly refused to perform its proper function, but rather "clove to the roof of his mouth." Thereupon he promptly abandoned the idea of practicing law, and took the position of a general business operator—buying and selling real estate, manufacturing, assisting in the management of the hydraulic works, etc.

After the death of Mr. Woods, in 1855, Mr. Beckett, his executor, took his place as director in the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, and also in the Cincinnati and Indianapolis road, known as the Junction. From that day to the present time he has been an active and liberal supporter of every movement to advance the interests and promote the prosperity of the city and

county. He is largely interested in the manufacturing industry, and any event which would deprive the city of his efficient capacity and energy would be severely felt by the whole community.

There are few men in Butler County more widely known personally than Mr. Beckett. During a considerable portion of his life he was a man of large means, and his hospitality was fully commensurate therewith. Public men when in this vicinity commonly gravitated to his home, and some of his well-known political influence may have been promoted in this way.

POLITICAL HANDBILL.

It is interesting to see that the great political crisis which threatens the country this year, and threatened it last year and the year before, has always been existing. It can not be said that the campaign of 1852 was conducted on any other than party issues, or that there was any thing remarkable in the situation of the country. Yet see the appeals in the *Intelligencer*:

BASE FRAUD!

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT

L. D. CAMPBELL.

We have it upon reliable information, that on Monday last, JOHN CARR, formerly representative from this county, and one of the trustees of Fairfield Township, was in Mason, Warren County, wanting to hire two ~~hundred~~ hands to work in this county. He there represented that Campbell would be elected by a small majority, doubtless as a blind to cover his real intentions.

FREEMEN OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT! What say you to such infamous conduct on the part of the Locofocos of Butler County? Desperation is seen in every movement. Campbell must be defeated, say they, at all hazards; and, to our certain knowledge, one of the State officers has boasted that he could beat the world at pipe-laying.

Whigs of the townships, be on your guard. Some of these hirelings will be quartered in every township in the county. GUARD WELL THE POLL! See that none but LEGAL votes are deposited and a triumphant victory is sure!

JOHN M. MILLIKIN.

Major John M. Millikin, the oldest professional man in Hamilton, and once treasurer of the State of Ohio, was born in Greensboro, Greene County, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of October, 1804. He is the son of Dr. Daniel Millikin and Joan Minor. When he was three years of age his father removed to the West and settled in Hamilton, being the first physician who permanently took up his abode here. John M. Millikin received instruction from Dr. Alexander Proudfit, who taught a school here about the time of the second war with Great Britain, and from others, and in 1824 went to Washington College, in Washington, Pennsylvania, spending a year there, and returning home the last of May, 1825. In that year he began the study of law with Jesse Corwin, in this city, and on the 5th of September, 1827, at

Columbus, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and immediately opened an office. Colonel Campbell, who is next junior to him at the bar, did not enter practice till 1835, nor Thomas Millikin, the next in age, till 1840.

In 1834 the law firm of Millikin & Bebb was begun by the formation of a partnership between himself and William Bebb, afterwards governor, and this connection lasted till 1840, when Millikin retired from practice. In 1829 he was appointed brigade major and inspector of militia, an office he retained till 1833. January 1, 1841, he was appointed an aid-de-camp by Governor Thomas Corwin, and in 1846 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization. In 1856 he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and was twice re-elected. He served as president of the board one year. In 1860 he was appointed a trustee of Miami University. In this capacity he has served two terms of nine years each, and has been reappointed for the third term. In 1873 he was named by the Secretary of the Interior as one of a commission to proceed to the Indian Territory for the purpose of making a treaty with the Creek Nation for the relinquishment of a part of their territory to the Seminoles. In October, 1875, he was elected treasurer of the State of Ohio, and on the 10th of January, 1876, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. The Republicans renominated him for the same position in 1877, but at the October election the Democrats were in the ascendancy, and he was, therefore, defeated. He retired from office on the 14th of January, 1878. He has always been a Whig and a Republican in politics. He cast his first ballot in 1826, and has voted at all State elections since. His first vote for President was cast in 1828 for John Quincy Adams.

Major Millikin has always been an important man in local affairs. He has been president of the County Agricultural Society, president of Greenwood Cemetery Association, president of the Farmer's Club, and other societies. He has an excellent knowledge of local history, and skill in narrating it. He is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and has frequently been named by them as a suitable man for governor. He resides a little east of Hamilton on a farm which is cultivated according to the true principles of agriculture.

He was married on the 6th of September, 1831, to Mary Greenlee Hough, daughter of an esteemed early citizen of Hamilton, and has had by her four children, who attained full age: Minor, Joseph, Dan, and Mary. Mention is made of them in a sketch of the Millikin family, on page 185.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 31st of December, 1841, Dr. Leammie Rigdon, Rebecca Rigdon, Aaron Potter, and Emeline Potter, being desirous to have Baptist preaching, resolved to make an effort to maintain a minister one-half of his time, and

engaged the Rev. A. Drury, of Cincinnati, for that purpose, at the rate of four dollars for each visit. In 1842 he closed, and Elder Quant succeeded, staying, however, but a short time. In April, 1843, the Rev. Mr. Osborn began preaching, receiving two hundred dollars per year. Of this Dr. Rigdon and Mr. Potter each paid seventy-five dollars, and the Ohio Baptist Association, fifty dollars. There being no organization of the Church at this time, an arrangement was made with the Muddy Creek Church to receive into their membership any who might wish to join at Hamilton. It should be remembered that all this time there was a Baptist Church here, which adhered to the anti-mission side. The split had occurred in 1836.

In 1844 the Lockland Church received the members of the Hamilton congregation into membership, and constituted it a branch Church. The members were L. Rigdon, Rebecca Rigdon, Aaron Potter, Emeline Potter, Eve Davis, Elizabeth Walton, Sarah Steele, Sarah Garrison, Mary Garrison, Mary Kelley, S. Jane Walton, Louisa Pharis, and Louisa Boatman. When Mr. Osborn's term expired no other preacher was called, but services were held occasionally, at which neighboring ministers officiated. Meetings were held in the court-house and at the Female Academy. October 20, 1844, the Rev. D. Bryant was called as pastor, and a couple of months after it was resolved to erect a meeting-house. This house was in due time erected, at a cost, with the lot, of \$3,311, and, with an addition afterward made, was occupied till 1858, when it passed into the hands of William Miller, the German Lutheran Church, and the Episcopal Church, successively. It is now changed into stores.

Mr. Bryant accepted another call in 1845, and William Roney was installed as pastor soon after. April 15, 1846, the Church was received into membership with the other Baptist Churches of the State, under the title of the First Baptist Church of Hamilton. The first trustees were L. Rigdon, A. Potter, J. L. Batchelder, Joseph Shotwell, and J. S. Beatty; treasurer, L. Rigdon; clerk, W. S. Going; deacons, L. Rigdon and Joseph Shotwell. Mr. Roney left on the 4th of June, 1848, and was succeeded by William Ashmore. In 1850 he went to China as a foreign missionary, and for a year the Church was without a pastor. The Rev. H. M. Richardson became pastor in 1852. The membership at this time was seventy-two. He stayed with the Church ten years, and did much good service. During his ministrations it was that the new church was built, at a cost of ten thousand five hundred dollars. He was succeeded by C. B. Keys, J. M. Pendleton, V. W. Snow, R. Telford, N. A. Reed, Thomas Hanford, J. R. Ware, W. E. Lyon, W. A. Smith, P. M. Weddell, and Homer Eddy. The last is the present pastor.

On Sunday, January 17, 1875, the church building was partly destroyed by fire. The other Churches, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Masons

promptly tendered their aid. The loss was fully covered by insurance. About this time, too, the Church became straitened for means, could not pay the pastor's salary, and was for several short spaces of time without preaching. It is now, however, on the upward wave. The membership is increasing, and there is much interest felt. The Sunday-school has had as superintendents Aaron Potter, E. G. Dyer, W. Richardson, W. E. Scobey, George P. Brown, Walter Webster, Joseph R. Gibbons, and F. P. Stewart. Much of the success of this Church was owing to the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Aaron Potter and Dr. Loammi Rigdon, who put their shoulders to the wheel and made the Church an accomplished fact.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

William Murphy, flour manufacturer of Hamilton, Ohio, was born September 30, 1838, in Franklin County, Indiana. His parents are James and Susan Caroline (Erwin) Murphy, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Indiana. His paternal grandfather removed from New Jersey about 1816. From Pittsburg he took passage on a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and thence he went to Indiana, settling near Brookville. He engaged in farming and distilling, and conducted a country store in addition. Mr. James Murphy was brought up on the farm, a vocation he has ever since followed, though he has for years been largely interested in other enterprises. He has for a long time been a large stock-raiser and pork dealer at Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. He also conducted for many years a large saw-mill. He is a man of considerable wealth, and is widely and favorably known among the business men in his section of country. He is now a man of about seventy-five years of age, while his life-partner is but little his junior.

At the age of thirteen William Murphy entered the Miami University at Oxford, where he diligently devoted himself to his studies for the four succeeding years, which put him in possession of a thorough English education. His tastes, however, were for a business career. After spending some time with his father, who was then largely engaged in the stock business, he settled at Oxford (to which place his father soon removed), and established himself in the grain trade, which he continued with success till 1865.

He now sought a larger field for his operations. He settled in Hamilton, and in company with Jacob Shaffer, bought the Hamilton City Mills, in West Hamilton, formerly owned by N. G. Curtis. An extensive business was soon built up, and continued till 1869, when the mills were burned. With but little delay Mr. Murphy and his partner bought the West Hamilton Mills, where they continued the manufacture, very extensively, of the finest grades of flour, till 1876. Mr. Murphy then dissolved partnership with Mr. Shaffer, disposing of his interest to him. He then formed a partnership with Mr. John Sortman. The Hamilton City Mills were re-

built by them, and under the firm name of Murphy & Sortman, the mills were kept in operation till 1880. Mr. Murphy then withdrew from the firm, and leased the Hydraulic Mills, which are still operated by him. The business done here is exclusively flouring, and is very extensive. Mr. Murphy manufactures a very superior quality of flour, for which he finds a ready market throughout the New England States, where the greater portion of his shipments are made.

In the Spring of 1882, Mr. Murphy, in company with Messrs. F. B. Thompson, S. D. Cone, and H. A. Dilg, organized the Dr. Temple Medicine Company at Hamilton and Cincinnati, with a capital of \$150,000. Mr. Thompson was made president and Mr. Murphy treasurer of the concern. The medicines manufactured are the well-known Asthma specific and "Hops and Boneset" discovered by Dr. C. W. Temple nearly forty years ago. The former remedy had been improved in its medicinal powers by the Temple Company, who have also prepared specifics for bay fever, dyspepsia, and other diseases. From the inception of the company, which is but a few months since, it has met with great success. They are pushing the enterprise vigorously, and their popular remedies now are found in all parts of the United States and other countries. Although these medicines have had great local popularity for many years, certainly as far back as 1849, their manufacture and sale have never been properly managed, until the present company took the enterprise in charge, and it is now fast becoming one of the important institutions of the city. Mr. Murphy owned and controlled the West Hamilton Hydraulic Water-power for ten years.

In 1876 Mr. Murphy was elected a member of the city council of Hamilton, and served in that capacity for three successive terms, or till 1882. During these six years he was always found among the first to take steps towards public improvements, and to institute measures for the city's good.

Mr. Murphy has been married twice. He married his first wife, Miss Lorinda Bake, of Contreras, Ohio, daughter of Peter and Tabitha Bake, December 22, 1864. She died the following year from the effects of a burn by coal oil, two days following the accident. She left one child, a daughter, Dora, now seventeen years of age. He married his present wife, Mrs. Eliza Smalley, widow of Isaac Smalley, daughter of Henry H. and Lydia Myers Seal, February 9, 1868. Mrs. Murphy's father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Butler County, Ohio. The former removed with his father, at an early day, near Brookville, Indiana, where he afterwards engaged in farming, a calling he still follows. He carries on a very extensive farm, though at the advanced age of seventy-three, while his wife is sixty-eight. Mrs. Murphy has one son by her first husband, Henry Burton Smalley, now eighteen years of age, and engaged in the milling business. Seven children have been born to Mr.



and Mrs. Murphy, though but four are now living. William J. H. was born June 7, 1871; Eva Pearl, June 28, 1873; Minnie Myrtle, December 31, 1877; and Marie, September 23, 1880.

Mr. Murphy has always been a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has also been an Odd Fellow for the past three years. As a business man Mr. Murphy is cautious, considerate, and uniformly successful, and he has the reputation of being the best-natured man of Hamilton.

COLONEL A. DUNN.

Colonel A. Dunn died very suddenly in November, 1854, while out valuing the property of Asa Emmons. He was taken with a fainting fit, dropping down in the field, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. He was one of our most respectable and highly esteemed citizens. He had done much for the advancement of our agricultural interests as well as the general prosperity of the county, and was, at the time of his death, the president of the Butler County Agricultural Society. The esteem which the community entertained for him was appropriately attested in the very large procession which followed his remains to their last resting-place.

JAMES BEATTY.

James Beatty, a wealthy banker and well-known land owner of Butler County, died in March, 1880, at his residence, near Jones Station, of paralysis. Mr. Beatty was a native of Ireland, and about sixty-five years of age. He accumulated considerable wealth, most of which was made in the pork business. He owned one thousand nine hundred and forty-eight acres of land, and was estimated to be worth about \$800,000. He was for a number of years vice-president of the First National Bank of Hamilton, and one of the principal stockholders.

THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

A long the projects agitated in Hamilton forty years ago was one for the establishment of a national armory. Congress had ordered the construction of several new ones, and this place had several advantages which it was thought ought to secure the erection of such an establishment here. It was to be located in one of the Western States. Ohio had peculiar claims, owing to its superior representative numbers, and in consideration of its long line of exposed frontier. This place was better than any point further east or further north, because the navigation of the river and the canals is less interrupted by ice and extreme low water. From here arms could be transported with ease to the North on the lakes, or to the South or South-west. A meeting was held in Hamilton in 1841, at which an elaborate report was made. It pointed out that the prices of property were low and rents always obtainable; provisions were cheap. There was an abundance of timber, stone, and other materials.

No carting would be required, as in Cincinnati, and coal could be cheaply delivered. The prospective hydraulic works would furnish all of the water power, and an excellent location was shown at the north end of town, just below Millikin's Island.

Brigadier-general Armistead and Colonel Long, of the United States topographical engineers, in their report to the Secretary of War, say:

"Of the Miami country generally beauty rather than grandeur is strikingly characteristic of its main features. The immediate valley of the Miami River, in particular, presents a beautiful expanse of intervalle land, bounded on both sides by gently sloping hills, and like that of the Maskingum, embosoming two or more benches, or plains, rising by gentle gradations one above another, but far more spacious on the former than on the latter. These valley lands are remarkably rich and productive, and are for the most part cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A view of some portions of this interesting valley, early in September, when contiguous fields, as far as the eye can reach, are clad in the luxuriant verdure of growing corn, is one of the most delightful prospects that can be witnessed. On returning from the valley and reaching the uplands, a view not less interesting, though less captivating, is presented; a broad surface, generally of a rolling, but occasionally of a gently waving aspect, and stretching to the farthest limits of the horizon, here meets the eye. In richness of soil, variety of products, and healthfulness of appearance, all combined, it is not surpassed, probably, by any upland region to be met with in any other part of the United States.

"The country around Hamilton and Rossville, for many miles in every direction, presents the more comely and interesting features generally exhibited by the Miami country. The woodlands, which formerly presented a dense and heavy growth of timber, shrubbery, vines, grasses, etc., have given way to cultivated fields, yielding all the necessaries of life in the greatest profusion. Corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco, hay, fruits of all kinds common or peculiar to the climate, peas, beans, hemp, flax, etc., are among the products of the soil, and these, together with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, beef, butter, lard, tallow, etc., constitute the leading articles produced for market, all of which can be supplied in abundance, and on the most moderate terms.

"The facilities afforded to this neighborhood by the hydraulic canal for trade and intercourse by water with remote parts of the country are invaluable. A broad basin, nearly a mile long, and fifteen to twenty feet deep, connecting the town of Hamilton with the canal, affords a spacious and commodious port for the commercial business of the neighborhood.

"The valley of the river and the adjacent country on both sides, in this neighborhood, are similar to what they are represented to be in the neighborhood of Dayton,

except that the uplands present an aspect considerably more rolling and diversified in the vicinity of the site now under consideration. The river, in its passage through this neighborhood, is more serpentine, shoally, and rapid than in other places, and embosoms an island containing three hundred and ten acres, called Millikin's Island, which is situated a little above the town site of Hamilton."

D. W. McCLUNG.

David Waddle McClung, surveyor of customs for the port of Cincinnati, is of West Scotland or Highland stock. In 1730 his great-grandfather came to this country and settled in Washington County, New York. His descendants mostly resided in that State; but his son Charles McClung, grandfather of David W. McClung, removed to Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where David's father and mother were both born, but were both brought to Ohio by their parents in early childhood, the families settling in Fairfield County. The father's name was also David. He was married in 1824 to Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of David and Elizabeth (McTeer) Brown. Their fifth child and fourth son was David Waddle, born December 18, 1831, in Eaton Township, Seneca County, Ohio, to which his parents had removed two years after marriage. But five of this large family, including David, are now living. The father died in October, 1867, and the mother in August, 1877. David was brought up on a farm, attended the country schools in his childhood, which were very good for the time, the residence of the family being on the border of the famous Western Reserve, and was a member of the Seneca County Academy at Republic, then taught by Thomas W. Harvey, since State commissioner of schools. Here he prepared for college, and entered as a freshman at Muskingum College, New Concord, in October, 1850; remained one term, and then transferred his allegiance to Miami University at Oxford, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1854.

During much of his preparatory course he maintained himself by teaching school, beginning at the early age of fifteen, and for a large share of the expenses of his college course he served the university in various capacities, but had to create a debt, which was faithfully repaid upon his entrance into business life. After graduation he again undertook the pedagogic vocation, but in a higher field, becoming at first principal of the high schools, then superintendent of the public schools in Hamilton, in which two positions he remained three years.

At the expiration of his year as superintendent, he accepted the charge of the Republican organ here, the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, which he conducted, or assisted in editing, for about two years, in association with his old friend and classmate, Colonel Minor Millikin. It was the early day of the Republican party; Butler County was largely Democratic. It was an important

transition period, and the *Intelligencer* bore its full share in fixing the current of public opinion. The fight with the opponents was at times close and sharp, and Mr. McClung was himself personally attacked by an infuriated Democrat, and bore from the conflict an honorable scar which he wears to this day. He was, during this time of editorial work, engaged at intervals in the study of the law, and in the Winter of 1859 and 1860 he was appointed by the governor to the position of probate judge of the county in the place of William R. Kinder, who died in office.

Upon the outbreak of the war, the call for volunteers being issued Monday morning, April 16, 1861, he enlisted in a Hamilton company as a private soldier, and went with it to Camp Jefferson, Columbus, where it was sworn into service April 24th, and assigned as Company F, Third Ohio Infantry. On the 27th of the same month the regiment was sent, with five companies of the Eleventh, to establish Camp Dennison, on the Little Miami Railroad. Mr. McClung was taken from the ranks, where he was still serving as a private, and made quartermaster of the camp, in which place of responsibility and honor he was detained, contrary to all precedents of the service, until the following March, hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and property passing through his hands meanwhile. He then received a commission, to date from February 19, 1862, as captain and assistant quartermaster. He remained at the camp until June 15, 1862, having meanwhile rebuilt it, in order to fit it for Winter quarters, and was then ordered to Camp Chase to build the barracks for rebel prisoners there.

When the call for five hundred thousand more was made by President Lincoln, Camp Dennison acquired more importance than ever, and Captain McClung was ordered back to equip the regiments forming therein. From first to last it is believed that he prepared not far from one hundred regiments for the field. When the second levy of troops had been equipped he supervised the conversion of the barracks at the camp during November and December, or 1862, into a convalescent hospital. Thence he departed for Madison, Indiana, where hospitals more convenient to the river were to be built, and then to Cincinnati, to take charge of the purchase of supplies, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. His money accounts with the government, during his entire term of service, aggregated about twenty-five million dollars; his property accounts, more than twice as much.

His services were not finally dispensed with until November 8, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out, at his own reiterated request. Shortly before this, October 30, he was breveted major of volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, on the recommendation of General Ekin and other high officers of the quartermaster's department.

He returned to Hamilton, and was elected president of the Second National Bank, although not then a stockholder. In about a year and a half he resigned that place, and began the manufacture of machinery, in Hamilton, remaining in this business for two years, when he exchanged his stock in the machine-shop for an interest in the Woodsdale Paper Company, of which he took charge, and remained its business manager until February 1, 1879, when he removed to Cincinnati and became assistant postmaster. In January, 1881, he was nominated by President Hayes surveyor of the port of Cincinnati, and again by President Garfield, upon his accession, when he was promptly confirmed by the Senate, and received his commission of date March 10, 1881.

Colonel McClung was married on the 19th of March, 1861, to Miss Anna Carter Harrison, only daughter of Carter B. Harrison, youngest son of General Harrison. Her mother was Mary, of the family of John Sutherland, one of the pioneers of Butler County. She is a worthy helpmate of her distinguished spouse. They have had no children.

FIRE COMPANY.

Hamilton had a fire company as far back as 1839, and it is possible it had one at a much earlier date, although we have no record of it. It was entitled the Hamilton Fire Company, No. 1, and was to consist of not more than fifty members. The officers of the company were Thomas H. Wilkins, foreman; James Reynolds, assistant foreman; George Seward, treasurer; and Elisha Dalton, secretary.

The members were as follows: C. K. Smith, A. D. Kyle, James B. Cameron, Ira M. Collyer, Sineas Piereson, Richard Cornell, H. S. Earhart, G. W. McAdams, J. H. Smith, John Davis, James C. DeCamp, Aaron Potter, John Herron, Philip Berry, John Rinehart, James Albert, J. B. McFarland, James Watson, William Cornell, Benjamin Davis, Stephen West, John S. Wiles, M. W. Clyne, George Krug, Isaac M. Walters, William Conley, Robert Whitehead, Aaron Woodruff, W. B. Saunders, John Eichleberger, Joseph Durbin, D. G. Rose, John Jewell, F. T. Walton, J. Bayles, Jacob Wayne, Joseph Wallace, A. Rollins, Thomas Fawcett, Otis Brown, Jonathan Conover, Samuel Johnson, Andrew Stewart, James O'Connor, Peter Myers, M. L. Serrel, and Nelson Ralph.

MASONIC LODGE.

In the year 1811 the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, at Chillicothe, granted a dispensation or charter, authorizing the establishment of a lodge of Freemasons at Hamilton. The dispensation was signed by Lewis Cass, grand master, and Henry Brush, grand secretary, and dated the 7th of September, 1811. On the 10th of October, 1811, a number of Freemasons met at the tavern then kept by William Murray, on the south-west cor-

ner of Dayton and Water Streets, in Hamilton, and organized themselves into a lodge, by the name of "Washington Lodge, No. 17," the first officers of which were Joseph Hough, worshipful master; Thomas Blair, senior warden; Matthew Hueston, junior warden; Robert Taylor, senior deacon; Joseph Potter, junior deacon; William Wallace, tyler; John Taylor, treasurer; and Alexander Sackett, secretary.

At that time not more than nine Freemasons were known to reside in Hamilton or the vicinity; but soon after the establishment of the lodge a number of persons joined, and were initiated into the mysteries of the craft, so that they shortly became respectable as to numbers and standing in society. They continued to hold their meetings at the house of William Murray for several years. The lodge was then removed to the house on the south-west corner of Second and Basin Streets, where a tavern was then kept by Thomas Blair, and afterward by James Wilson.

Afterwards they leased from the Hamilton Literary Society the second story of a building erecting for an academy on lot No. 140, at the intersection of Dayton and Third Streets, then belonging to the literary society, on condition that they would erect and finish the second story, and maintain it in good repair at their own expense. This they fitted up in a neat and tasteful manner, and the lodge was removed to that room, where it was continued until 1831. A school was kept in the lower apartment. The building standing in an isolated place, some evil-disposed persons broke open the room, carried away their jewels, and injured the furniture. This induced them to remove to a more secure place. Accordingly, on the 1st of April, 1831, they leased the fourth story of the Hamilton Hotel for a term of twenty years, at a rent of eighteen dollars per year, which they forthwith fitted up in a neat and appropriate manner for the accommodation of the lodge.

The number in 1843 attending the lodge, as actual members, was forty. In addition to these, there were about fifty more who belonged to the order, but were not in the habit of attending regularly, making in all about ninety Freemasons within the jurisdiction of the lodge.

The excitement as to Masonry and anti-Masonry which prevailed in several parts of the United States from 1827 to 1836, did not agitate (at least to any considerable extent) the neighborhood of Hamilton. The fraternity was not interfered with by the community.

The worthy masters have been Thomas Blair, Samuel Bayless, Joseph Hough, Joseph Benham, Alexander Proudfit, Lewis West, Daniel Millikin, Charles K. Smith, William B. Van Hook, Jesse Corwin, John H. Dubbs, T. M. Thomas, Elijah Vance, Thomas Reed, Benjamin F. Raleigh, William Sheeley, Isaac Robertson, George W. Louthan, William C. Hunter, John M. Parks, H. H. Wallace, George W. Dye, John B. Lawder, John



Crane, William Fenn, J. Conover, and Allen Andrews. There are other Masonic institutions here, but we have been unable to get information about them.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A society of Baptists was formed in Hamilton and organized in 1829, at which time they numbered twenty-seven members. Leonard Garver, of Rossville, made them a donation of lot No. 151, in the south part of the town of Rossville, on which, in 1833, they erected a brick building as a place of public worship, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. In February, 1833, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Hamilton and Rossville Baptist Church, under the name of "The Hamilton and Rossville Regular Baptist Church," by which act Samuel Fields, Leonard Garver, Isaac T. Saunders, Isaac Paxton, and William Morris were elected trustees to manage the property of the association.

The first stationed preacher in the congregation was the Rev. Daniel Bryant, who settled in Hamilton in 1829, and continued to officiate for two years and four months. He was succeeded by the Rev. Stephen Gard, of Trenton, who preached to the congregation three years. The Rev. Thomas Childers then officiated four years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph H. Flint, who remained two years, and then the Rev. Wilson Thompson officiated two years, up to May, 1844, at which time the number of members belonging to the society was about thirty-five. Number of members at the time the society was organized, twenty-seven; there had been added by baptism, thirty-four; by letter, forty; total, one hundred and one. There had been dismissed by letter, forty; excluded, eight; deceased, eighteen; total, sixty-six. Number of members in April, 1844, thirty-five. Owing to the smallness of the congregation, it has been impossible to obtain any definite particulars of the later years of this society. In the division between the Old School and New School, in 1836, they adhered to the Old School, and their numbers gradually diminished. For some time past they have had preaching once a month by Mr. Danks, of Cincinnati.

CHARLES L. WELLER.

Charles L. Weller was born in the town of Montgomery, Hamilton County, September 4, 1821, from whence his parents moved to Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, about the year 1826. Both parents died there. Charles was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1841, but his health failing under the rigorous discipline of that institution, he resigned after about nine months' service. He was schooled at Miami University, though not to graduation. In 1844, after the decease of his father, he took up his residence at Hamilton, where he served about a year as deputy sheriff under William J. Elliott. Then he went to Washington City as a clerk in the general post-office under Cave Johnson. In 1849 he resigned to take the position of disbursing officer in the

boundary commission under his brother John B., who had been appointed to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. On the way to the field of survey he was sent back from Panama with dispatches to the government at Washington. He had there a long controversy with the Secretary of the Interior, over an attempt to remove him from the commission, in consequence of which he was detained there some six months, during which time he was employed by the secretary of the United States Senate in compiling a book of claims.

At the session of Congress in 1849 and 1850 he was the Democratic candidate for sergeant-at-arms, and was within one vote of an election. In 1850 he returned to his former home, Hamilton, bought out the newspaper organ of the Democratic party, the *Telegraph*, which he edited for two years or more, during which time he was sent by his party as representative to the Ohio Legislature. After serving one session he resigned, and in December, 1852, he started with his wife (Miranda Martindell), whom he married in 1846, for California, where he arrived January 6, 1853, and located at San Francisco, where he still resides. He was appointed under President Pierce assistant United States appraiser of merchandise; also pension agent, both of which positions he resigned, upon his being appointed postmaster of San Francisco in August, 1854. This latter office he held until April, 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and stock-broker's business, and in mining operations, being president of the Ophir, the Mexican, the Crown Point, and the Exchequer mining companies, and also president of the Pacific Stock Exchange Board, of San Francisco.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Hamilton in 1843. The first members were Conrad Stonebreaker, Mrs. Ruoff, and Mr. Griesel. A few others came to Hamilton with their families, when a Sunday-school was begun, and a church bought in 1860, formerly the property of the Lutheran Society. They paid for it two thousand two hundred dollars. The trustees were Philip Berry, S. W. Mower, Joseph Lashhorn, and Conrad Stonebreaker. They were much persecuted by the members of the other German Churches, who tried to keep their members away.

They have grown considerably in the last three years, now having sixty-two members. A year ago they bought a lot, and intend shortly to begin the erection of an edifice on the east side of the river. The Church is still a mission, and receives support from the general Church fund. The first pastor was the Rev. Martin Hartmann, and since that time they have had as preachers Messrs. Kessinger, Voltz, Rinehart, Jacob Gabler (under whom the church was bought), Brenning, Charles Heiwig, John Felsing, and John Bier. The Sabbath-school has eighty

scholars, and fifteen officers and teachers. Frank Keller is superintendent. There is also a Christian Church, on the west side, of which Elder Gaff is the pastor, of whose history we are not informed.

THOMAS MOORE.

Colonel Thomas Moore, one of the oldest members of the bar in this county, was born in Quebec, Canada, July 28, 1822. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Moore, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. He was brought to Pennsylvania in 1828, where, after the sojourn of a year, his father died, in 1829 or 1830. With his mother and two brothers, he came to Ohio the year after, and settled in Oxford, in this county, where he went to school until removing to Preble County, in 1833. When he was fifteen he began working at the tailor's trade, and after completing his time, labored for eight weeks as a journeyman, acquiring enough money in this time to carry him through one term at the Miami University, in the Fall of 1839. He was a student in that institution for some four years, working at his trade during vacations, and whenever the opportunity offered, and also teaching school, using the money thus acquired to gain an education.

Completing his course, he entered the office of L. D. Campbell, in Hamilton, about 1845, and read law with him. From this he went to Jackson & Hawkins, at Eaton, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, in the Winter of 1845 and 1846. A year after he entered into a partnership with Judge William J. Gilmore, which lasted a year, and was dissolved by Judge Gilmore going to Eaton, where he married. Mr. Moore remained in Hamilton, and has been here ever since. He was elected State senator from Butler and Warren Counties in 1860, being the first Republican to fill that position. He was mayor of Ross-ville in 1850 or 1851, a position he soon after resigned. He was originally a member of the Associate Reformed Church, but for the past eight or ten years has been a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1864 he was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guard, and commanded it during its service of four months in West Virginia. A full account of this regiment is given under the head of the Rebellion. They were mustered out at Hamilton, in September of that year.

The colonel was married in 1845, to Miss Mary C. Caldwell, who was born in Preble County in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Wilberforce is a member of the bar, in partnership with his father; E. Everett is a member of the legal profession, now a teacher and farmer of Missouri; Walter P. is a farmer of Missouri; Thomas Moore, Jr., is one of the local editors of the *Hamilton Daily News*; and Mamie is still at home. Colonel Moore has long been an active and laborious worker in the

Republican cause, and before that in the Whig. He is a frequent speaker at temperance and Sunday-school meetings, and is interested in every thing that concerns this city or locality.

Joseph Garrison, who was sheriff of this county from 1856 to 1860, comes of an old family. His parents were early settlers. He was born in Madison Township on the 29th of November, 1825, and was married August 8, 1854, to Mary Ann Houser, daughter of John and Rachel Houser. She was born in Fairfield Township, January 8, 1834. They had two children. William J., the eldest child, died at the age of nine months. He was born March 24, 1856, and Mary Ann, October 19, 1858. Mr. Garrison was in the Mexican War, where he served as quartermaster's sergeant. His wife's brother, Samuel Houser, was in the late war for over three years. After ceasing to be sheriff, Mr. Garrison engaged in the manufacture of brick. He died December 9, 1865.

ALEXANDER DELORAC.

Captain Alexander Delorac was for many years one of the best known men in town. He settled in Franklin in the year 1805, where he was engaged as a trader for many years, making regular trips to New Orleans every Spring with whisky, pork, and flour. Captain Delorac was an officer in the army in 1812, and he was in several brushes with the Indians. In his earlier life he was somewhat celebrated in sporting circles, and was proclaimed fistie champion on general muster days, and at race courses. He was also noted as a pedestrian. In 1832 he ran a race of six hundred yards at a company muster near Palmyra, Warren County, with a boy about six years old astride his back, against a taller man than himself, and he won the race.

He resided for many years in a comfortable dwelling on Prospect Hill, in West Hamilton, a point where the Indians in olden time laid in wait to shoot and scalp persons who straggled from the fort. Captain Delorac also once resided in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in trade. In his youth he was a clerk for John Sutherland, and then and afterwards acquired a knowledge of boating on the Miami unsurpassed by any other man. At the time of his death, some ten years ago, he was one of the oldest citizens.

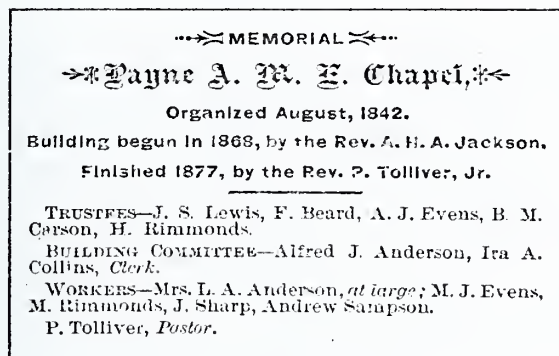
AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the early part of 1842 a few colored families felt the need of a Church. They had been worshipping in the white congregation, but on account of prejudice were compelled to sit in pews near the door or in the gallery. A meeting was called at one of the houses, and an organization effected with the following families as members: Andrew Sampson and wife, Stephen Hall and wife, Samuel Jones and wife, Robert G. H. Anderson and wife, Julia Samson, Silas Dixon, and Walter C. Young. This little company of believers grew rapidly, and a house

of worship became necessary. A small building was erected, and in August, 1842, it was dedicated, and the Rev. Owen T. B. Vickers, of Cincinnati, preached the dedicatory sermon.

Too feeble to support a regular pastor, the conference made it a circuit station, and sent them a preacher every two weeks. The Rev. Henry Atkinson and the Rev. M. M. Clark were its first preachers. The latter gentleman was one of the best educated colored ministers of his day. He was pious and eloquent, and his influence is still felt among this people. There is but one person living who was among the founders in 1842, Mrs. Harriet Sampson.

A new chapel was erected in 1877. It is a capacious edifice, situated in a desirable part of the city, of brick structure, sixty-two by forty. It will seat three hundred persons, and cost about six thousand dollars. At the entrance of the auditorium, against the east wall, there is a marble slab with the following inscription on it:



WILLIAM ANDERSON.

William Anderson, miller, and vice-president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton, was born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, January 6, 1812. He is the son of Jacob and Jane (Summerville) Anderson, both of whom were natives of that State. William Anderson was sent to the schools of his native county, receiving only a meager education. At the age of twenty-four he came to what was then the far West, and settled in Hamilton. He was first occupied in the saddlery business, but in 1844 engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade with his brother-in-law, George Louthan, which continued till 1847, when he bought out his partner. In 1850, in company with Mr. Snively, he erected and put into operation a tannery, at a cost of \$20,000. In connection with the tannery business they also established a boot and shoe factory, employing about thirty hands, which at that time was one of the largest enterprises of the kind in this section of the country. They also opened a retail store, for the sale of their productions.

In 1853 Mr. Anderson, with B. W. Tanquary, engaged in the milling business, in what was known as the old Hamilton River Mill, but their facilities not being

large enough for their rapidly increasing business, they erected a new mill soon afterward, at a cost of from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars. After ten years of very successful business, a disastrous fire in the month of April, 1864, swept it all away, involving a loss of thirty-one thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of eleven thousand. Nothing daunted, Mr. Anderson purchased another mill, then owned by Lewis D. Campbell, having made arrangements for the Campbell Mill the very morning the other was destroyed. In June, 1866, Mr. Tanquary withdrew from the business, and since that time the firm has been known as Anderson & Co.

Mr. Anderson is one of the largest stockholders in the Second National Bank of Hamilton, and occupies the position of vice-president. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the year 1862, and has been a ruling elder in that organization for eight years. He was married, on the 29th of March, 1836, in Millwood, Virginia, to Rachel C., daughter of James Carter, who was proprietor of the Red Bird Paper Mills, of Frederick County, Virginia. Mr. Carter was a prominent and influential man of that county, and belonged to one of the oldest families in Virginia. As a result of his marriage with this lady, Mr. Anderson has had two daughters, only one of whom survives. Alberta J., who became the wife of the Rev. H. M. Richardson, a Baptist clergyman, of Rochester, New York, died in 1884. Virginia C., the daughter now surviving, is the wife of George K. Shaffer, of Hamilton.

John W. Benninghofen, one of the most highly respected citizens of Hamilton, and a prominent woolen manufacturer, was born on the 12th of March, 1812, in Wuelfrath, in Prussia. His parents had six children, of whom he was the eldest. Their names were John P. Benninghofen and Wilhelmina Riffeltrath, and the occupation they followed was that of weavers of silk. When he had reached fifteen years of age his school education ceased, and he was apprenticed to the dry-goods trade. He remained in this till he was twenty-nine years of age, or the year 1841, and came to the United States in 1848, landing in New Orleans. No sooner had he arrived there than he took passage for Cincinnati, coming immediately to Hamilton. Here he peddled for three years, and then acted as clerk for John W. Sohn in his leather and brewery business, staying in this occupation for about seven years. At the expiration of this time he entered into partnership with Asa Shuler as a woolen manufacturer, and remained in that occupation, under the firm name of Shuler & Benninghofen, until his death, which occurred on the 19th of April, 1881. He was then aged sixty-nine years, one month and seven days.

Mr. Benninghofen was twice married. The first marriage was to Gertrude Hiss in Germany, in 1832, who bore him two children: Robert, who died in 1872, and William, who died in 1867. His second marriage was to Miss Wilhelmina E. Klein, on the first of October,

1854, at Cincinnati. She was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, December 14, 1832, but came to America when a child with her parents, John U. and Wilhelmina Klein. The father died in Stark County, in November, 1859, aged seventy-three years, and the mother, whose maiden name was Niss, died in March, 1876, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Benninghofen had five children. Christiana was born September 25, 1855; Wilhelmina, March 29, 1858; Peter, September 29, 1860; Pauline, March 11, 1863, and Caroline, April 8, 1866. In the late war Robert, his son by the first marriage, served three years, and Mrs. Benninghofen had a brother Christian in the hundred-days' service.

Mr. Benninghofen was very highly esteemed. He was a Democrat in politics, and voted first for Franklin Pierce. In appearance he was above the medium size, and somewhat inclined to obesity. He had a large head and a very prominent forehead.

JOHN CRANE.

Major John Crane was born in the State of New Jersey in 1796, and died on the 16th of March, 1864. He came with his family to this county in the first quarter of the century, and first settled in Jacksonburg, where in 1818 a post-office was established, he becoming the first postmaster. In 1825 he was elected a county commissioner, serving in this capacity for three years. In 1828 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, having as a fellow-member Fergus Anderson, of this county. From 1841 to 1845 he was coroner. Major Crane removed to Hamilton in 1825, keeping for several years a hotel in the frame building on the corner fronting the public square. During his residence in this town he was engaged for several years in the grocery and liquor business, in company with William B. Van Hook, and was at the same time city inspector. About 1855 he prepared with great labor and expense a useful map of this county, being a loser by it to the amount of five hundred dollars. He was for several years the commandant of a splendid battalion of uniformed light infantry. One of the companies, known as the Miami Guards, was composed of the finest young men in Hamilton. Major Crane had taken the lodge, chapter, and encampment degrees of Masonry. He was a Knight Templar, becoming such in the year 1827, in Lebanon. For a few years before his death he resided in Covington, Kentucky, but his remains were brought here, and he was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGE W. TAPSCOTT.

George W. Tapscott was born in the State of New Jersey, in 1810, and was at his death fifty-one years old. In 1826 he came to Hamilton with his brother-in-law, Henry S. Earhart, and in the capacity of a clerk he commenced to serve him in the sale of merchandise. A few years after, when he attained his majority, he became

a member of the firm of Earhart & Tapscott. His urbanity, strict attention to business, and exemplary character as a clerk secured for him a high and responsible position. As a member of the firm he continued in business until about the year 1843, when he turned his attention to other pursuits. For more than twenty years he had been prominently, actively, and successfully engaged in the milling business, and in the buying and packing of pork. In the conduct of all his business affairs Mr. Tapscott scrupulously aimed to be correct.

Colonel William Sheely, one of the oldest residents of Butler County, died in September, 1859, at his residence near this city. Colonel Sheely came to this county at an early day, and filled several prominent positions, having been an influential citizen. He had for some time been afflicted with disease of the heart, and it is supposed that this was the cause of his death, as he died suddenly.

ODD FELLOWS.

In 1842 the Odd Fellows of this town met to establish an organization, and the following persons applied for a charter to the Grand Lodge, which was granted, April 16, 1842: Thomas Robinson, Samuel Shaffer, Alf. Breitenbach, J. M. Spiller, William Anderson, and S. W. Morris. Harmony Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., was instituted by Charles Thomas, grand master, May 20, 1842. The first officers of the lodge were Samuel Shaffer, N. G.; S. W. Morris, V. G.; Alf. Breitenbach, secretary; J. M. Spiller, treasurer. The following persons were initiated at the first meeting of the I. O. O. F., in Butler County: Ferdinand Creighton, Samuel Millikin, Augustus Breitenbach, George Myers, Charles Snider, Michael L. Delorac, Michael Hoffman, Jacob Ebert, Aaron Reiser, David Taylor, Charles K. Smith, Josiah Breitenbach, and Ephraim Ayres, seven of whom are still living. William Anderson and Samuel Shaffer are the only living members who applied for charter No. 14, I. O. O. F. Mr. Shaffer had served in Lodge No. 4, in Cincinnati, and was initiated in 1837.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in the third story of the Lohman building, then owned by Norris Crane, January 21, 1843, by Charles Thomas, M. W. G. M.; Thomas Sherlock, M. W. D. G. M.; David T. Snellbaker, G. W.; Samuel W. Corwin, G. S.; Isaac Hefley, G. T.; Henry M. Bates, G. G.; William Aconu, G. C.

The chartered members were as follows: John W. Erwin, I. M. Spiller, Wilson Cummins, Charles K. Smith, O. S. Witherby, William Wilson, James B. Cameron, John S. Brown, James Reynolds, Jacob Ebert, Charles Snyder, Samuel Johnson, Henry Richmond, R. H. Lewis, and Thomas Davis.

The first meeting of the organizers was held on Main Street, Rossville, near Perry G. Smith's drug-store. They held their meetings for some time there, until the Odd Fellows' Hall was built by a stock company. It



cost ten thousand dollars, and is a large and handsome building. It was afterward sold by the sheriff, and was bought by Daniel Sortman. It is now owned partly by the Odd Fellows. The only surviving members are John W. Erwin, of this city; O. S. Witherby, of California; Samuel Johnson, of Cincinnati; and Thomas Davis, of Illinois.

The lodge is now located in their own building, on the south-west corner of High and Third Streets, with a membership of one hundred, and from its organization to this date has been able to furnish relief according to the requirements of the laws of Odd Fellows. There is also a German lodge in this city.

B. W. HAIR.

Benjamin W. Hair, M. D., discoverer and manufacturer of "Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure," was born July 26, 1819, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, being the youngest of thirteen children. His parents, James and Rebecca (McCowen) Hair, were both born in Berkeley County, Virginia. A few years after their marriage (about 1806) they removed to Pennsylvania, where they lived the remainder of their days. Farming was their life vocation, being pursued both in Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mr. James Hair was also justice of the peace for thirty-four years of his life. At his hands justice was indeed found, for during this long period as a magistrate, both in Virginia and Pennsylvania, there were, out of hundreds of cases, but six that he did not succeed in compromising, and which finally came to trial. He always used every possible influence to secure an amicable settlement between the contestants, in which he was almost invariably successful. He was a true peace-maker, and for this, and many other excellent traits of his character, he was greatly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He died while yet holding his office. His wife had preceded him, having died in 1840.

Two brothers of Dr. Hair made themselves widely known in the ministry. They were both Presbyterians. One of them died a few years ago in Chicago, while still laboring in his profession. A circumstance worthy of note, as not having a parallel, perhaps, in the United States, is connected with the family of Dr. Hair's oldest brother. The widow, with four generations, all females, constituting the entire posterity of Mr. John Hair, are still living in Sigourney, Iowa, making in all five generations.

Dr. Hair attended the common schools until he was nineteen years of age, when he entered Washington College, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, then in charge of the Rev. Dr. McConaha, where he was a school-mate of Hon. James G. Blaine, and joined him in debate at college societies, where he graduated in 1842, in high standing. He then began the study of medicine in the office of the noted Dr. Biddle, of Muncie City, Pennsylvania, and in the meantime entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where

he graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1845. A location for practice was the next question to determine, and finally Fairview, Hancock County, Virginia, was selected, where he remained actively engaged till 1849. He next removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, remaining in Sharonsville and vicinity till 1853. From that place he moved into Butler County, where, with the exception of four years spent in Princeton, Illinois, and an equal time in Franklin County, Indiana, he has since remained. In 1864, while in Indiana, he went out as assistant surgeon of the One Hundredth United States Infantry, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was with the army of the Tennessee, under General Thomas.

Returning to Butler County, he resumed practice, which was continued till 1879, when a new departure in his professional career took place. While in the army he contracted spasmodic asthma, which developed in a few years into an exceedingly severe case. For eleven years there was not a day or night that he did not experience asthmatic paroxysms, and was finally reduced to a mere skeleton. He had, during all these years, been studying the disease carefully, and had made many experiments to ascertain its true nature, the method to alleviate it, and a rational philosophy of cure. But finally, on the 8th of January, 1876, he began treating his case with a remedy which he compounded upon scientific principles, based upon his own observations, study, and experiments. It relieved him immediately, and since the first forty-eight hours succeeding its first application he has not, in a single instance, experienced a recurrence of his malady.

He then began treating other asthmatics, and found that in a very large majority of cases a perfect cure was effected. To test the medicinal powers of his discovery thoroughly, he treated many cases gratuitously all over the country, and the result was that in a short time his medicine met with a general demand, so that in the Spring of 1879, he began the manufacturing of "Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure" in Hamilton, which was carried on with great success till August, 1881, when the enterprise was removed to Cincinnati under the firm name of Hair & Son. Until recently Dr. Hair has supplied his patrons directly, but the demand became so universal that he decided to furnish all druggists instead, by which means a more general distribution of the cure could be effected. It is now known and used all over America, and has been the means of curing thousands of suffering humanity, its discoverer included. Though established but three years, the enterprise is reputed worth upwards of \$300,000, of which Dr. Hair & Son are sole proprietors.

Dr. Hair was married September 24, 1844, to Miss Margaretta L. Hamilton, of Florence, Washington County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Margaretta Hamilton of that place, farmers by occupation. Mrs. Hair





B. H. Hair M. D.



died March 4, 1882, leaving three daughters and one son. The oldest is the wife of Virgil Gilebrist, of Cincinnati, her second husband, and was born August 8, 1844. West Anna, wife of the Rev. T. J. McClelland, of Piqua, Ohio, was born January 25, 1847. James W. was born the 10th of May, 1851, and Margaretta R., wife of Robert Cochran, of Millville, Butler County, was born March 4, 1856.

Dr. Hair is a man of great earnestness and enthusiasm in whatever interests him. In temperance work he has been very active and influential. He has devoted much time and spent much money in organizing and sustaining temperance organizations. His work in this direction has been followed by great good, and reflects great credit on him. In Church work he is no less prominent, being one of the largest supporters of the Presbyterian Church in Hamilton. His benevolence in these particulars are but symbols of his relation towards all worthy enterprises. As an illustration of his zeal and liberality, his action in the recent efforts to enforce the Sunday laws will show. He, upon the first resistance being offered to the law, came forward and sustained Mayor Puthoff, and offered to give five hundred dollars, or even one thousand dollars if needed, to enforce the law.

In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and never fails to vindicate the principles he espouses. Socially he is genial and hospitable, and with friends self-sacrificing.

ST. JOHN.

St. John's Church was founded about the year 1830, and has had the following ministers: Messrs. Rosenfeld, Hardorf, Clements, Gebel, Fischer, Thomen, Richter, Anker, Gremm, Wetterstroem, Gerwig, Poster, Pfaefflen, Heimech, Gahring, Herrmann, and Stempel. On the 10th of July, 1867, the corner-stone for a new church was laid, and on the 27th of May, 1868, it was consecrated. According to the record, the cost of the church amounted to \$28,568. The Rev. Philip Stempel, its pastor, has been here since 1875. The services are in German.

ZION CHURCH.

In 1844 some members seceded from St. John's Church and organized a new society. Their first meetings were held in a frame building in Rossville, and they also worshipped in the Rossville Presbyterian Church. After several years they began building in Hamilton, diagonally opposite where the church now stands. Some of the walls are still in use. The pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. Hardof, Conradi, G. Grau, F. Groth, from November 14, 1852, to 1861; R. Herbst, until 1873; and G. H. Trebel. Under Mr. Herbst's pastorate the new church was erected, at a cost of from twenty-eight to thirty thousand dollars. The denomination is Evangelical Lutheran. At its organization the society had eighteen members; it now has eight hundred and fifty communicants and a voting membership of one hundred and fifteen.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed Church in this city dates back as far as the 15th of April, 1866, when steps were taken towards its organization. Meetings were held at the German Methodist Episcopal Church every other Sunday until September 30, 1866, and then for two weeks in Rumble's Hall. Services were discontinued till Spring, when they were held for a short time in the Universalist Church. During the latter part of the season they held meetings in the Christian Church, in West Hamilton. An organization was begun at this period, at which F. B. Tomson, Belle Tomson, Ada Tomson, Louisa Bower, Mary M. Wehr, Jesse Jacoby, and John Breitenstein met at the house of Augustus Breidenbach, and constituted the First Reformed Church. F. B. Tomson and John Breitenstein were elected elders; Jesse Jacoby and George Huber, deacons; and F. B. Tomson, Daniel Brosier, and Jesse Jacoby, trustees. The names of those who were not present, but signified their assent, and became members, were Mrs. F. B. Tomson, Mattie Tomson, Maggie Bowerman, Mrs. Sophia Breitenstein, Elizabeth A. Eekert, Mrs. Elizabeth Rothenbush, and George Huber.

On the 11th of September, 1867, the lot on which their house stands was purchased of Thomas Millikin by the pastor, the Rev. G. Z. Meehling, and Jesse Jacoby, on their individual responsibility. It was afterwards deeded to the congregation, and paid for by them. The lot is on the corner of Ross and Third Streets. It is eighty-six and a half feet by one hundred and sixty feet, fronting on Ross, and cost nine hundred dollars. Mr. Meehling at once began canvassing the neighboring Churches for means to erect a building, and met with gratifying success. Fourteen hundred dollars were obtained from Seven-Mile, St. Paul, and Millville. Jesse Jacoby obtained some five hundred dollars in Pennsylvania. The Xenia charge gave one hundred, West Alexandria one hundred and thirty-five, and other Churches contributed liberally. On the 11th of June, 1868, ground was staked off and workmen began at the foundation. The corner-stone was laid on the 30th of August. The building was not completed sufficient to occupy until the 19th of September, 1869. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. T. P. Bucher. The church is sixty feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, side walls eighteen feet high, and center of the ceiling twenty-eight feet. It is a very pretty Gothic edifice, the handsomest in town, and cost about eight thousand dollars.

No effort had been made to gather a congregation of size until the church was ready. Yet the body grew slowly. The first year nineteen members were received, the second, four; the third, eight; the fourth, two; the fifth, eleven; the sixth, none; the seventh, eighteen. The whole number of members up to 1876 were seventy-seven, and then appearing on the Church rolls forty-six. Number of members dismissed, seven; deaths, six; removed from the bonds of the congregation, nineteen; dis-

affected, seven. Up to the present time there have been one hundred and five persons on the list. The Church belongs to the Reformed Church in the United States of America, and is commonly known as the German Reformed. Its standard of faith is in the Heidelberg Catechism, and its government is Presbyterian. In connection with the Church is a flourishing Sunday-school. The Rev. G. Z. Mechling has been the pastor since the beginning.

CHRISTIAN HENRY SOHN.

Christian Henry Sohn, of the firm of Sohn & Rentschler, was born in the city of Bissingen, in Wirtemberg, Germany, May 15, 1846. His father, Charles Frederick Sohn, came to America about 1849, and after a brief interval settled in Cincinnati, where he followed the calling of a brewer. About that time the mother of Christian Henry died, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters, and a year after her death the father sent for his family of little children from Germany, and they were brought over by a cousin. Upon his arrival, J. G. Sohn, the uncle of the boy, took charge of him, keeping him at school until his fourteenth year, when he went to work.

In 1860 he came to Hamilton, being apprenticed to Jacob Rupp, a butcher, and remained with him until the breaking out of the war. Filled with patriotic ardor for his adopted country, he enlisted, but was soon brought back on a writ of habeas corpus, as he had enlisted without the consent of his father, and was only fifteen years of age. In 1863 he went to Cincinnati and engaged as clerk in a grocery store, remaining there until his eighteenth year, when he again enlisted, in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Regiment. With this regiment he stayed until the 23d of November, 1864. On that day he was wounded in the head by a shell, during the progress of the battle of Murfreesboro. He remained in the hospital at Murfreesboro for about seventy days, when he received a furlough, and returned home, reporting at Columbus. His company was mustered out at Salisbury, North Carolina, and his discharge, which was dated July 14, 1865, was sent to him.

The effects of the wound which he had received were such as to disable him for more than a year, and for that period he was unable to work. That year he remained in Cincinnati, and at its expiration came to Hamilton, where he engaged to work in a brick-yard. He stayed here with Jacob Rupp until 1869, in that year becoming book-keeper for Henry Eger, in a brewery. In 1875 the firm of Sohn, Rentschler & Balle, founders and manufacturers of shelf hardware, was formed, with a very small capital. Their business rapidly increased, and on July 25, 1876, the first two partners bought out Mr. Balle, and formed a firm under the name of Sohn & Rentschler. Mr. Sohn's partner is G. A. Rentschler, an active and able business man, who is interested in several other enterprises. They make shelf hardware, all kinds of gray iron castings, and

machinery to order, having a large and rapidly increasing business. Mr. Sohn has also one-sixth interest in the stock company of Hooven, Owens, Rentschler & Co., manufacturers of portable and stationary engines and threshers; one-fourth of the Phoenix Castor Company, and one-third interest in an ice-house in Fairfield Township, with a capacity of four thousand tons. He is interested in what is known as the Cincinnati Brewing Company. He is a member of Hamilton Lodge, No. 409, of Free and Accepted Masons, and is a prominent man in all social organizations.

He was married the twentieth day of December, 1876, to Anna Sophia Morgeathaler, daughter of Christian Morgenthauer, who was born July 25, 1813. His wife is now thirty-four years of age, having been born in April, 1848. The different concerns in which he is a partner employ about three hundred men. The Ohio Iron Works, as the firm of Sohn & Rentschler is known, started with three thousand dollars, each one contributing a thousand, but the partners have persevered, and by industry and forethought have made the business valuable. They erected their own buildings, the partners themselves working. Mr. Sohn is a shrewd, practical man, and in all his dealings is upright and just, and is considered one of Hamilton's most prominent and enterprising young business men. In society and among his friends he is genial and affable, while in business he is careful, prudent, and foreseeing. From small beginnings their trade has gradually increased, until it has reached large dimensions. Mr. Sohn is an excellent example of a self-made man, and his career shows plainly what can be accomplished by industry and strict attention to business.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

The first organization of the Israelites in this town was in August, 1866, at the residence of Mr. Moses Klein, Mr. Klein being elected president, *pro tem.*, and F. Sternfield, secretary. Mr. Rosenthal, of Dayton, was the first one to officiate at services. Those belonging to this organization were as follows: Jacob Maas, Jacob Grabenhewer, David Koppel, Mayer Roth, Moritz Sauer, Hermann Gugenheimer, Louis Davis, Jonas Hirsch, F. Sternfield, Samuel Ganz. The first place used for public worship was at Morner's building, on High Street. On April 6, 1878, they bought a building lot on Fourth Street, upon which there was erected a synagogue, which was built by the members and the public. Its cost was \$2,450. It was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, September 21, 1878.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

The first Roman Catholic that ever preached at Hamilton was the Rev. Mr. Hill, who delivered two or three discourses in the court-house in the year 1825. In the early part of the year 1829 the Rev. James Mullin, then of Cincinnati, but who now has charge of St. Peter's



Western Book Pub. Co.

Henry John

Church in the city of New Orleans, visited Hamilton, and preached a sermon in the court-house to a large and respectable assembly of people, many of whom had never heard a Roman Catholic preach before. He occasionally visited Hamilton several times afterwards, during that and the succeeding year, and delivered discourses in the court-house to large and attentive audiences. His manner and eloquence, which was of the first order, attracted considerable attention, and tended much to dissipate and do away with the prejudices existing against that denomination of Christians.

The Right Reverend Edward Fenwick, bishop of the diocese of Cincinnati, also delivered two or three discourses, and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery preached several times about the same period. A proposal was made by some of the citizens, that if the Catholics would build a church in Hamilton a lot of ground should be furnished them free of expense. The proposal was acceded to by Bishop Fenwick. A subscription was accordingly put in circulation, and lots numbered 151 and 152 in the town of Hamilton were purchased for the sum of four hundred dollars, which were conveyed to Bishop Fenwick in 1830, in trust for the purpose of erecting a Roman Catholic Church thereon.

At this time there were no persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church residing in Hamilton, and not more than a dozen known to live within the limits of Butler County. The subscription to purchase the lots was obtained wholly from persons belonging to other denominations, and those who were not attached to any particular church. An additional subscription of three hundred dollars was afterwards obtained to aid in the erection of the building. The lots are beautifully situated, on the corner of Dayton and Second Streets, forming, together, a plat of ground two hundred feet square, the most eligible location for a church in the town. In the year 1832, a brick building in the Gothic style was erected, and inclosed on the ground under the superintendence of Mr. A. White, of Cincinnati. The wood-work for finishing the interior of the building, was got out and prepared in Cincinnati, but when nearly ready to be brought out and put up in the Fall of the year 1833, the carpenter shop of Mr. White was consumed by fire with all the work which had been prepared ready for finishing the interior of the church. Consequently the finishing of the building was delayed for some time. Mr. James Murray was afterwards employed to finish the interior of the building, which was completed in the year 1836.

The church was of brick with a stone foundation, built in the Gothic style, sixty feet long by forty feet wide, and twenty-two feet high to the eaves. The entrance was from Dayton Street by a door on the south. The altar was at the north end. The interior was finished in a plain but neat manner, having pews capable of seating at least five hundred persons. Over the

altar was a splendid painting, and on the east a figure of our Savior on the cross as large as life. An excellent organ was obtained and placed in the church. On the south end of the building was a very neat steeple covered with tin and surmounted by a small gilt cross. The whole presented a handsome appearance, the principal defect being that the foundation of the building was not raised high enough from the ground.

A neat brick building, two stories high, with an attic story, was afterwards erected near the south-west corner of the lot, on which a select school was taught. The rest of the building was designed for the accommodation of the officiating priest and others having the immediate charge of the Church.

The number of members belonging to the Roman Catholic Church of Hamilton, in 1844, was about six hundred. In June, 1840, the Rev. Thomas R. Butler arrived at Hamilton and took charge of the Church and congregation, and continued as the officiating priest from that time until about the first of January, 1845, when he removed from Hamilton to St. Louis. During Mr. Butler's residence his urbanity and gentlemanly deportment acquired him the esteem of all those with whom he had intercourse. As a speaker he was eloquent, and as a polemic debater he acquired considerable celebrity.

Up to 1848 the German and English speaking Catholics were united in their services, but there were serious difficulties connected with this mode of worship. Many of the Germans understood no English, and none of the Irish people understood any German. So it was thought advisable to separate, each nationality to have its own church. A plan was laid before the members of the congregation by which it was stipulated that, as the church property then was appraised at six thousand dollars, one of the two parties was to raise three thousand and pay it to the other portion of the congregation, which would go out and erect a new church. The Germans being successful in obtaining subscriptions to that amount, became, by decision of Archbishop Purcell, the owners of the existing church building and the property thereto attached. The Rev. Nicholas Wachter, of the Franciscans, became their first pastor. The congregation increased in numbers steadily until it was found necessary to replace the old church by a new house of worship. In the year 1852 the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, the church being completed in 1853, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, under the supervision and pastorate of the Rev. Pirmin Eberhard. The congregation increased and flourished, it having its own school as early as 1849. In the course of time other buildings, such as a new school, vestry-room, and parsonage, were built, each attended with considerable expense. At present, St. Stephen's is one of the most complete churches of the arch-diocese of Cincinnati, a monument to the zeal and liberality of the German Catholics of Hamilton. The congregation numbers at present three hundred and

seventy-five families, or very nearly sixteen hundred souls. Ever since the congregation became entirely German, the Franciscan order has had charge of it. The present pastor is the Rev. Nicholas Holtel.

The school, which is under the supervision of the pastor, is divided into classes for the boys and girls. The male pupils are taught by brothers of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Indiana, while the female pupils are taught by the sisters of Notre Dame. Three hundred and eighty children attend the school, and are taught all the elementary branches. A branch from this Church is known as St. Joseph's, and is situated in the lower part of the town. Its pastor is the Rev. A. Bieue. It was organized in 1866. There is a cemetery belonging to St. Stephen's, in which are many handsome monuments.

GEORGE ADAM RENTSCHLER.

George Adam Rentschler was born in Schmee, Wirtemberg, County Calw, Germany, on the 8th of July, 1846, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine Rentschler. His mother died in his infancy, and in 1852 his father, with a family of seven children, came to America, George being the youngest. They first settled in Newark, New Jersey. There he attended school up to the time of his father's death, in 1858. He then commenced to learn the trade of molding and pattern-making, with Oscar Barnett & Co., with whom he remained for seven years, learning the business thoroughly. While serving his time he attended night-school, and supported himself by his earnings.

In 1864 he went to Peru, Indiana, where he was employed at molding for one year. He then removed to Indianapolis, where he had charge of the Novelty Iron Works until 1870. From 1870 to 1871 he was in Cincinnati with Adams & Brith, in charge of their stove foundry. In 1872 he returned to Indianapolis, acting as superintendent of the Variety Iron Works, where he remained until their removal to Hamilton in March, 1873. Mr. Rentschler accompanied them and remained in the same position until June, 1875, when the firm of Sohn, Rentschler & Balle was formed. By this time Mr. Rentschler had acquired a vast stock of experience, and he thought he could utilize it more thoroughly for himself than by working for another man. Although the capital of the concern was small, the industry and pains of the partners supplied all defects. Their chief line was shelf hardware. July 25, 1876, Mr. Balle withdrew, and the new firm was known as Sohn & Rentschler, and their establishment as the Ohio Iron Works. In the firm of Hoover, Owens, Rentschler & Co., which manufactures portable and stationary engines and threshers, Mr. Rentschler owns a large interest.

In conjunction with Joseph B. Hughes, now the county auditor, he founded the Royal Pottery Works, which make a class of goods never before attempted in the United States, and of rare beauty and utility. He

has also an interest in the Phoenix Caster Company, in an ice-house in Fairfield Township, which will hold four thousand tons, and is interested in what is known as the Cincinnati Brewing Company of Hamilton. The greatest portion of his time, however, is taken up in his iron works. Here they manufacture gray iron castings, make machinery to order, and supply a large line of shelf hardware. It was some time before they were able to obviate the difficulties occasioned by a lack of money, but since that trouble disappeared, they have rapidly increased, year by year, until their business now is of large size.

Mr. Rentschler was married in 1864, at Newark, New Jersey, to Miss Kate Graf, by whom he had two sons. She died December 29, 1869. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Hamilton, No. 409, and is also a member of Germania Lodge, No. 129, of Odd Fellows, at Indianapolis. It will be seen, therefore, that the enviable position which Mr. Rentschler now occupies is not owing to any advantages given him by his parents or his friends, but is the result of his own hard labor and great capacity for taking trouble. He was only able to invest one thousand dollars in the establishment when it began, but the value of the knowledge he had attained can not be estimated. He is thoroughly informed as to every detail of the business, and has worked at every part of it, so that, if necessity required, he could do the work with his own hands. His judgment is excellent, and he looks after every portion. In manner he is social and genial, and a visitor at once feels at home in his society. Mr. Rentschler is a model of physical strength and manhood, and his standing in business and social circles in the city of Hamilton is of the highest order. Without having any particular early educational advantages, he has qualified himself, by observation and reading, until he has stored his mind with good and useful knowledge; and with his practical experience has no superior in his several lines of business.

WILLIAM HUBER.

Dr. William Huber was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of July, 1813. He was educated in the schools in that vicinity, and when fifteen years of age attended an academy at Lebanon. He began reading medicine when sixteen years old, and attended a course of lectures at the University of New York, in Fairfield, in 1831 and 1832, and a second course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, in 1833 and 1834. He was graduated from that institution in 1834, and began the practice of his profession at Lebanon, April 1, 1834. He continued there until ill health compelled him to seek a more congenial climate, and he then came to Columbus, Ohio, where he improved so rapidly that he concluded to remain in this State. He went to West Alexandria, Preble County, where he remained one year, then going to Eaton. There, in company with Dr.



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George A. Rentschler

A. H. Baker, he stayed two years, then coming to Hamilton. He located here in 1841, and has ever since been in the practice of his profession in this town.

Dr. Huber is one of the oldest members of the Butler County Medical Society, and is a member also of the Union District Medical Society. He is a very prominent physician. Dr. Huber was married in 1846 to Miss Mary D. Budd, who was born in New Jersey. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom six survive. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Masonic order.

F. B. PUTHOFF.

Frederick B. Puthoff, mayor of the city of Hamilton, was born at Cincinnati, April 20, 1843. His parents, John Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Borger) Puthoff, were natives of Osnabrück, in Hanover. Mr. and Mrs. Puthoff came to this country about 1834, settling in Cincinnati, where the father soon built up a prosperous business, and where he still lives, at the age of seventy-five. Mrs. Puthoff died in 1879. Frederick B. Puthoff attended the schools of Cincinnati, and at the age of eleven was sent to boarding school at Dayton, where he remained for two years, and exhibited marked proficiency in his studies. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he entered St. Xavier College, being there for two years more. He then was employed as a clerk in different stores, being in this occupation until he had reached his eighteenth year.

He tried to enlist at the beginning of the war, but on account of his age, and from the fact that he had two older brothers already in the service, they refused to take him. Mr. Puthoff did not take the refusal of the recruiting officers to accept him with resignation. He ran away from home and boarded the boat that took the regiment to Ripley, Ohio, where he found his two older brothers, who informed the officers of the circumstances, and requested them to return him to Cincinnati, which was done. Four months after, he ran away again, joining the commissary department, and acting as one of the clerks. With this department he remained for a year.

He then returned home and began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, at which he continued until of age in 1864. One day shortly after, he left the shop with his working cap and apron on, and walked up to the recruiting office, where he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry, returning to his employer's place in uniform. With other recruits he was sent to Harper's Ferry, after being drilled for some time at Columbus, and was placed in the brigade under command of General Custer. They remained in Virginia until the close of the war, and after the grand review at Washington were sent to Arkansas.

Upon his return home to Cincinnati he engaged as a salesman in the furniture business with Duncan & Williams, wholesale dealers, remaining there until 1867. He was married in 1867, and every thing went on well. He was then living in St. Louis, his employers in that place

being Comstock & Haywood. After being there some months he was sent by them to Peoria, Illinois, to act as salesman and assistant manager of a branch house. His wife died the year following, on the 14th of May, 1868, one week after giving birth to twins.

Mr. Puthoff remained in Peoria until 1870, when he came to Hamilton, where a brother was engaged in the drug business. Here also was his daughter. With what means he had saved from his salary as salesman he bought a stock of goods and opened a hat store, continuing in that business until May, 1881. A short time after his coming to the town his fellow-citizens perceived that he had a natural adaptability to the public service. He was always ready for committee work or for labor at the polls, and spoke readily and effectively. He was elected a member of the city council from the First Ward in 1878, and signalized his term of two years in that capacity by vigorous and successful efforts for sewerage, parks, improvements of streets, and other municipal improvements. He refused a re-election, which was proffered him, but his popularity brought him out as a candidate, against his own wishes, for the State Legislature, but he failed to secure the nomination in convention.

In 1881 he was named for the office of mayor, and was triumphantly elected, receiving the largest majority ever given in the city—six hundred. The candidate on the other side was the popular M. N. Maginnis. During his administration of affairs the city has been distinguished by its quiet and the respect paid to law. The death of Garfield happened since he was in office. Every preparation had been made here for celebrating the anniversary of the nation's birth with unusual distinction. Mayor Puthoff issued a manifesto requesting the citizens to desist from the public demonstrations intended. A citizens' meeting was called by him to express sorrow and detestation of the crime, and at this meeting the mayor spoke weightily and with feeling. The proposed celebration was abandoned. He exerted himself at the time of the proposed execution of the new liquor law by his efforts to secure a hearty and free submission to it, and to allay any animosities that might have sprung from this cause.

Mayor Puthoff is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a member of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association. He was married to his second and present wife, Helen McCafferty, of Macomb, Illinois, but a native of Nauvoo, in the same State, on the 18th of July, 1870. Three children by this wife are living. The oldest, Fred. L., is nine years of age; the second, Mary E., died at the age of three; Eva H. is two years of age; and the youngest, a little girl a year old. Anna M., the daughter of the first wife, is fourteen years of age, and attends a boarding school in Cincinnati. Mr. Puthoff has well discharged the duties of the offices confided to him, and has shown by his ability his capacity to take other and larger trusts.

CONSTANTINE MARKT.

Constantine Markt, M. D., president of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of Ohio, is a native of Spaichingen, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, where he was born on the 25th of February, 1832. His father, Karl Markt, was a dealer in clothing, and for sixteen years was one of the twelve associate judges of the district, to whom was confided the duty of sitting in judgment at the trial of offenders, two with the supreme judge constituting a quorum. His mother was named Mary. One of Dr. Markt's brothers had been forced to leave Germany on account of political troubles in 1848, and had settled in Thompson, Lake County, Ohio. He wrote repeatedly to his father to come over with his family, and settle here also. Constantine was opposed to this, but after the death of his mother, which happened in 1852, he abandoned opposition to the plan, and, with his father, one brother, and three sisters, embarked for America in 1854. What they should do in the New World he did not know. He had received his early education in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen began attending a seminary, where he prepared himself for the university, and where he graduated three years later, having taken the classical course. He was then made a teacher under the government, remaining attentive to his duties until his departure for America.

Upon their arrival, Mr. Markt found that the brother who had preceded him was not in a situation to render them much aid, and the young man determined that to his toil they should owe their subsistence. As yet he could not see his way clearly. The most imperative requisite for a livelihood is a knowledge of the language of the people among whom it is the lot of a stranger to be cast, and of English he as yet knew nothing. He soon, however, was in a way to remedy this defect, as a short time after he arrived he made the acquaintance of Postmaster Mead, an old and esteemed citizen of that town, with whom he exchanged lessons in music to his little girl for English. It was not long after he reached Thompson that his new friend perceived that he possessed musical attainments far beyond the common, and that as a performer upon the piano he much surpassed any one in the neighborhood. In truth, Mr. Markt had been thoroughly grounded in the principles of music in Germany, and had been well known in the places in which he had lived as an amateur of promise. He had, however, never intended to become a professional musician, but the quick eye of Mr. Mead soon saw that here was the path that would lead him to a livelihood and competence. He took Mr. Markt to Painesville, sixteen miles distant, where he performed before the musical young ladies of the town, met for that purpose. From that time he had no fears of his future. He then removed to Painesville with the rest of the family, and there established himself. He taught assiduously

during the day, and in the evening studied medicine, for which he had had an inclination from boyhood, with Dr. Carpender. He cared for his family as long as they needed it—his father until his death in 1865, and his sisters until their marriage.

In 1856, having attained sufficient means and a competent knowledge of the English tongue, he began attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, in Cincinnati, under charge of Dr. Cleveland, who died in Nashville, Tennessee, during the war, and was graduated in 1858. He at once came to Hamilton, and entered upon practice, being married the same year. Here he was at once successful. His easy and agreeable manners, his imperturbable coolness, his command of all the resources of the physician's art, at once made him a favorite. A year after coming here he was made brigade-surgeon of this district for the militia. During the war he was influential and active. He attended assiduously to his calling for many years, but finally, after a long attack of illness, became convinced that he had given too intense a devotion to his profession. He resolved to abandon the duties of a visiting physician, and bought the drug-store formerly owned by J. W. Baldrige, No. 13 Third Street, which had been established years before by John O. Brown. To propose, however, is one thing, and to do is another. Many of his old patients refused to leave him, and he found that he had, in addition to his medical practice, a drug-store on his hands. He had also, during his many years of residence here, acquired great skill as an operator in difficult cases of surgery, and in this respect his reputation has increased with time.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Josephine C. Carpender, daughter of his old preceptor, Dr. Joseph Brown Carpender (who was a man of much prominence in the medical profession as well as in other ways). He was a native of Milton, Vermont, and the son of a physician. Mrs. Caroline Jackson Carpender was the mother. Dr. Carpender graduated at the Burlington Medical College about 1826. He came West in 1835, and settled in Wellsville, Erie County, Pennsylvania, but in 1843 went to Painesville, Ohio, where he practiced until his death, in 1861, at the age of fifty-five. He had been mayor of Painesville, and for several years president of the school board. He was a man of great probity of character, and for years exerted a marked influence in the affairs of the town. Mrs. Carpender died in 1865. She was also a native of Milton, Vermont. Dr. and Mrs. Markt have had three children, two of whom are now living. Adelaide C. Markt was born July 25, 1869, and Karl Constantine, August 16, 1873. Mrs. Markt is a Presbyterian in religion, and a lady who enjoys the highest esteem of all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance, and is considered one of the most popular in the social circles of Hamilton. She is secretary of the Butler County Children's Home, and one of the managers. She is one of its founders, and a



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C. Markt.



charter member. She is active in Church and missionary work. Besides what we have mentioned above, Dr. Markt has taken an active interest in every thing that benefits society.

He is a member of the Miami Medical Society, the State Medical Association (of which he is president), the National Medical Society, president of the Physicians' Protective Association of Hamilton, and county examining physician of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor, and a contributor to various medical periodicals. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. He was the leader of the *Männerehor* in this city for several years, and brought it to a high stage of excellence. Since entering upon medicine he has found but little leisure for this favorite pursuit. He is the secretary of the board of health, and has been so for eighteen years; has been a member of the school board, and has filled other offices of prominence and responsibility. In person Dr. Markt is tall and commanding, in manners courteous and obliging, and in business thorough and exact. No man is better esteemed in Hamilton, and when a friend has once been made by him he is always kept.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1834 a few persons, numbering about twenty-four, belonging to the Episcopal Church, living in Hamilton and the vicinity, united and formed themselves into a congregation, and on the 13th of August, 1834, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of William A. Krugg and Isaac Howe wardens; James Reily, George Keck, and Frederick P. Narden, vestrymen; and William G. Fields register. At the same meeting James Reily was appointed a committee to solicit the Legislature to grant a charter incorporating the society; and in March, 1835, the Legislature passed a law, by which William A. Krugg, Isaac Howe, Frederick P. Narden, George and James Reily were incorporated under the name of "The Wardens and Vestrymen of the parish of St. Matthew's Church, in the town of Hamilton and Rossville."

The society purchased the north part of lot No. 82, at the intersection of Front and Basin Streets, in the town of Hamilton, and made arrangements for the erection of a house of public worship. Lewis D. Campbell, William A. Krugg, George Keck, Frederick P. Narden, and Isaac Howe were appointed a committee to superintend the building. The building of the church was commenced in 1835. George Brown was the carpenter, and Isaac Howe the bricklayer.

The church was situated on the angling corner from the south-west corner of the public square, and was a brick building, sixty feet long on Basin Street, by forty feet wide on Front Street. There was a basement story under the whole building, divided into different apartments for vestry rooms and Sunday-schools.

The entrance to the church was from Front Street, by two doors on the east, entering into a vestibule. The pulpit was on the west end of the church. Two aisles ran the whole length of the church from east to west, and the remainder of the floor was divided into fifty-four pews, capable of seating five hundred persons. There was also a gallery and seats for the choir on the east, and a eupola on the east end of the church. It was a handsome and neat building. The cost of erecting the church was \$2,350, the amount being raised by subscription. The members belonging to the society being few in number, they were aided by those of other denominations, and the citizens generally.

The first rector of the Church was the Rev. Seth Davis, who settled in Hamilton and commenced his duties in 1837. The church was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Reverend Charles P. Mellvaine, bishop of the diocese of Ohio, on the 5th of October, 1837.

The Rev. Mr. Davis remained rector of the Church until some time in the year 1839, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Paine, who remained until May, 1843, when he relinquished his charge and removed from Hamilton. The number of members belonging to the Church at that time was about twenty-four.

The Church, however, was heavily in debt, and finally the building was sold to the Catholics, who tore it down and erected a new church in its stead, some of the walls of the old building, however, being still preserved. The number of members was at all times small, and periods of several months often passed without preaching. Later they bought the Baptist Church on Third Street, near Dayton; but that, too, was encumbered with a mortgage and was sold. The edifice has now been altered for commercial uses. No meetings have lately been held.

DR. S. H. POTTER.

Dr. Stephen H. Potter is one of the senior physicians and surgeons of Hamilton and vicinity. He was born in Cortland County, New York, November 12, 1812. His parents were Stephen and Lydia Potter, who were noted among the early pioneers of Central New York for their enterprise, industry, and integrity. Until his seventeenth year he was occupied on his father's farm, attending the common schools about one-third of the year, his parents then giving him his time, which he employed in improving his education, working in Summers and teaching school during the Winters.

At the age of twenty-one, in March, 1833, he was employed as principal of a high school at Canandaigua, New York, with three assistants, remaining there successfully two years and four months. The next September, after engaging in this school, he also commenced the study of medicine with Dr. E. B. Carr, reciting to him an hour daily, Sundays excepted, until July, 1837, when, in order to pursue his studies more favorably, he went

to Olean, New York with his brother-in-law, Dr. E. W. Finn, who owned a large drug store and had an extensive practice. Here he devoted his time industriously to these pursuits until September, 1837, when with two other medical students he came to Ohio and attended a medical college six months, graduating honorably, March 15, 1838. He immediately settled at Canal Winchester, in the Scioto valley, where he enjoyed a large practice until December, 1844, when his father was entirely disabled by palsy, which necessitated his return to Cortland, his native place. Here he soon received a large patronage among his early school companions and friends, until May, 1849, when his father having died and other relatives being provided for, he settled in the city of Syracuse, New York. Here with others he organized and had incorporated the Syracuse Medical College, and established, edited, and published the *Syracuse Medical and Surgical Journal*, a monthly. The first term of the institution opened the next November 5th, with eighty-seven actual matriculants, and continued two terms each year, of four months each, or thirteen terms, until June, 1855. In February, 1852, to improve his knowledge of surgery, Dr. Potter went to Philadelphia, and attended the clinics in the Pennsylvania hospital, and surgical lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, until the latter part of May.

He continued dean of the Syracuse Medical College and in charge of the *Journal* until September, 1855, when his wife suffered incipient consumption, rendering it necessary to return to this valley, her native place, hoping that the change might restore her health. He arranged with his partner, Dr. F. W. Walton, now of Piqua, Ohio, to settle their business. Dr. Potter then went to Cincinnati, where he accepted the position of lecturer on principles and practice, in the American Medical College, where he continued publishing his journal, and attending the clinics twice weekly in the Commercial Hospital of that city until June, 1856, when he resigned, sold his journal, and settled with his family permanently in this city, where he has ever since been in active practice, with the exception of two brief intervals. At the urgent solicitation of friends, in May, 1873, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and assisted in organizing the American Medical College and the *American Medical Journal*, which have both enjoyed surprising patronage. The former is now holding its eighteenth term, and has become a leading institution in the West, and the *Journal* has attained a large circulation.

The doctor was for four consecutive years president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, and the past two its recording secretary; he was one of the incorporators and first vice-president of the National Eclectic Medical Association at Chicago in 1870, which organization has since grown to thirty State auxiliary societies, with prosperous working members; and has been the president the most of the time for about twenty-two

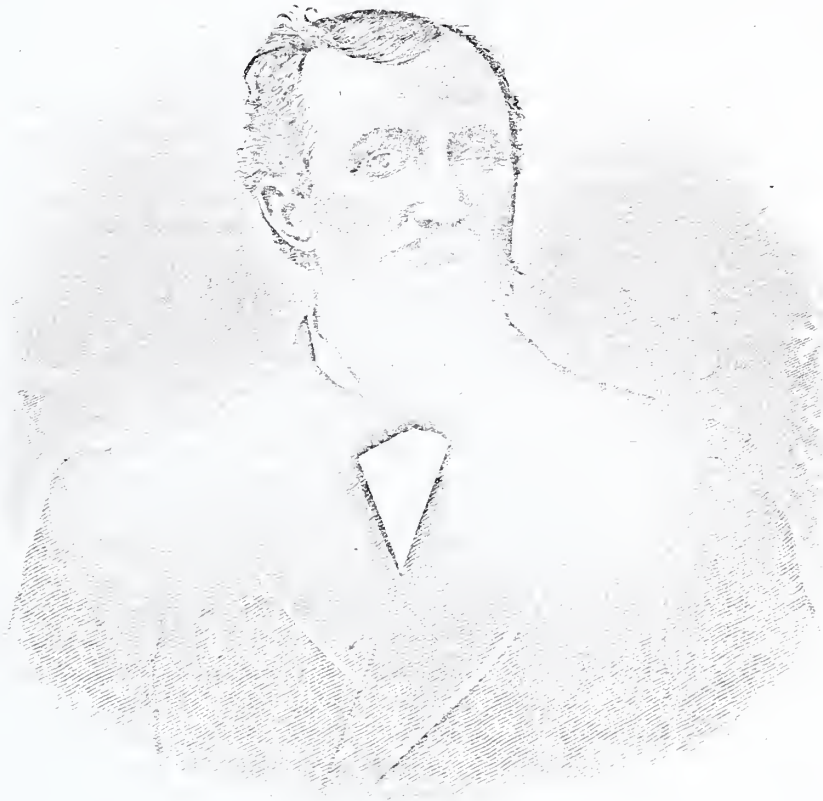
years of the Miami Medical Society. He has also been for four years a member of the city council, and is at present a member of the board of health.

The doctor has been married four times, each time happily; has reared seven children to adult age, and, unfortunately, lost as many in infancy and childhood. He is the well-known author of a "Compendium of the Principles and Practice of Medicine," a book of five hundred pages, a work full of research and a marvel of condensation, for ready reference, and invaluable to busy practitioners and medical students. It has a large demand, having passed two editions, and has been adopted as a text-book in our medical colleges.

Perhaps the most notable incident in the extended and eventful life of Dr. Potter was the rescue of a fugitive slave named Jerry in Syracuse, New York, about 1852. It occurred soon after the fugitive slave law was passed, and on the occasion of holding a national anti-slavery convention at that place. Daniel Webster had recently delivered a speech to an immense concourse there, threatening that "when this convention thronged the city, a noted fugitive would be arrested and taken back to slavery. The United States Government would teach the people that there was potency in law." Four United States marshals had been detailed from as many adjacent cities, and the whole police force of Syracuse were ready. Jerry was arrested and placed in chains. About thirty thousand people were waiting to witness the scene. The man, with blue eyes, red cheeks, and brown curly hair, with no other semblance of a negro, was taken away from the officers by the mob, and finally placed by Dr. Potter in the grounds of a residence inhabited by a stiff pro-slavery man, where the most active search failed to find him. After the lapse of a week, and search having been made from house to house, when detection was imminent, the doctor arranged with Jerry's host to drive in with a meat wagon, got Jerry in, and, covered with blankets, he drove before the door of the Syracuse House, hitched, went in with the doctor, took cigars, and drove out through the city about 4 P. M. in beautiful sunshine, no one suspecting the presence of Jerry. After reaching Brewerton, seventeen miles, Dr. Potter took Jerry in his carriage, sending the team back, and conveyed the fugitive to Mexicoville and by the underground railroad to a small harbor on Lake Ontario, whence he obtained a passage on a small sailing vessel to Canada. No more noted fugitive slave case ever occurred in the United States, and in it the doctor was the principal agent of success.

JOHN C. MCKEMY.

John C. McKemy, late judge of the common pleas court in Darke County, but now a resident of Hamilton, was born May 5, 1835, in Lexington, Virginia. His father and mother, William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) McKemy, were both natives of Virginia, and de-



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J. C. McKenny

scendants of the earliest settlers of that State. Both are now dead, the former having died April 8, 1882, aged seventy-nine, and the latter in December, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine. Farming was their life vocation, and they resided in their native State until death. W. D. McKemy, a brother of John C., who was educated by the latter, after serving in the rebel army throughout the Rebellion, and for a long time a prisoner, being captured at the battle of the Wilderness, is now judge of probate at Dayton, and a lawyer of excellent ability.

John C. McKemy remained at home upon his father's farm until 1855, when he came to Ohio and located in Darke County, where he labored on a farm during the Summer and attended school in the Winter. His circumstances were such as to deny him the privilege of a collegiate education, but he made the best of what opportunities he had, and gained a good, practical knowledge of books. In 1858 he entered the law office of Evan Baker, of Greenville, as a student, and after two years of arduous study, was admitted to the bar of Darke County in 1860. He immediately established himself in practice in Greenville, making his mark at once, and in 1865 formed a partnership with Mr. D. L. Meeker, of that place. This connection was continued up to 1866, when Mr. McKemy was elected probate judge of his county. His ability as a lawyer, and the judicial quality of his mind were soon, however, to elevate him to a higher position in his profession than he had previously held. In 1868 he was elected judge of the common pleas court, to accept which he resigned his position as probate judge.

Judge McKemy remained on the bench till the Fall of 1872, when he resigned, with the determination to resume practice. He established himself at Dayton, where the firm of McKemy & Nauwerth existed till 1876. He then removed to Hamilton, where he has since remained in successful professional pursuits. During the four years in which Judge McKemy presided as common pleas judge there were perpetrated within his circuit the greatest number of terrible murders and crimes ever known in the history of the county. The state of affairs was dreadful. Six months of the year were of necessity devoted to the trial of criminal cases. Judge McKemy did not shrink from the responsibility. Among those which came before him were the famous McGehean and Licklider murder cases, and many others of aggravated character. Substantial justice was attained, and the purification of the community was largely owing to his strenuous efforts. There were also several very important civil actions tried before Judge McKemy, in which he did himself great honor. One particularly worthy of mention, was tried in Dayton, involving the rights of the veterans in the Soldiers' Home of that city to vote. Judge McKemy decided that they had no right to exercise the elective franchise in that place, and his decision was sustained by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

However, Congress subsequently passed a law granting to them that privilege, which they now enjoy.

Probably no other judge in the State within a period of equal length has been obliged to sit in judgment in so many cases of equal weight and importance as did Judge McKemy from 1868 to 1872, in the first subdivision of the Second Judicial District of Ohio, trials in which public feeling ran high, and in which personal sympathies and prejudices placed the lives of men involved in them in actual jeopardy. Since his retirement from the bench Judge McKemy has been an attorney in nearly every important case tried in Hamilton and the neighboring cities. He was in the noted Dickey-Titus breach-of-promise and seduction case, and also assisted in the trial of the State vs. John Francis, for murder, which was transferred from Montgomery County to Hamilton on a change of venue. He was also one of the attorneys in the settlement of the Beatty estate, the largest ever brought into the courts of Butler County.

For years Judge McKemy has been a very active and influential Democrat, and up to within a few years was one of the leaders of his party in his own and surrounding counties. He served as chairman of several Democratic conventions, and in several presidential campaigns canvassed both Ohio and Indiana as a speaker. His life has been one of activity and industry, which, coupled with his native ability, has made him not only an excellent lawyer and able judge, but successful in pecuniary affairs. He is the possessor of considerable real estate in Hamilton and other places, besides having an interest in four silver mines in Colorado, two of which are in successful operation, and the others are under process of tunneling. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Judge McKemy was married December 6, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Wiley, of Darke County, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Wiley. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were both natives of Virginia, though they removed to Ohio when young. They have lived on one farm for about sixty years. The former is eighty-three years of age, and the latter sixty-three. Of this union there are seven children now living. The oldest, Fannie Belle, born in 1865; Ella J., born 1866; Pearl C., born in 1868; William C., in 1875; Florence May, in 1876; Blanche, in 1880, and the youngest in 1882.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON.

Samuel Davidson was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 10, 1825, and was the second son of Patrick and Jane (Custard) Davidson. He is of Scotch and German descent. With his parents, he moved to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, about 1832 or 1833, and was educated in the common schools. In the Spring of 1840 he began an apprenticeship of four years at the cabinet and furniture trade, which he acquired, working as a journeyman some three years. He then learned the business of

a mill-wright, an occupation which he followed till 1856. In the Spring of that year he came to Hamilton, taking charge of a portable saw-mill and machine shop. At this he continued till 1862, then organizing the firm of Davidson & Co., founders of Cincinnati, continuing there till 1865. He entered into partnership with Bernhard Stemps, in 1865, in the stove, tin, and hardware business, which lasted till 1870. In the Spring of 1872 he began business in his present location. Although small at first, it has grown to large proportions. It embraces hardware, grates, and mantels, and agricultural implements.

Mr. Davidson was married, in 1849, to Miss Amanda Smith, and they were the parents of two children, both deceased. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic order. He has always declined office, but in 1861 was a member of the city council, and in 1865 was again a member, being elected president of the board. He had no start in life, but is entirely self-made.

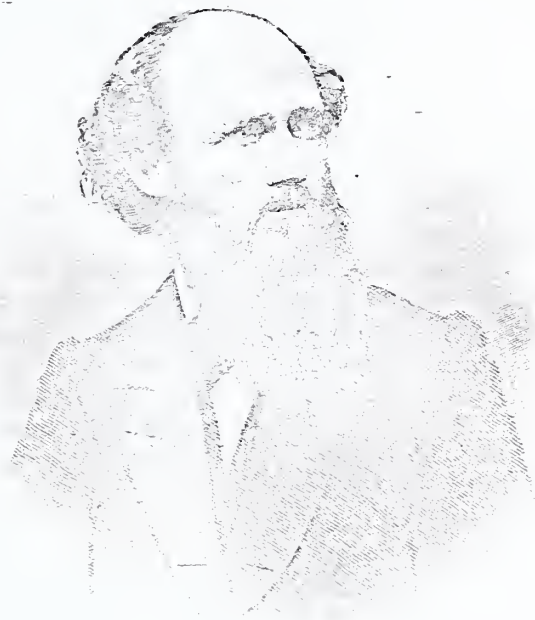
GEORGE W. WHITE.

George W. White, the well-known artist of this city, was born on the 8th of November, 1826, at Oxford. His father, George G. White, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated at an early age to Ohio, settling in Fairfield Township, near Black Bottom, in the year 1800. In 1824 he became postmaster of the village of Oxford, continuing in office some twenty-five years. Here George W. White began his first attempts at painting, which it is believed, are mostly destroyed. Mr. Higgins, who resides in the village, was the first to encourage him in the idea of becoming a painter, and gave him a lump of crude umber, gamboge, and Prussian blue, with some white lead. With these crude appliances he began a picture on a piece of unprepared bed-ticking, and placing it on the house-top to dry. His first essay at painting heads was made in Hamilton, in the year 1840, with S. S. Walker, under whose direction he was placed a short time, when he became ill from close confinement, on recovery being sent to the Miami University as a student. Prof. Moffatt, seeing his predilection, advised him to continue the study of art. Although his father was unfavorable to this course of life, he supplied his son with means to go to Cincinnati, where he entered upon an artist's career in 1843. He met with but little encouragement. The painters all assured him that the life of an artist was "a starving one," and he was obliged to catch up what instruction he could from the others, not being able to afford regular lessons.

His scanty means were soon exhausted, and he began traveling as a negro minstrel. This was then new, and he went through the country with Webb's Serenaders and Sable-Sisters, following this with a trip on the Ohio and Mississippi with a show company, comprising minstrels, tumblers, and athletes. At New Orleans the company disbanded in trouble, and White returned to

Cincinnati and engaged with Rockwell's Amphitheater, on the site where the *Gazette* office now is. Here he sang and played nightly in the saw-dust of the arena, under the cover of burnt cork. This was his last appearance in public in this capacity. He resumed the pencil, and returned for a season to his native village, where he painted cabinet heads of all who would sit, at five and ten dollars a head. He returned to Cincinnati in 1847, and took rooms in the Apollo Building, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut, which was at that time the retreat of several meritorious artists, amongst whom we might name Beard, Brannon, Miller, Eaton, Duncanson, Whittridge, Johnson, Tom Jones, the sculptor, and others. Mr. White had as his room-mate W. L. Sonntag, the landscape painter, who is now living in New York City. The first picture which Mr. White ventured to place before the public was a half-length portrait of Julia Dean, the celebrated actress, afterward known as Julia Dean Hayne. She was then the city's favorite, and her picture attracted wide attention. She was represented as Virginia in the play of the Roman Father. From that time on he continued to paint portraits, landscapes, and so on; in fact, any kind of work was gladly received. Some of these canvases were the joint productions of White and Sonntag, who, when not engaged in painting, were skirmishing about for something to eat. They suffered keenly from the distresses and difficulties which usually attend this class of young and undistinguished painters, and were forced to do whatever offered. Occasionally they decorated omnibuses and railroad cars, and at other times painted scenes in the Museum Theater.

Mr. White became a member of the Artists' Union on its formation, which afforded him a sale for a number of his pictures. In the Summer of 1848 he painted the "Greek Slave," two pictures, embodying the front and rear views, with the matchless profile seen to equal advantage in both. This effort placed him favorably before the public as an artist. The pictures, after being shown in the East and West, were finally taken to New York and sold for a thousand dollars apiece. He continued painting, turning out some fine work occasionally, among which were his pictures of "Musidora," "Helen McGregor," "Beauty's Reverie," "Galbina," "Undine," and "Ophelia." Among his portraits at that time were those of the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton and Edwin Forrest, the actor. At the burning of Wood's Museum, in 1857, these and many other works of the artist were destroyed. They represented the labor of years. He had resided for some time in Covington, when he was induced by his friends to go to New York City. After an experience of a year he returned, setting up his easel in Cincinnati, and shortly after painting "Louis Kosuth" and "Lola Montez." In 1857 Mr. White came to Hamilton, where he has since remained, excepting during the Rebellion, when he was in Cincinnati. He met with



Geo. W. White
at 40 yrs

almost constant employment, and received high and flattering encouragement from patrons at home and abroad. Among the most notable of his pictures at that time were those of General Grant and General Sherman.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Major John Crane, an old resident of Hamilton. Mrs. White died in 1872, leaving one son. Mr. White, like most painters of the day, depends for a living on painting portraits and teaching the art, in which he has been generously supported by patrons and friends.

JAMES T. GRAY.

James Thompson Gray, of Reily Township, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, December 27, 1819, removing to this county in 1833. His parents were Samuel Gray and Margaret Hiles. He was married on the second day of March, 1843, to Martha Ann Hidlay, daughter of Henry and Sarah Hidlay, who was born in Butler County in 1824. They have had five children. Sarah Eliza was born January 14, 1844; Phebe Harriet, November 4, 1846; Samuel Lerton, November 16, 1848; John Dinborn, April 19, 1851; and James Elmore, April 11, 1858. Mr. Gray was elected township trustee in 1852, and held the office for eight consecutive years. In October, 1881, he was elected county treasurer, and was to have taken his seat on the first Monday in September, 1882, but died very suddenly some three weeks before. Mr. Gray followed the business of buggy and carriage blacksmith.

ARTHUR W. ELLIOTT.

The Rev. Arthur W. Elliott was the most famous of the early Methodist preachers in this county. Although others preceded him, he was the contemporary of those who made the beginnings and first uttered the Word of God to the hardy pioneers of this county. He was born in the county of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the 22d of February, 1784. At the age of eighteen, moved by the spirit of adventure, he fell in with the tide of emigration, just then beginning to set powerfully toward the great Northwest Territory. On horseback he crossed the Alleghanies, and continued his course westward until he reached the Miami Valley, where he determined to make his future home. He went back to Maryland soon after, where he was married in 1804, and in the year 1805 returned, settling in Liberty Township. Here he remained for many years.

In 1806 an event took place which gave a new current to his thoughts, and changed his whole character and life. He was converted, and after a brief time became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was admitted in the traveling connection in 1818. From the beginning, however, he devoted himself almost entirely to the work of the ministry, and his labors for the Church of his love were more strenuous and more enduring than any other form of labor. He had pur-

chased a farm on his first arrival, which was swept away by the duplicity of one of his supposed friends. With an effort, he made another start, in which he was successful, and he was a farmer as well as preacher for many years.

He was the founder of the Spring Church, the earliest Methodist organization in Eastern Butler. He was a man of powerful frame, and with great energy and force. As a preacher he was a man of great fervor and power; he moved his audiences at his will, and many were converted under his ministrations. He was a man of wit and humor, and many of his sayings are still preserved by those who were fortunate enough to hear him. He took a decided part in politics, at a time when that was regarded as far more unseemly than now. He was a Whig, and as a Whig speaker he accompanied General Harrison on his famous electioneering campaign of 1840. He was an ardent Mason, and was a member of that organization for more than forty years, in which society he was the grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Paris, Illinois, where he died January 18, 1858. He had seen his work prosper; his Church, at the time of his birth, had only ninety-three preachers in the United States, but at the time of his death it had 10,794. Few had done more for it than he had.

EVAN EVANS.

Evan Evans, of Morgan Township, was there born May 2, 1816, being the youngest son of William and Jane Evans. William Evans was a native of Wales, settling in Butler County about 1802. He reared a family of six children, of whom four are living, and died in 1821. His son received a limited education in the common schools, and was brought up to farming. At thirteen years of age he began looking out for himself, going to work for others. He was married May 28, 1842, to Miss Anna Mering, daughter of John Mering, a former well-known resident of Morgan Township. Mrs. Evans was born in Morgan Township in 1824. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living. William E. is a resident of Jasper County, Missouri; John M. is a farmer of Morgan Township; Elizabeth J. is now the wife of A. L. Scott; Emma M. was the wife of Erastus Robison, and died in February, 1877, in her nineteenth year; Albert E. is at home, fitting himself for the medical profession; Cera Belle, Spencer E., and Chester C. are still under the paternal roof.

After marriage Mr. Evans located on a partially improved place in Morgan Township, and bought and sold five different farms in Morgan Township, settling on the John Mering homestead in 1849, where he has since resided. There are one hundred and sixty acres in this place, and in Missouri five hundred. He has held all the township offices, and lately has acted much as administrator and assignee. He is a member of the Butler County Agricultural Society, and for the past ten years

has been one of its officials. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Paddy's Run. Mr. Evans's oldest son, William E., was a member of the Fifth Cavalry, participating in all of the battles of the regiment. He served three years and three months before reaching the age of twenty.

WILLIAM C. MILLER.

William C. Miller, M. D., was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, July 31, 1847. In October, 1854, in company with his parents, he emigrated to America, and settled in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1863 entered a drug-store. He advanced from one position to another until 1871, when he went into partnership with W. B. Falconer in the drug business. This was continued successfully until October, 1874, when he retired from the firm to attend lectures at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati. At the close of his first course he entered the drug-store of A. D. Wittich, at Dayton, Ohio, continuing the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Phil. Halanan, and remaining until October, 1876, when he took his second course at Miami College, graduating in March, 1877. Returning to Dayton he entered into the practice of his chosen profession.

In April, 1879—his mother and sisters still living at Hamilton—he came back to this city and purchased the drug-store of the late B. S. James, on the corner of Main and Front Streets, where he is now doing a good business. He has fought his way up to his present standpoint in life, and with excellent prospects in the future. Dr. Miller was married in September, 1880, to a very estimable young lady, daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Corwin, and niece to Governor Tom Corwin of Ohio. One child, William Corwin Miller, has thus far blessed their home. Dr. Miller is now in his thirty-fifth year, in comfortable circumstances, and with the best of life before him. Strictly temperate in habits and enjoying health, he intends to make the most of it.

THOMAS MILLIKIN.

Thomas Millikin, an old and highly respected lawyer of Hamilton, was born in Rossville, now West Hamilton, on the 28th of September, 1819. He was the son of Robert B. Millikin, a well-known physician, and Sarah Millikin. The latter was from Virginia, and the former from Pennsylvania. Thomas Millikin began his classical studies with the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, in Rossville, in 1832, and entered the Freshman class at Miami University in September, 1834, graduating from that institution in July, 1838. He began the study of law with Elijah Vance, in the Fall of 1838, and was admitted to the bar December 20, 1840. He has ever since been actively engaged in the labors of the law, and is the oldest practicing lawyer in the county. He never held a public office except for one year in 1843, when he was prose-

cuting attorney. He has been a Democrat all his life, but acted with the Union party during the war. He was married at Columbus, Ohio, November, 4, 1841, to Mary, daughter of the late William B. Van Hook. Mr. Millikin has for many years been one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and has been retained on one side or the other of almost all the prominent cases in the courts for the past twenty years.

ALEXANDER F. HUME.

Alexander F. Hume, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was born in Delaware County, New York, April 20, 1829. With his parents he came to Clarke County, Ohio, in 1838, and received his education in the common schools and high schools in Springfield, graduating there and entering Miami University in 1846, where he remained a year and a half. He then entered the Central College, at Danville, Kentucky, where he graduated in March, 1848. He entered the office of Judges Rogers and White, remaining with them until he was admitted to the bar in August, 1850. He came to Hamilton in the Fall of 1850, and was in practice here until elected judge of the court of Common Pleas, in 1859, which he filled for five years, when he resumed practice. He was re-elected to the same position in 1875, and has held the place continuously since. In 1878, he was a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of the State on the Democratic ticket, and came within three thousand votes of an election. He carried his own county by a majority of three thousand. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah J. Traber, daughter of John Traber, an early settler. They are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Second National Bank, of Hamilton, resigning the position afterwards. He has recently purchased the Peter Schwab mansion on Second Street, and is renovating and redecorating it.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

For a long time the citizens of both Hamilton and Rossville had perceived the vital necessity which existed for a union, and the project was taken up seriously and moved to a successful completion in 1854. Ordinances of annexation were passed by the common councils of both villages, and at an election held on the first Monday of April, in the year just mentioned, the question, having been submitted to the legal voters, was adopted, and the consolidation soon after became a fixed fact.

The mayors of Hamilton before that event had been, about 1834, Ezekiel Walker, Richard Easton, and Jonathan Pierson; about 1842 to 1846, M. P. Aiston; about 1851, David G. Leigh, James Daugherty, John S. Wiles, and Robert Hargitt. Since the union they have been Robert Hargitt, John S. Wiles, Ramsford Smith, Daniel Longfellow, who served three terms and died in office; A. C. Stephenson, who served out two terms and the



Wm C Miller.

remainder of Mr. Longfellow's; M. N. Maginnis, John B. Lawder, M. N. Maginnis, Edward Hughes, Frederick Egry, and F. B. Puthoff.

The city is now under the government of a mayor and common council. It is divided into five wards, the last having been erected within the year, and has ten councilmen. They elect a clerk and sergeant-at-arms. All city officers hold their positions for two years. The mayor has jurisdiction as a justice of the peace, and has, in addition, power to enforce the city ordinances. He takes part in the deliberations of the common council, but has no vote. He is the chairman of the newly elected body until its organization. The police are appointed by the mayor, with the confirmation of council. The latter appoint a market master, city solicitor, city clerk, street commissioner, marshal, who, by virtue of his office, is chief of police, and chief of the fire department. The department is paid. There are three engine houses, three steamers, and a hook-and-ladder company. Of the police there are a captain and fourteen men.

The valuation of the city is \$5,500,000, and the rate of taxation is twelve mills on the dollar. The city debt is \$25,000, which is lessening at the rate of \$5,000 a year. There is a board of health. There are two parks, each formerly a burying-ground. The streets are wide and clean, and the town presents a handsome appearance.

JOHN W. ERWIN.

No history of Hamilton would be complete that did not include the name of John W. Erwin. He was born in the State of Maryland, and came out here more than fifty years ago. When he arrived there was no railroad, no canal, and no well-constructed highway in Ohio. To these public labors he has devoted his life. He has been a civil engineer for sixty years. To him and James McBride must be attributed the first intelligent examination of the prehistoric relics of the State.

LANE FREE LIBRARY.

The Lane Library is the result of a gift by Clark Lane. He had long noticed the destitution of the place of his residence in some intellectual respects, and had resolved to do something to remedy the defect. But his efforts to enlist his fellow-citizens in such an enterprise proved unavailing, and he then determined to found a library himself. On some lots opposite his residence he began the erection of a handsome brick building, and when complete furnished it with books and magazines, lighted and warmed it, placed his niece in as librarian, and paid all expenses himself. The gift was received with enthusiasm by the citizens, and the whole was finally transferred to the city, being now supported by taxation. Miss Florence Schenck is the present librarian, with Miss Laura Rodefer as assistant. The former public school library has been added to this collection, the whole now embracing about four thousand volumes.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Robert Newell Andrews, the son of William Andrews and Harriet Newell, was born September 16, 1839, in Ross Township, in this county, and was brought up on a farm. He received a common school education. His mother died when he was but nine years of age. In the Spring of 1861, he came to Hamilton, and worked at milling for Tanquary & Anderson, until the Spring of 1862. He spent the year of 1862 and part of 1863 in Preble County, at work in the mill for Barnett & White-side. He came back to Hamilton in the Summer of 1863, and worked for John Lamb in the West Hamilton Mills. He went into the sheriff's office as deputy sheriff under A. J. Rees, in May, 1864, and remained with him until his term of office was closed. He was elected sheriff of Butler County in October, 1867, and was re-elected in 1869, making a total service of four years. During his administration occurred the only execution for murder or other crime that has ever happened in this county. John Griffin was tried for the murder of Usile Prickett, and convicted at the January term of court in 1869, and was executed July 29, 1869.

Alfred Anderson was born in Wheeling, Virginia, February, 24, 1824. His mother, Mary Clark, was a free woman, reared from early childhood by Mrs. Ralston, the widow of an officer in the American Revolution. His father's name was Shannon, the brother of Governor Shannon, of Ohio and Kansas. When the boy was three or four years old, his mother married Robert G. H. Anderson, who not long after removed to Cincinnati. They remained there until 1832, when the Asiatic cholera compelled a hasty retreat to the small towns in the neighborhood, and the Anderson family were first in Hamilton and afterwards in Richmond. They settled permanently in this place in 1837, where Alfred has ever since lived, with the exception of twelve years spent in the South.

At the period when he first came to this city the State made no provision for the education of colored children, and he consequently never had but three months' schooling in his life. His constant study at home, with much reading, has, however, made him well acquainted with English literature, and given him a good knowledge of French and Spanish. He married the daughter of a clergyman when still a young man, who bore him nine children, and died in 1863. In 1865 he again married. Both of his unions were fortunate ones. He was enabled to send some of his children to college, and he gave them all as good a training as he could.

He was early identified with the anti-slavery cause. In 1843 he aided in editing the *Palladium of Liberty*, published in Columbus, the first newspaper attempted by the colored men in Ohio. A few years later he became interested in the *Colored Citizen*, of Cincinnati, and he was a regular contributor to the *North Star*, published by Frederick Douglass, and the *Liberator*, edited by William Lloyd Garrison. He prosecuted, at his own expense, a

case through the courts of Ohio, by which a large portion of the colored citizens were enabled to vote, who previously had not been allowed to exercise that privilege. He has also done much to aid those to reach a place of safety who were escaping from slavery. His name has of late been prominently spoken of for minister to Hayti, a post for which he would be well fitted. He is an agreeable and pleasant companion, an excellent *raconteur*, a man of keen intellect and biting wit, and impressive and dignified carriage. His memory is excellent, his knowledge of history and politics has been sedulously cultivated, and his reasoning powers are good. He has a fine command of the mother-tongue, both in writing and speaking, and is a man of excellent private character.

Robert Jackson Bell, of Morgan Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 15, 1815. His father was David and his mother Margaret Bell, who came to this county in 1809. On the 23d of November, 1843, he married Ann W. Lyle, daughter of Benjamin Lyle. She was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1816, and married in this county. This union resulted in David, born June 30, 1844; William H., born June 12, 1847; Francis W., born December 28, 1848; Margaret Jane Woodruff, born November 13, 1850; John Wesley, born March 18, 1853; Robert Fulton, born May 23, 1854; Washington, born December 30, 1858.

Robert J. Bell is one of the most prominent citizens of Morgan Township, as is shown by his having held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-one years. He is now a notary public. David Bell was in the War of 1812. During the year 1834 Mr. Bell's father, mother, and one sister died, in less than twenty days, of cholera. Robert Bell is an active member of the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALLEN ANDREWS.

Allen Andrews was born at Muncie, Indiana, on August 11, 1849. He is a son of George L. and Margaret Andrews, and is the fifth child in a family of five sons and two daughters. His father, George L. Andrews, was a native of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College, and after leaving that institution, came West, and was one of the pioneer educators in this State and Indiana. He married Miss Margaret Rodebauch, of Dayton, Ohio, while teaching in that city. Some time afterward he removed with his family to Muncie, Indiana, and was in charge of the public schools there for some time, when his health becoming impaired, he removed to his farm in Jay County, Indiana, where he died, May 28, 1854, from the effect of an injury received some months before in a mill.

Margaret Rodebauch, who became the wife of George L. Andrews, was the daughter of Adam Rodebauch. Her great-grandfather, Adam Rodebauch, came from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania. She is still living, seventy

years old, and resides at Lancaster, Indiana. When the civil war commenced, her two elder sons, John and William, enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops, and served the Union cause till the close of the war.

In the early part of 1863, her next two sons, Furman and Allen, tendered their services in answer to the call for volunteers. The former was accepted, went with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, and was discharged after peace was restored; the latter was rejected on account of his youth, and remained at home to care for his widowed mother and the other members of the broken family. After the close of the war, Allen Andrews applied himself to study, having already enjoyed the advantages of the very excellent common school system of the State of Indiana. He engaged in teaching in 1867, previously having been a student at the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio. He is a graduate of Liber College, Indiana, and was selected by the faculty to deliver the valedictory address to the graduating class. He was superintendent of the public schools of New Madison, Ohio, during the years of 1871 and 1872.

He read law with the Hon. William Allen, late of Greenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, March 16, 1874, and on May 23, 1874, associated himself with J. K. Riffel in the practice of his profession, in Greenville. He removed from that place to Hamilton on February 29, 1876, and engaged in practice in this county. He was in partnership with J. C. McKemy from January, 1877, to October, 1880, when the firm was dissolved. On October 18, 1880, he associated himself with H. L. Morey and J. E. Morey, under the firm name of Morey, Andrews & Morey.

On January 29, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Davis, second daughter of John P. Davis, of Hamilton, Ohio, by his first wife, whose maiden name was Blair. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Masonic order. He is the W. M. of Washington Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, in which position he has acted for the last three years.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Frank X. Black, manufacturer of paper-mill machinery, was born in Hamilton, in 1848. He is the son of Peter P. and Mary A. Black. He was married, April 14, 1874, to Henrietta C. Harm, daughter of Philip J. and Anna Stacia Harm. She was born in Hamilton in 1848. They have three children. Louisa E. was born May 19, 1875; George F., March 9, 1879; and Frank J., December 9, 1879.

In 1872 he was urged by the paper-makers of this valley to start in the roll-grinding business, and enable them to get their calender rolls reground without shipping them East, which caused extended delays and great outlays for freight. He visited the shops of J. Morton Poole, Wilmington, Delaware, where he found it neces-

sary to learn the grinding business before they would furnish him with the machine. He accordingly began with them, and worked for one dollar per day until he was told he was competent enough to take charge of the grinder, when he was furnished with one. The firm continued to grind rolls until 1876, when the firm was changed to Black & Clawson, and to the grinding business they added other branches, until they began the manufacture of complete machines for making all kinds of paper. They now are making a specialty of this class of work.

Joseph Burkart, who is a carriage-blacksmith, was born in Cincinnati, June 10, 1850. He is the son of John and Pauline Burkart, natives of Germany.

Henry Beardsley was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, April 17, 1812. His parents were Abram and Hannah (Raymond) Beardsley, who died in Connecticut. Mr. Beardsley learned the trade of a hatter, and came out to Ohio, settling here in 1836, on the 20th of June. He has followed manufacturing and dealing in hats. He has been married three times. First, in 1840 to Isabella Gibson; second, in 1847 to Laura O'Connor, and the last time in Batavia, Ohio, to Sarah E. Moore. The last is a daughter of John B. Moore, of Clermont County. He has had five children. Emma (Mrs. F. Martindell), was born in 1847; William Henry, in 1850; Abbey Jane, in 1852; Edward Moore, in 1858, and George in 1863. Edward is a physician, and lives in San Francisco, and George resides in the same place. Mr. Beardsley was a member of the school board for about five years, from 1856 to 1861, the First Ward building being erected about that time. He was also a member of the common council for about four years, from 1846 to 1850. The right of way was given to the railroad during that time. During the late war Mr. Beardsley was a member of the military committee of this county. He went into business upon his arrival here, and has been in it ever since. He is now the oldest merchant in trade in the town.

Dr. John R. Brown is the grandson of Joseph Brown and his wife Margaret, who came here from Virginia about 1797, and about the beginning of the century locating in Rossville. In August, 1809, their son, Israel Brown, was born in that town, and in the Winter of 1801 Mr. Brown died. Eighteen months afterwards his widow married again. Her new husband was John Thompson. In 1804 their son, Joseph Magie Thompson, was born—the year of the great freshet which made the New River. Israel Brown left Butler County at an early age, going to Hamilton County, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. He was three times elected to the Legislature, and was a member of the State Board of Equalization from the day it was formed till the date of his death, which occurred December 16, 1860. He married, in Hamilton, Jane Robinson, who still survives at the age of eighty-two, and resides a quarter of a mile from her

old home. They had several children, the only one of whom now living in Hamilton is John R. Brown. At the time Mr. Brown moved to Hamilton County his mother and step-father, John Thompson, remained here, where their two children were born. Joseph Magie Thompson, as is said above, was born March 10, 1894. No record exists of Daniel. Mr. Thompson enlisted in the War of 1812 three times, serving throughout the entire struggle. He was captured seven times by the British, and on one occasion was taken with six others. They were given several days in which to swear allegiance to the king of Great Britain, four of the party finally consenting. Mr. Thompson, however, was made of sterner stuff, and, with two others, refused to do this, and resolved to escape, which they did. They were three days without any thing to eat, but finally managed to reach the American lines. He was Scotch by birth, as was also his wife, and was a man of wealth for those times, and a prominent pioneer. He died in Hamilton about 1816, his widow surviving him many years. She died in 1862, aged eighty-seven years.

Of his children, Daniel is now residing in Richmond, Indiana, and Joseph Magie married, March 8, 1826, Mary Ann Messick, who was born February 10, 1807, in Delaware. They had six children. Theodore was born September 10, 1827, and died in Memphis in 1879. He was a captain of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, O. V. I., in the late war, under Colonel Luzbeek. Alonzo H. was born May 10, 1829, and resides in Hamilton. He was a soldier of the late war, in Company H, Eleventh Missouri V. I., and served through most of the struggle. He was wounded several times, and at the battle of Atlanta was so badly injured that he was discharged, crippled for life. Freeman B. was born July 29, 1831, and is now a resident of Hamilton. Miles L. was born October 26, 1833, and lives at Columbus, Indiana. He is married. Martha J. was born May 27, 1836, and is the wife of A. J. Gaither, and lives in Jersey County, Illinois. Joseph W. was born September 7, 1838, living at East Memphis, Tennessee, and is married.

Joseph M. Thompson was for many years a prominent citizen of Port Union, Union Township, holding several township offices, and died in Columbus, Indiana, on the 7th of March, 1878, his wife dying March 31, 1874. His son, Colonel Freeman B. Thompson, was married on the 1st of July, 1856, to Mary Ann Beatty, daughter of James Beatty. She was born in Butler County, September 24, 1839, and died April 14, 1879. They have had eight children. William B. was born June 5, 1857, and is married, living in Fairfield Township. Ida May was born April 5, 1859, and is the wife of James M. Farp, a resident of Hamilton. Mary Ella was born March 17, 1863, and is the wife of Elva Thompson. She lives in Hamilton. Frankie Lucila was born July 2, 1865; Lillie Leona, June 1, 1868;

Harry, June 16, 1870; George, March 16, 1872, and Jimmy, January 29, 1877. Mr. Thompson, in 1859, moved to Shelby County, Illinois, where he was for many years a prominent farmer, holding many offices of honor. Among others he was sheriff for six years, and was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He returned to Hamilton, Butler County, on the 10th of November, 1880, and still resides here.

James M. Earp was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, December 23, 1859, and was married May 31, 1877, in Shelby County, Illinois, to Miss Ida May, daughter of Colonel Freeman B. Thompson. They have two children. Mary Ellen was born April 6, 1878, in Shelby County, Illinois, and Lillie Mary was born March 18, 1880, in Butler County. Mr. Earp came here from Illinois in 1879, and settled in Union Township, where he resided on Mr. James Beatty's farm, removing in 1880 to Hamilton. In May, 1881, he began business in West Hamilton as a hatter and dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods.

William Bruck was born in Hamilton, November 14, 1848, and is the son of J. P. and Mona (Kline) Bruck. He received a fair education in private schools in Hamilton, and when thirteen began learning the trade of printer, in an office conducted by his father. He worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati and Indianapolis until 1876. He was chosen as policeman that year, and served for four years. In the Spring of 1881 he was elected city marshal, a position that he still occupies. Mr. Bruck was married in July, 1869, to Miss Barbara K., daughter of John Musch. They are parents of two sons, William L. and Edward. They are members of St. John's Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Owen C. Brewer was born in Liberty Township, Butler County, February 4, 1851, being the younger son of Peter K. and Mary (Flenner) Brewer, the former a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1809. He came to Ohio in 1831, settling on the place in Liberty Township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was married in 1837 to a daughter of David Flenner, and reared a family of five children, all living and residents of this county. He was a successful farmer, dying September 1, 1871. His wife, who was born in 1807, is still living, at the age of seventy-four.

Owen C. Brewer was educated in the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, being brought up to farming, and then engaged in teaching for some four years. In 1872 he was appointed to a position in the auditor's office, and in 1873 was made a deputy auditor, holding that position until June, 1874, when he received the appointment of secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, at Xenia, with W. D. Kerr as superintendent. While there Messrs. Kerr and Brewer introduced the industrial branches, which made the institution

self-sustaining. He was there until the end of Governor Allen's term, when he returned to Hamilton, there acting as a clothing salesman until March, 1882, when he began the clothing trade in his present location.

Mr. Brewer was married, in 1875, to Miss Diana Stark, of Xenia. They have two children, Paul K. and Earl C. Mrs. Brewer is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Knights of Honor. He was elected a member of the board of education from the Fourth Ward, in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, both times without opposition. He was clerk of the board for two years and a half, and became its president in April, 1882.

Charles Beck, Jr., was born in Venice, in this county, June 8, 1845. He is the son of Charles and Theresa Beck, natives of Wellenberg, Germany. He attended the common schools in the country, and afterwards in Hamilton. He began at fourteen to learn the shoemaker's trade with his father, and was at this for eight years. He then began clerking in his father's store, and afterwards attended the Business College in this place. In 1859, he began business in the boot and shoe trade, which he continued till 1879. He has been trustee of his ward, and overseer of the poor. In 1876, he was elected infirmary director for the county, and again in 1879, acting as clerk of the board. He is a Democrat in belief, and a member of the Catholic Church. He was married on the 14th of September, 1869, to Catherine Tabler, daughter of Henry and Catherine Tabler, of Hamilton, both now being dead. He has four living children and three dead. Charles Henry, Clara C., William A., and Frank C. are the names of those living.

John Frederick Bender was born in Germany, September 28, 1830. He is the oldest son of F. W. and Catherine Bender, and was instructed in the government schools. He learned the trade of a carpenter from his father, and remained employed at that till he was twenty-one. He was conscripted in the Prussian army in 1851, and served three years, and on the expiration of his term, followed his parents and family to America, in the Spring of 1855, coming direct to Hamilton. He assisted his father in laying the foundation of the present business, of which he is the head. Mr. Bender married in March, 1857, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hardegen, born in Germany. They have a family of two daughters and one son. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Bender enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guard, of which regiment he was major under Colonel Moore. He served out his term, and was mustered out at Hamilton in 1864.

Jacob Bender was born in Prussia, August 18, 1837. He is the son of F. W. and Catherine (Diehl) Bender. He was educated in the public schools in Germany, and brought up to farming until coming to America with his parents in 1853. His first location was in Cin-

cinnati, where he was one year, coming up to Hamilton in 1854. He received something of an English education after arriving in this country, and worked at the carpenter's business for some time. He began to learn the trade of hatter in 1856, serving an apprenticeship of four years with Henry Beardsley, with whom he afterwards worked as a journeyman. He was in his employment until enlisting in 1864, in the hundred-day troops. He served out his full term of enlistment, in West Virginia, and returned home and was mustered out at its close. He resumed his former situation on his return, and remained with Mr. Beardsley until July, 1870, when he began business for himself. He is doing an extensive trade in hats, caps, furs, gloves, umbrellas, etc. He is a member of the Zion Lutheran Church.

Jacob Boli was born in Germany, December 30, 1819, and was educated in Germany. When young, he learned his father's trade, that of a baker, and worked at it as journeyman for some time, coming to America in 1838. He just escaped conscription. He first located at Massillon, Ohio, where he was employed as a baker and confectioner for two years, and then going to Cincinnati. He was married there about 1842, and is the father of ten children, only two of whom are living. L. A. Boli, who was born January 16, 1846, is a well-known merchant of Hamilton, and Caroline, born April 10, 1849, is the wife of Alexander Dilg, a resident of this place. After marriage he went to Indiana, and engaged in farming, then going to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained ten years in the grocery trade. In May, 1855, he came to Hamilton, beginning the grocery trade on the west side, and coming to his present location on Front Street about 1860. He is now doing a prosperous business in general family groceries, and is a large owner of real estate. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

William E. Brown was born in Xenia, Ohio, on the 13th of November, 1825. His father was a mechanic of moderate means, and his son was obliged to obtain an education by his own exertions. He was early taught to labor, and at the age of seventeen was in Northern Mississippi as a tramping journeyman shoemaker. He subsequently passed eighteen months in New York City. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of law in Xenia. He completed his preparatory legal studies in Dayton, and was admitted to the bar on the 29th of March, 1849. The following Spring he settled in Hamilton, with very little money. Up to this time he had worked at his trade to pay expenses. Before the expiration of his first year's practice in Hamilton, he had business enough to support himself. He married the daughter of Robert Beckett in 1852. In 1855 he was elected an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Hamilton. He gave up the practice of law for a while on account of impaired health, but afterwards resumed it. He was elected president of the Second National Bank of Hamilton in 1870. Under his

able management this institution has nearly trebled its business. It was, in a great measure, through his advice and direction that the handsome building of this bank was built. The Second National Bank of Hamilton is one of the safest and most conservative banks in the country.

John C. Barcalow, the landlord of the Central House, was born in this county April 11, 1830. His parents were John and Nancy Barcalow, both now dead. He was married in Warren County on the 29th of October, 1851, to Elizabeth A. Emley, daughter of David and Sarah Emley. She is a native of Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Barcalow have had twelve children. Anna E. Schaffer was born April 24, 1855; Ada E. Spittler, August 15, 1856; Georgetta, July 11, 1858; David E., May 15, 1860; Kate E., May 12, 1862; John B., March 4, 1864; C. M., November 17, 1866; Sallie E., January 3, 1869; Harry and Carrie, March 31, 1871; Louraine R., July 31, 1873, and Richard E., September 10, 1875. Mr. Barcalow was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the hundred days' call in West Virginia without hearing a gun fired.

John Bender was born in Prussia, December 13, 1848. He is the son of F. W. and Catherine (Diehl) Bender, who came to this country in 1853, bringing their son with them. He was a carpenter by trade, arriving in Hamilton in 1854, and worked at this till about 1865, when he organized the firm of F. W. Bender & Sons, purchasing the property where his sons are, and also the planing mill of Miller & Campbell. For a short time the firm was Bender & Brown. He reared a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, all residents of Hamilton. He was a successful man, and by the aid of his sons laid the foundation of a large and successful business. He was a member of the Evangelical Protestant Church. His death occurred on the 20th of October, 1867. The business was continued under the firm name of J. F. Bender & Brothers, the members being J. F., E., F. W., H., and John. The latter was educated in the common schools in Hamilton. In 1864 he attended one term at the commercial college in Cincinnati. He was in the employment of John Stilwaugh for some two years, and then entered the business of his father and brother in 1865. He takes charge of the office and financial matters, the rest of the firm being all practical mechanics. He also does the estimating and contracting. Mr. Bender was married in 1873 to Miss Lena Morton, and is the father of three children—J. F., Matilda P., and Elsie. They are attendants of the Zion Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Jane Betz was born in Morgan Township, March 27, 1812, being the daughter of David and Margaret (Rainey) Bell. David Bell settled in Morgan Township at an early day. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Bell of Ireland. They reared five children, two of

whom are living, Robert J. and Mrs. Betz. Mr. and Mrs. Bell died in 1834, from cholera. Their daughter was educated in the common schools, and was at home till the death of her parents. She was married to Ludwick Betz about this time. Mr. Betz was then deputy auditor, under James B. Cameron, and afterwards was elected to the same position for two terms. He was also county surveyor from 1836 to 1842. He died September 2, 1847. He was a successful business man and an esteemed citizen. Mrs. Betz is a member of the Universalist Church, and has resided in Hamilton since 1835.

Stephen D. Bowers was born in Fairfield Township, in this county, August 16, 1845, being the youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Thorpe) Bowers. The father was long a resident of that township, but died in September, 1845, a month after his son was born. Mrs. Bowers, who was the daughter of C. C. Thorpe, reared her family of three little children successfully, only one of them now, however, surviving. She died October 18, 1878. Stephen D. Bowers was educated at home, in the common schools. When sixteen he began learning the trade of machinist, and worked as a journeyman for two years. He was connected with a life insurance company for a year, in Cincinnati, and then traveled for a manufacturing shoe house some three or four years. April 28, 1868, he began in the boot and shoe business for himself, in a modest way, and has built up a large and valuable trade.

Mr. Bowers was married May 19, 1870, to Miss Susan Elizabeth Walton. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters—Gertrude, Cornelia, George W., and Walton S. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Odd Fellows. His brother, G. W. Bowers, enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers in 1861, and was wounded at the siege of Atlanta. He died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, July 1, 1864. His sister Cornelia was married to Cyrus Pettenger, of Camden, Ohio, and died July 11, 1880.

L. A. Boli, jeweler, was born in Washington, Indiana, January 16, 1848, and is the only son of Jacob and Caroline Boli. He was educated in Hamilton, where he came with his parents in 1856, graduating at the high school. He was in delicate health in his youth, and began his present business in 1869 in a modest way. He has since learned the trade, and is now a practical jeweler, having the largest business in that line in Hamilton. He is a dealer in watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks, and optical goods. He was married on the 10th of May, 1869, to Miss Carrie Buckle, daughter of Jacob Buckle. They are the parents of five children, of whom three are living—Lewis J., Edward O., and Carrie. Mr. Boli was elected a member of the school board for the Third Ward in the Spring of 1882, and has done good work there. He is a supporter of all Christian and worthy objects, and is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows,

Knights of Honor, and the American Order of United Workmen. He succeeded to the business of William E. Drayer, one of the oldest jewelers in Butler County, from whom he bought the property where his business is located. He is also one of the firm of L. A. Boli & Co., of the Miami Valley Soap Works, a new concern, doing a promising business in laundry and toilet soaps.

Peter P. Black was born in France, on the 29th of June, 1817, and was there educated. When he was thirteen he commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade, and worked as a journeyman for two years in Metz. On coming to America he located in Saugerties, New York, for some time, working in the stone-quarries for nine months, and then coming to Cincinnati, where he commenced blacksmithing on his own account, at Newtown, Hamilton County. On the 17th of August, 1841, he was married to Mary Carbel, born in Germany, October 13, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of five children, of whom three are living. Frank X. is a well known manufacturer of Hamilton; F. D. is the present sheriff of the county; and Mary is the wife of George Schroder. Mr. Black lived in Newtown some time after his marriage, being engaged as a blacksmith, but in 1844 came to Butler County, locating in Jacksonburg, and carrying on his occupation there for nine months. In the Fall of that year he came to Hamilton, where he has since been. He worked at twenty dollars per month for Isaac Tobias, for three years, and then began as a manufacturer of plows. In 1856 and 1857 he organized the firm of Long, Black & Alstatter, manufacturers of reapers, mowers, etc. This firm existed until 1872, since which time he has led a retired life.

Edgar A. Belden, attorney and counselor-at-law, was born in Hamilton, November 28, 1855. He is the son of Samuel C. and Mary (Fitton) Belden, and was educated in the schools of Hamilton, graduating at the high school in 1872. He then engaged in the insurance business in Cincinnati for five years, but in 1879 began reading law in the office of Thomas Millikin. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1881, and immediately began practice in Hamilton. He is connected with the Methodists, and is the president of the Irving Literary Club, a pleasant and agreeable society.

Charles Beck, senior, was born in Germany on the 15th of February, 1812. He was educated in Germany, and became an apprentice to the shoemaker's art in Vienna in 1825, serving three years. He worked as a journeyman in Prague for some time, and was in the army for six years, from 1832 to 1838. When discharged he left Germany, and arrived in America January 4, 1839, where he was married on the 3d of February, 1839, to Theresa Stark, who was born in Germany, December 25, 1808. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living. Henry E. is a resident of Hamilton; Harriet is the wife of A. Winter, of this place; Charles,

Jr., is also a well-known resident, and Katy is the wife of Alexander Getz. Mr. Beck arrived in Ohio in the Spring of 1839, coming direct to Hamilton, still employed at shoemaking, and residing in Venice for some eight years. He then engaged in farming, purchasing a place in Ross Township, and staying there for eight years. In Hanover Township he was one year, returning to Hamilton in 1857, and beginning mercantile business in 1859. In 1860 he entered the firm of Beck & Winter, keeping a general store. Of late he has been out of business. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Christian Brady was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1812, coming to Ohio with his parents in the same year. They settled in Reily Township. He is the oldest son of Joseph and Mary (Shipman) Brady. The father was a pioneer, and raised a large family of twelve children, six of whom are living. Christian was educated in the common schools in Reily Township, and was brought up to farming until he was twenty-one years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. At this he worked for eleven years, then purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that township. He was married in 1844 to Maria, daughter of Benjamin Sortman. They are the parents of two children, one now living, Ada, the wife of Dr. J. B. Scott. Mr. Brady came to Hamilton in February, 1865, and engaged in the grocery business for two years, afterwards leading a retired life until December, 1881. In company with his brother-in-law, D. Sortman, he began the manufacture of grain cradles. He is a member of the Christian Church.

William Barton Carr was born in Hanover Township in 1848, being the son of John W. and Elizabeth J. Carr. He attended the common schools, afterwards going to Otterbein University and the Miami University, and also received a commercial education at the college in Hamilton. He was married in 1872 to Clara Brown, daughter of William E. Brown and Mary Beckett. They have had four children. Bessie was born in 1873, Maynard in 1876, Mary in 1880, and William Everett in 1881. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His occupation is that of the proprietor of a flouring-mill. His great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather in the War of 1812.

Mrs. Jane Hudson Corwin was born in Mourne, County Down, Ireland, October 6, 1809, and came to this country with her father, the Rev. James McMechan, in the Autumn of 1817, taking up her residence in this town in the Spring of 1818. She was thoroughly instructed by her mother and older sister, and was possessed of great beauty and attractive manners. April 15, 1829, she was married by the Rev. Dr. MacDill to Jesse Corwin, one of the leading members of the Hamilton bar. This pair of generous and genial people kept a hospitable home for many years in this city, which was

a pleasant resort for their many friends, and these of them who still survive will recall with grateful memories the cordial civilities of their departed hosts. Eight children were born to them, only three of whom are living. Thomas Corwin, one of her sons, rushed to the defense of the country when attacked by rebels, and in April, 1861, joined the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Corwin united with the Associate Reformed Church in 1840, and sat under the preaching of the Rev. Messrs. MacDill and Davidson for many years. She was naturally a believer in the truths of religion, and gave them her unquestioning assent. In both prose and poetry she wielded a facile pen, and her productions were warmly received by her friends. She was a welcome contributor to the newspapers, and five or six years ago gathered her verses from their files, added a few new ones, and published them in book form, entitling them "The Harp of Home." Her death occurred March 6, 1881. Few have left behind them more friends to lament their loss.

Leroy D. Brown, superintendent of the schools of Hamilton, was born November 3, 1843, in what is now Noble County, Ohio. He is the son of Jeremiah B. and Isabella (Harris) Brown. He attended district school until the age of fifteen, from three to six months each year. Each school was provided, by legislative enactment, with a library, and during his boyish days Brown read every volume in the list. His choice was for biography, history, and travels. He was obliged to labor the rest of the year. When fifteen, having been unable to obtain the consent of his father to enlist, he ran away, and entered Company H, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio. This was in January, 1864. He remained in the service until the close of the war. He was in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw service under Sigel, Hunter, Crook, and Sheridan in this department, and afterward was in the Army of the James, near Richmond. When discharged he was the general's orderly.

After returning home he was in the district school, and afterward in a high school at Seneca, Ohio. He began his career as a teacher on December 3, 1866, in a district adjoining the one in which he had lived in boyhood. In April, 1867, he entered Mount Auburn Academy, where he in part fitted for college, and in 1869 joined the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was afterward graduated. He taught in Noble County during the greater part of 1872 and 1873, and was also county examiner. In 1873 he took charge of a graded school at Newport, and was afterward made superintendent. In 1874 he was in charge of the public schools at Belpre, and in 1875 he was made superintendent of the schools of Eaton, Preble County. This position he filled until 1879, when he was elected superintendent of the schools of Hamilton and has since been re-elected. He is the secretary of the State Association, and a writer in edu-

educational periodicals. He served a term as trustee of the Lane Free Library, and is a post-graduate student of the Cincinnati University. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. He married November 28, 1878, Esther Emma Gabel, daughter of Lucian and Mary A. Gabel. The father is an architect and builder, and now resides in Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one boy, Thomas Pollok Brown, who is about three years of age. Mr. Brown is a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Torrence Edgar Crider was born in Madison Township, May 26, 1856, being the son of Abraham and Dorcas Smith Crider. His father was of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. He went to school until 1869, then beginning to work at telegraphing, which he had learned in leisure hours. He obtained a situation in Middletown, and was afterwards at various places in the employment of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Road. He then received an appointment in the auditor's office, under S. B. Berry, in April, 1878, and has remained there ever since, being reappointed by J. B. Hughes. Since being in that office he has learned surveying, and has made several elaborate maps. One series, covering the whole of the county, was executed for the county commissioners, and was a beautiful piece of work. He is an ardent Democrat, and takes great interest in political affairs. He was nominated for county surveyor in August, 1882. He was married December 24, 1879, to Mattie H. Overpeck, daughter of David and Rachel Overpeck, and has two children.

Augustus H. Cisle was born in Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, August 18, 1847. He is the oldest son of Thomas J. and Mercy (Seward) Cisle. With his parents he removed to Preble County in 1856. He attended school in these two counties, and afterwards in Morning Sun Academy, until 1863, when he enlisted in Merrill's Horse Regiment, and was with that command in the Missouri campaign, also being in Arkansas, and at the battle of Nashville. He served until after the close of the war, being mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, September 1, 1865. Returning to civil life, Mr. Cisle located in Hamilton in November of the same year, beginning an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmithing at the establishment where he now is junior partner, then M. Shipley & Co. After acquiring the trade he was placed in charge of the shop as foreman, and continuing in that capacity till becoming a partner, in 1879. The firm name is now Millikin & Cisle, and the members are R. B. Millikin and A. H. Cisle. They are the successors to the Hamilton Plow Company, and employ on the average thirty-five men. Mr. Cisle was married on the 3d of July, 1872, to Miss Amanda Walton. They are the parents of one daughter, Susie Mercy, born October 30, 1876. Mr. Cisle is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John B. Cornell, cashier of the First National Bank,

is the fourth of ten children of Joseph Cornell and Elizabeth Beeler. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 1, 1833. The father was a native of Pennington, New Jersey, and the mother was born in Hamilton County. The father came to Ohio in 1816, with his father, when seventeen years old. He was a school-teacher, John B. Welier being one of his students. John B. Cornell was educated in a log school-house, and at college in Cincinnati, but on account of his health, withdrew at the age of twenty-one. He taught school a year and a half. He then went into Dr. Peck's private bank as book-keeper till 1861, when the bank suspended. In February, 1862, he engaged as book-keeper with Gwyn & Campbell, in a gun manufactory which made government carbines. In August, 1863, the First National Bank was organized, and he was made assistant cashier. In April, 1864, he became cashier, a position he has ever since held. In 1878, he engaged in the ice business and has been president of the Lake Erie Ice Company since that date, in company with S. D. Flitton, its founder. He cast his first vote for Chase, as governor, and has been a Republican and Abolitionist all his life. He has been active in politics. He has been a Mason for many years, and was for some time secretary of his lodge in Sharonville.

Mr. Cornell was married April 9, 1857, to Miss Phebe F. Hageman, of Sharonville, Hamilton County, the daughter of Adrian and Mary Hageman. She died May 24, 1864, leaving two children, Carrie, born October 18, 1859, and Charles, born September 7, 1861. Carrie has spent the year in Berlin, studying the languages and music. The son is a book-keeper in the bank. Mr. Cornell was again married on the 18th of April, 1866. One child, John, was born October 18, 1869. With his two oldest children, Mr. Cornell went to Europe in 1881, taking a tour through the principal cities, and going as far south as Rome and Venice.

J. H. Carle, who was born in Butler County, June 6, 1841, is the only son of Pierson and Hannah (Scudder) Carle. Pierson Carle was born in this county in 1815, and was the son of Thomas Carle, a pioneer of this neighborhood, who settled, in 1802, in Madison Township, close to what was afterward known as Ball's Ferry. Pierson Carle was a carpenter by trade, and lived in Trenton. He was a grain buyer, and came to Hamilton in 1865. He continued the grain business here until about 1870, when he organized the firm of P. Carle & Co., purchasing the Miami Canal Flouring-mills, and carrying them on for the remainder of his life, enlarged and improved. He was a successful business man, and raised a family of one daughter and one son, the former being the wife of J. H. Williamson, of Milford Township. He died October 7, 1878.

J. H. Carle was educated in the common schools in Madison Township and assisted his father in purchasing grain. After the mill was bought he became a partner.

and after the death of his father was the head of the firm, which consists of himself and William Anderson. The mill is an extensive one, and with a much increased capacity within the past two years, making a superior brand of flour, and supplying a demand that exists in Richmond, Virginia, and New England. It is the most extensive flouring-mill in Hamilton.

Mr. Carle was married April 13, 1865, to Miss Dorcas, daughter of Samuel Young, a former well known resident of Milford Township. They are the parents of one son, Charles C., born May 10, 1869. Mrs. Carle is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Ohio, and was in the battles of Mill Springs, Pittsburg Landing, and Stone River. Through an accident he lost his left eye, and was discharged from the service. He re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, and served in West Virginia for four months, his full term, and was mustered out in the Fall. After this he was a resident of Anderson, Indiana, for some seven years, buying grain for P. Carle & Son.

Dr. John Cass was born in Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, June 16, 1832. He is the son of Joseph and Jane (Dickson) Cass. When nineteen, he graduated from the Westville Academy, and afterwards, as well as before, taught school. He had also read medicine, beginning his books in the office of Dr. Levi A. Cass, in Westfield, and continued in that for one year. He then entered the Long Island Medical College, where he remained till he graduated from it in June, 1857. He commenced to practice in Thirteenth Street, New York, staying there some four years, coming to Ohio in 1861, where he purchased a drug store in the northern part of the State. Before arriving in Ohio he had taken two courses of lectures at Bellevue Medical College, graduating at that institute in 1863. He did a successful business in the drug line for some time, also practicing his profession. He then sold his drug store, locating afterwards in Massillon, Ohio, for four years, coming to Hamilton in September, 1877, and at once beginning practice, which is now extensive.

The doctor was married December 22, 1858, to Miss Marianne Parker, of New Hampshire, and has had two sons, Daniel and Harry G., who are living with their father. Mrs. Cass died December 10, 1872. He was again married on the 27th of September, 1876, at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Massillon, Ohio, to Miss Florence A. Bucher. They were the parents of one daughter, Florence B., who was born April 19, 1878. Mrs. Cass died April 24, 1878. He adheres to the Episcopal Church, and has been active in its behalf. He has belonged to the Masonic order for some twenty-three years, and is a member of the city board of health.

James E. Neal, ex-speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, was born in Hamilton, November 21, 1846. He is the son of James A. Neal and M. Giffen.

He attended the common schools of Hamilton, and afterward enjoyed a collegiate education. He read law with Robert Christy, in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, immediately beginning practice. As a lawyer, his success has been great. He is now one of the attorneys for the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad. Soon after being admitted to the bar, he was chosen by the Democracy of this district as their candidate for the Legislature, and was triumphantly elected, serving two years as a member on the floor and two years as speaker, ending his term in 1870. He was the youngest speaker the House ever had, and proved an adept in parliamentary rules and usages. He has been lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer, legislator, and public man. He was married on the 5th of June, 1882, to Miss May B. McKinney, of Hamilton.

Michael C. Ryan was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of which place his mother and father were natives, in 1820, and removed to this State in 1832. He soon began his preparatory studies for Miami University, and was admitted to that school in 1835, graduating with the highest honors in 1839. During the last year of his stay in college, he, with seven others, founded the Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter society of national reputation. He was admitted to the bar soon after leaving the academic shades of Oxford, and became the partner of his brother-in-law, John B. Weller, who then was one of the most important men in the county. From 1848 to 1852 he was prosecuting attorney, and from 1852 to 1858 was clerk of the courts. In 1856 he was a delegate from the State of Ohio to the Democratic National Convention which met in Cincinnati that year, and which nominated James Buchanan. He was clerk of the fund commissioners of this county to distribute the surplus revenue of the United States among the various States. In November, 1847, in conjunction with O. S. Witherby, he purchased the *Hamilton Telegraph*, and in October, 1849, became its editor. Mr. Ryan was a Mason, having taken the degrees of knighthood, and for one term presided in the chapter. At the outbreak of the civil war he took a strong stand for the government, and was made colonel of the Fiftieth Ohio, but his death, which followed soon after, prevented him from taking any active part in the field. That occurred on the 23d of October, 1861. He was a great lover of books, and gathered a large and valuable library. He was married in 1845 to Emily Lettlar, and had three children. Sophia is now dead, Emma is Mrs. Samuel L'Hommedieu, and William is the only son. He was married in December, 1860, to a daughter of Dr. Hale, of St. Louis. The father of Colonel Ryan, Isaac Ryan, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a merchant; he married Sophia Davis, the granddaughter of a Swiss noble. Mrs. Emily Ryan was the only child of William and Margaret Lettlar, also of Pennsylvania.

John E. Slayback was born in Butler County February 16, 1848, and is the son of William and Sarah A. Slayback. He attended the public schools, afterwards taking both the scientific and classical courses at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. He spent one year in the Michigan University Law School, and one in the Cincinnati Law School. He taught school for six years, and located in Hamilton July 1, 1879, beginning the practice of the law. He is a Republican politically. He was married February 16, 1881, to Miss Irene A. Dodds, at Mason, Warren County. She is the daughter of John A. Dodds, a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Among those whose deaths were most deeply regretted in Hamilton was Mrs. Eleanor A. Smith, the widow of Charles K. Smith. She was a daughter of the Rev. James McMechan, of Newry, County Down, Ireland, who had been regularly educated for the Presbyterian ministry at Glasgow, Scotland. Although possessed of ability as a preacher, he did not follow that calling alone, but was for many years a teacher. In April, 1800, he married Miss Margery Hudson, of Dublin, the daughter of a Quaker family, of whom a full account is given elsewhere. They lived happily together for nearly twenty years, and had six children, of whom Mrs. Smith was the eldest. They are now all dead.

Before Mr. McMechan came to this country, three brothers had settled in the Seven-Mile Valley in this county, where they left numerous and respectable descendants. He was solicited by them to come here, and sailed from Ireland in the Summer of 1817. The voyage was tedious, and lasted more than three months, but their journey was not yet ended. The Alleghanies were to be crossed, and a boat was to be taken down the Ohio River. This required six weeks longer. In the Spring of 1818 the family settled in Hamilton. The father, one of his sons, and Eleanor, at once began teaching, the latter on the north-east corner of Third and Buckeye Streets. The building was on the lot adjoining that now occupied by Lane Library, and the well from which her pupils drank is still standing on the library lot. But Mr. McMechan soon sickened and died, and was followed by his son William, a youth of great promise.

"Miss Ellen," as she was then known, assumed the responsibilities of the school, although she was but seventeen years of age, having been born on the 24th of June, 1801. She was the first female who ever taught in Hamilton. She proved herself equal to the situation, and the best families of the town sent their children to her to receive instruction. Among them were the names of Reily, Sutherland, Blair (two families), Millikin (three families), Wilson (three families), Hough, Greer, Davis, Kennedy, Caldwell, Murray, Monfort, Boal, Woods, Falconer, Dickey, and Cummins. After a year's residence at the location named, she removed to Ludlow Street, where her school was continued for seven years.

She was married on the 21st of November, 1827, to Charles K. Smith, then a young and rising man in the town, and destined ultimately to become a man of great distinction. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Francis Monfort. There were nine children born of this union, of whom six survive, and except one son, are residents of this city. Her children were all carefully instructed by her, as she never considered that the knowledge derived at the schools could supersede the necessity of training on her part. Her own education had been far beyond the common, and she was well fitted for the task. She had been thoroughly grounded in the Scriptures in her youth, and always retained the sound and broad basis of religion then acquired. Not long after her marriage she united with the Associate Reformed Church, of which Dr. MacDill was pastor. To that organization she adhered until 1873, when she withdrew and became a member of the Episcopal Church. Her death occurred March 6, 1879, of chronic bronchitis. Mrs. Smith was a woman of great originality and decision of character, with manners refined and dignified, and was justly regarded as one of the most accomplished women of her day.

Ezra Potter, real estate agent, was born near Trenton, Butler County, December 10, 1819. He is the son of Samuel Maxwell and Elizabeth Coddington Potter. Samuel Maxwell Potter was born in New Jersey, in 1779, where his family had been for a long time settled. His great grandfather, Daniel Potter, purchased a tract of land one mile square, and moved up from Connecticut Farms and built a residence upon it. The town of Summit is now built on this land, in what was then Essex, but now Union County, a county since formed by detached portions of Essex and Somerset, with Elizabeth for its county-seat. Summit is a beautiful suburban town, twenty-two miles from New York, on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. When he was about eight years of age, his father, Russel Potter, and family, left New Jersey and settled near Morgantown, Virginia. Maxwell remained with his father until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he married Elizabeth Coddington, of Alleghany County, Maryland. He then left for the West, coming to Ohio in 1803, and purchased a tract of land now known as the Henry Sellers farm in Madison Township. There was a log-cabin upon this land, and two or three acres partially cleared when he purchased it.

He was followed by his father and mother, Russel and Rhoda Potter (his mother was before marriage Rhoda Maxwell, of New Jersey), and their other son, Levi, in 1805. They purchased a tract of land adjoining the one above described (now known as the Edward Cornthwait farm), which became the farm of Levi, and on which they all lived together and where five of the two families died. Russel and Rhoda Potter, the parents, both died in February, 1814, with cold plague, and Levi and his wife Chloe, and their eldest daughter, Rachel,

all died during the Winter of 1830, with typhoid fever. Russel Potter, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Charlotte Baird, of Trenton, are the only surviving members of the children of Levi and Chloe Potter, five of whom are dead.

Maxwell was twice married. He reared a family of eight children, seven of whom were by the first marriage and one by the second. His first wife, Elizabeth Coddington, died in 1819. His second wife was a widow, Sally G. Squier, her maiden name being Sally Gard. She was a native of New Jersey, and a highly esteemed woman. She died in 1852. Of the eight children three only survive: William, a resident of Wayne County, Indiana; Mrs. E. Hartley, of Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, and Ezra, of Hamilton. Benjamin Potter, deceased, late of Middletown, Ohio, was the eldest of his children. The other daughters, after marriage, were Mrs. Hannah Emans, Mrs. Rhoda Morehouse, Mrs. Mary Lucas, and Mrs. Sarah A. Martin, who was the first wife of John L. Martin, now of Hamilton. Samuel Maxwell Potter died in March, 1842, at the age of sixty-three years. He was an earnest Christian, and an active member of the Baptist Church at Trenton, from the time he came to Ohio until the close of his life. His bearing was such that his influence for many years was felt in sustaining a good moral standing in the neighborhood where he lived.

Ezra Potter was born on the farm which his father purchased when he first came to Ohio. At that time there was so little land cleared and in a condition to cultivate, that it required the constant labor of father and sons to provide a living for the family. His opportunities of acquiring an education were, therefore, very limited. He remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, except that in the year 1830, he and two other young men formed a partnership and purchased a canal-boat which they run from Amanda to Cincinnati. It was generally freighted with whisky and flour on the down trip. The tow-path of the canal at that time would compare favorably with the swamps of Darke County. In 1834 he entered into the employment of a store-keeper in Trenton, receiving six dollars a month. At the end of ten or twelve months he purchased the stock of goods from his employer on a long credit, not having at the time fifty dollars in cash, but by good fortune and close attention to business, succeeded in paying for it, and at the end of four years sold out completely and found he had gained a handsome little sum to commence business with again.

He was twice married, first in 1835, to Mary L. Gard, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Gard, of Trenton. In February, 1841, he moved to Hamilton with his family, then a wife and two children and a nephew, E. P. Emans, whom he reared from a small boy until he was twenty-three years of age, and commenced a grocery business in a one-story frame building on the north-west corner of High and Third Streets, where J. W. Fye's

grocery now is, and occupied as a dwelling the adjoining building, where Albert Kennedy lives. His term of business there was short. In a few weeks his family were all sick, and continued so with but little abatement for several months. In August, 1841, his wife died, after which he had a long continued illness at his father's house in Trenton, during which time he sold his Hamilton grocery and remained with his father's family. In 1844, he was married to Catherine Miller, daughter of Ellis Miller, who was also one of the pioneers of Butler County. He then returned to Hamilton and resumed mercantile business in the room now occupied by the Hughes Brothers.

In 1845, he induced his father-in-law, Ellis Miller, to move to Hamilton, and during that year they built a saw-mill on the hydraulic, near the north-east corner of Dayton and Lowell Streets, where the Bender Brothers' planing and flooring mill has since been erected. He then sold his interest in the saw-mill, and in 1846, built what is now known as Carr's flouring-mill, which fronts on Dayton Street and the hydraulic. This building he leased to Denman Ross and Martin Lemon, to be used by them for the purpose of spinning cotton. They did not, however, continue the business long. Mr. Ross went East to get information concerning the improvements made in manufacturing in his line of business, and while in Lowell was offered a large salary to engage in business there, which he accepted. This building was sold by Mr. Potter and afterwards converted into a flouring-mill. It was the first factory building erected on the east branch of the Hamilton Hydraulic.

He also sold his stock of dry goods, and in 1850 removed to Camden, in Preble County, Ohio, where he again engaged in the mercantile business for several years, returning to Hamilton in 1856, and opening a real estate office (the first of its kind in Hamilton). This has been his principal business from that time to the present. During this period he was engaged in the lumber and coal trade three years, and was also United States deputy collector of internal revenue in Butler County for three years, commencing in October, 1862. His business and fortune have been somewhat varied. They were generally prosperous, but the change in times caused a large shrinkage in the value of real estate for a number of years, commencing soon after the year 1870, and continuing up to near 1880, and this very materially changed his financial condition.

He has had five children, two by the first marriage and three by the second. Only one of each survives. As to the children of the first, Anna E., the eldest, remains at home with him; Laura died at the age of twenty-three years. As to the children of the present Mrs. Potter, Frank, her first child, died at the age of three years; her next, Mary P., died in May, 1881, at the age of thirty-two years; and Ellis M., the youngest, is engaged in mercantile business in Cincinnati. Mary P. was the

wife of John N. Wyman. He died in Topeka, Kansas, in June, 1879, where they had been living, and she died at the home of her parents, in Hamilton. They were both highly respected and their death greatly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Joshua B. Emerson was born March 23, 1782, in Vermont, and died September 30, 1863. He married Mary Burnham (widow of Samuel Phillips) born August 14, 1798, in Hartford, Connecticut. She died January 5, 1879. They had five children, of whom two are living. Anna Eliza was born September 4, 1829, in Fairfield Township, and is the wife of Andrew McCormick; Harriet was born November 6, 1839, and is single. The two who died were Mary, who was born November 14, 1832, and died September 28, 1844, and Frances A., born June 22, 1835, who died February 5, 1867. Mr. Emerson came to Fairfield Township in 1830 with his father.

John J. Longfellow was born in Butler County in 1827, and was married in 1850, to Harriet Moudy, born in 1828, in Hamilton County. They have had one child, Otobias M. Longfellow.

Stephen H. Elkins was born in Frederick County, Virginia, about 1781, and died about 1846, in Montgomery County, Indiana. He married Abigail Catterlin, born in New Jersey, about 1763, who died about 1850, and had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and two of whom are living. Reuben was born April 28, 1808, and is married, and living at Symmes's Corners; Joseph was born October 7, 1814, and is married, living in Fairfield Township. Mr. Elkins came to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Fairfield Township. He had no capital when he came, and worked on a farm. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but was only out a few days, under Colonel Sigleson. He was discharged at Middletown. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His grandfather on his mother's side, Joseph Catterlin, was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

Moore P. Vinnege, an old and respected resident of Fairfield Township, was born there in 1807. His parents were John Vinnege and Rosanna Moore. The former was engaged in the Indian wars of the Northwest, and was married in this neighborhood, which was then a portion of Hamilton County. He settled on the Van Cleaf place, where he lived for over fifty years. His son, Moore P. Vinnege, was married in June, 1833, to Nancy Kirk, and had by her ten children, eight of whom are still living, five daughters and three sons. He resided upon one farm for forty-seven years, dying September 22, 1882. He was at the time of his death the oldest native resident of the township.

S. B. Deam, of Collinsville, was born in Jackson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, September 7, 1845. He is the son of Charles Deam, a native of Philadelphia, and Nancy Bachman, of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. He attended the district

schools of Jackson Township, and the Lebanon Normal School, in Warren County. He was a teacher in the public schools of Mud Lick, Butlerville, Socialville, Westchester, and Wakefield, in the period between 1865 and 1874. In the Winters of 1874 and 1875 he traveled through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky. From 1876 to 1882 he taught school in Milford Township, with great success. He has been a justice of the peace from April, 1880, to April, 1882. He is now the freight and ticket agent of the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago Railroad at Collinsville. He was married on the 12th of November, 1874, to Edna J. Patchell, daughter of James Patchell, of Union Township. They have three children—Oua, Howard, and Warren.

Louis B. Delacourt, editor and proprietor of the *National Zeitung*, and son of Charles A. W. and Seraphine (Haacke) Delacourt, was born at Colmar, France, January 25, 1830. He is of mixed German and French descent. The family of Delacourt, or, to follow the original orthography, *de la Cour*, is one of ancient French pedigree, and being royalists in politics, its members fled across the Rhine on the breaking out of the French revolution, and found safety in one of the German states till that terrible epoch was concluded by the triumphs of Napoleon the First. The parents of Mr. Delacourt removed to Magdeburg, Saxony, the year following his birth, and he received his education at the renowned polytechnic school of that city, graduating from the department of engineering in 1846.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Delacourt came to New York and devoted one year to acquiring a perfect knowledge of the English language, after which he engaged in the tobacco trade, dealing principally in imported cigars. In 1850 he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained five years in the same line of trade as in New York, and during the last year of his residence occupied the editorial chair of the *Charleston Zeitung*, the first German paper established in the State.

Leaving Charleston in 1855 he engaged in the dry goods trade at New Orleans till the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he went to Havana, and remained a year, coming in the Fall of 1862 to Hamilton, where he soon afterwards established the *National Zeitung*. A man of nervous temperament and quick perceptions, with varied experience and an education that gave him perfect command of three languages, Mr. Delacourt was not long in making his paper a power in the community. Being also a good public speaker, he came frequently before the people in the political campaigns, and soon had acquired an acquaintance and an influence second to no country editor in the State. His paper, reaching a large class of native Germans in Butler County and the valley of the Miami who can not read English, has the advantage of appealing to them in their native tongue, and as an organ of the Democratic party has an influ-

ence that is very pronounced. Mr. Delacourt has been a member of the school board for the city of Hamilton for nearly ten consecutive years, and has been instrumental in elevating the tone of the public instruction, and ingrafting some of the most useful features of the German system.

In 1852 Mr. Delacourt was married to Emily Heintz, then of Charleston, South Carolina, but a native of Zweibrücken, Bavaria, in which state her brother, Philip Heintz, a criminal lawyer of great renown, was a member of the landtag. Mr. Delacourt has had five children, only three of whom survive, two sons and a daughter: William C. A., Louise Henrietta (now wife of Louis Schengen, Jr.), and Edward H. Delacourt.

Mrs. Hannah Davies was born in Virginia, March 31, 1806 or 1807, and was the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Dunham) Kyle. With her parents she came to Ohio in 1809, settling in Eaton, where her father taught school, arriving at Hamilton in 1810. Mrs. Davies was educated at home, in Hamilton, and there remained until her marriage in 1820 to David Ott. He died in 1831. He was a successful business man, and was engaged in milling.

Mrs. Ott remained a widow for twelve years, but in 1842 was married to Eyan Davies, a native of Wales, and a school-teacher by calling. He also conducted a farm. He taught in the city schools, was county examiner of schools, and principal of schools in the First Ward. He was a successful educator, and was justice of the peace for some time, but resigned the position. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Masonic order. Mr. Davies was the father of one son, David W., now a resident of the State of Texas. He died in 1869, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mrs. Davies has continued to live in Hamilton. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1836, and is a genial and pleasant lady.

Daniel Dunwoody was born in Hanover Township, May 20, 1826, and is the son of Joseph Dunwoody and Sarah Johnson. The father was from Pennsylvania. Daniel attended school and worked on the farm until he attained the age of twenty, when he began learning the carpenter's trade. This has since been his occupation, with the exception of a year in the drug business, and one year in the hardware trade. For the last six years he has been on the police force in the city of Hamilton. He was married at Hamilton, on the 18th of November, 1869, to Clara Ann Lovell, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Lovell, and Mrs. Harriet V. Lovell, whose maiden name was Pilcher. She was born at Somerset, Hamilton County, November 10, 1840. They have four children. Charles L. was born August 8, 1870, and died March 9, 1871. Elmer R. was born May 17, 1873; Bessie E., December 28, 1875, and Carl L., January 31, 1878.

Mr. Dunwoody's grandfather, Eli Johnson, was in the War of 1812. Two brothers, L. R. and Samuel Dun-

woody, were in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and one brother-in-law, Isaac L. Fisher, was a member of the Thirty-fifth Regiment. The following is a record of the family: Joseph Dunwoody was born November 1, 1791; Mrs. Dunwoody, October 26, 1800, dying in 1875; Eliza, a half-sister, was born March 1, 1816; Joseph, a half-brother, May 22, 1817; Nancy, September 23, 1819; Lavinia, September 7, 1821; David, December 23, 1823; Eli, April 2, 1826; Loammi R., July 8, 1829; Robert, October 2, 1833; Daniel, May 20, 1836; and Samuel, August 11, 1839. Those that are living are David, Nancy, Loammi, and Daniel.

John Dillon was born in Trenton, Madison Township, February 14, 1833. He is the son of Samuel Dillon and Eliza Schavier, both now being dead. His parents came to this county at an early day. His grandfather, Samuel Dillon, was the first coroner ever appointed in Butler County. John Dillon was married August 7, 1856, to Martha Jane Hull, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Hull, who are both dead. They came to this county in 1819. Mrs. Dillon was born May 14, 1834. They have had five children. Eliza E. Millsbaugh was born June 28, 1857; Mary E., May 27, 1859; Lewis A., April 4, 1866; Martha Jane, December 12, 1864; and Flora May, May 2, 1869. Martha Jane died January 27, 1868.

One of Mr. Dillon's brothers, Samuel P., was in the late war. He was a member of Company D, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at Chickasaw Bluff, in the right hand. He now draws a pension. He is a resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is a minister of the Gospel of the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Charles Dillon was originally a farmer, but has been a tile manufacturer for the last fourteen years, in which he has excellent facilities. He usually manufactures about one hundred and twenty-five thousand per year, finding ready sale for all he can make.

Mrs. Eve Davis was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1804, and is the daughter of Adam and Mary Miller. She had limited opportunities for education, and came to Ohio with her parents in September, 1816, settling on a place some three miles from Hamilton, on the Springdale Pike. Adam Miller was an early settler. He reared a family of eleven children, of whom but three survive, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Catherine Duke. He died August 27, 1819. Mrs. Miller lived until 1862, and was then in her eighty-seventh year. Eve Miller was married February 11, 1844, to James Davis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came to Ohio at an early day. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a farm on the Middletown Pike, living there the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the Methodist Church. He died July 19, 1850. Mrs. Davis continued to live on the farm for six years, when she sold the place, and purchased another near Somerville. She was there four years, and then bought a farm near her old home on the

Springdale Pike. She was engaged in farming all these years, and in 1866 came to Hamilton, where she has since lived. She has built and sold four houses since coming to this place, and is now erecting a handsome residence on Second Street, which she intends to occupy. She has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1832.

Godfrey Doeller, druggist, was born in Cincinnati in 1851. He is the son of August and Mary V. Doeller, natives of Germany. The father was out with the three months' men.

Vincent D. Cohee, son of Vincent D. Cohee and Rebecca Moore, was born near Hamilton, February 15, 1825. Mr. Cohee, Sen., was born January 8, 1781, in the State of Delaware, and removed here in 1811. Mrs. Cohee was born May 14, 1786. He died in 1868, and she about 1854. They reared a family of ten children, six of whom are still living. Mr. Cohee was in the War of 1812, and the muster roll of his company is still preserved in the family, as also a government note calling for four hundred dollars. It is now (1881) just one hundred years old, having been issued in 1781. The present Mr. Cohee has been a resident of Butler County for over fifty-five years, following farming until eighteen years of age, and since then being a carpenter and cabinet-maker. The remainder of his family now reside in the State of Indiana, excepting one sister, the widow of the late Charles Sprague, who lives with him in Hamilton.

James Daugherty was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, near Martinsburg, on September 14, 1814. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1817, and settled in Deerfield Township, Warren County, in 1817. He received his education in the common schools, and was brought up to farming until he learned the cooper's trade. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Zina Doty, a former well-known resident of Butler County. She was born in this county in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are the parents of eight children, of whom six are living. Aquila J. was formerly a well-known newspaper man. He was connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Gazette*, and was with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* four years. He is now general western agent of the Erie and North Shore Railroad, at Keokuk, Iowa. He is a graduate of Miami University. Lissa is now assistant teacher in the high school in Hamilton, and has been engaged in that calling since 1861. In that time she has never lost but one week, which was when her mother died. Sallie V. and Jennie E. are at home. James N. is a resident of the State of Illinois. Annie B. is a music teacher by profession. Mrs. Daugherty died December 10, 1871.

Mr. Daugherty came to Hamilton in 1847, conducting the coopering business for some years, and employing fifteen or sixteen hands. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1851, holding that position for seven years. He

was mayor in 1852, being re-elected for three terms. In 1857 he was elected auditor of Butler County. He represented his ward in the school board in 1858, and was active in educational matters. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Decher was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany, May 20, 1835, and is a younger son of Yost and Elizabeth Decher. He was instructed in the public schools in Germany, and when fifteen began an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaking, but while doing so, on the 4th of July, 1852, he came to America. He worked in Buffalo, and also in Canada, as a journeyman. In 1857 Mr. Decher came to Hamilton, where he located, and was employed here by Isaac Whistler, till September 13, 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Yazoo Pass, and at the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he was attacked with typhoid fever, and was an inmate of the hospital for eight months. Upon recovering he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was on duty in Virginia for a short time, being then transferred to Elmira, New York, acting as a guard until the conclusion of his term of service, December 18, 1864.

He resumed his former situation with Mr. Whistler, and upon the death of the latter, in 1867 or 1868, he began business for himself, at which he has since continued. He is now at 112 Third Street, where he does a good business in custom work, besides having a well assorted stock on hand of ready-made goods. He was married in 1859, to Miss Kate Vinson, and is the father of seven children. Frederick R. is a shoemaker by trade, and a resident of Kansas. Carrie is the wife of Sidney Snider. George A. is a machinist, and the others are Lizzie, John, Lulu, and Sophia. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Temple of Honor, and in politics is a Republican.

The Rev. Truman S. Cowden was born in Gustavus, Trumbull County, May 11, 1827. He is the son of James D. and Diantha C. (Ostrander) Cowden. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood till 1839, when the family removed to Gallipolis. He went to school there for some four years, graduating in 1843 or 1846. His youth was passed in acquiring an education, and he had decided to adopt the medical profession, but, while reading medicine, he received a license as an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This had been entirely unknown and unexpected to him. Three months later he received a license to preach, and a recommendation to conference as a suitable person to preach the Gospel. The presiding elder of the district, Mr. Free, with much persuasion finally prevailed on Mr. Cowden to do so. His first work was as an assistant preacher on Jackson Circuit, upon which he had twenty-four appointments. The emoluments of his first year were sixty-one dollars.

He entered the Cincinnati Conference in 1852, since which he has labored three years as pastor at Asbury Chapel, Cincinnati; three years at Troy, Ohio, and the same time at Hillsboro. At the request of Grace Church, Newport, he was transferred to the Kentucky Conference, and spent three years at Grace Church. Returning to the Cincinnati Conference, he was then three years at Eaton, coming to Hamilton in the Fall of 1880. Since his arrival here the Methodist Church has shown a material increase in membership, and the two years have been full of spiritual and financial success.

Mr. Cowden was married in 1851 to Miss Romain Rathburn, daughter of Dr. Rathburn, a former well-known physician of Jackson Court-house. They are the parents of four children, three of whom, daughters, are living. Their eldest child, Edgar H., died in 1877, in his twenty-first year. Mr. Cowden is a member of the Masonic order. While these sheets were passing through the press, Mr. Cowden was made a presiding elder, and has entered upon his duties.

Alfred Compton was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 16, 1833, being the son of Abraham and Abigail (Phillips) Compton, the former of whom is still living on the farm where he settled in the woods, in Springfield, Hamilton County. He is now in his eighty-first year. He raised a family of five daughters and five sons, of whom three daughters and three sons survive. Alfred was educated in the common schools in that township, and was brought up to farming until he was sixteen, when he began an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of carpenter, in Hamilton. Upon the completion of his term he worked as a journeyman. In 1853 he went to Iowa, where he carried on building and contracting for some three years.

In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Jane Luckey. They are parents of seven children, of whom four are living—Lester K., Thomas L., John A., and Francis M. Mr. Compton and family are members of the Christian Church. After marriage he remained in Iowa until returning to Ohio in 1863, when he located at Symmes's Corner. He came to Hamilton in 1872, and organized the firm of Compton & Brother, builders and contractors. That continued till 1875, when he began the lumber business on the corner of Second and Sycamore Streets.

David D. Conover was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 1, 1818, and is the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Deardorff) Conover. The father was a native of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1802. He first settled in what is now Lemon Township, two miles south of Middletown, afterward removing to Dayton, where he married and remained till 1822. Returning to Butler County, he located at Monroe, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was engaged in mercantile business, in which he was successful, and reared a family of five children, of whom three survive. Thomas J.

is a resident of Monroe, and Caroline is the wife of D. Y. Wintersteen, of Indiana. He died in 1832.

David D. Conover went to the common schools, but improved his education in later years. When sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources, and began an apprenticeship of four years at wagon-making. Upon completing his term, in 1839, he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Daniel Millikin. To this marriage were born two children, of whom one survives, Marietta, wife of Joseph Rodefer, of Hamilton. Mrs. Conover died in August, 1844. After marriage he removed to Hamilton, and in 1840 engaged in wagon-making. He continued in that till 1846, when he confined his attention to spring carriages, at which he remained until 1852. He was then in the grocery trade, on High Street, some two years, and was also in the livery business for two years. He was in Rock Island, Illinois, in the saw manufacture, until 1859. He was then appointed general agent of the Butler County Insurance Company, and on the outbreak of the Rebellion became the commissary for supplying the recruits with provisions. Afterward he was with Job E. Owens, engaged in the purchase of forage for the government and supply of the camp in Hamilton, till the close of the war. He has been engaged in raising broom-corn, and also devotes attention to collections and real estate.

In 1847 he was married to Mary Easton, and had by her three children. Ellen is the wife of John Goodman, and Lizzie is the wife of William Loug, and is a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Conover died in 1853, and in 1856 he was married to Miss Mary Corriell, his present wife. He was appointed deputy United States marshal in 1861, and held the place until his resignation about 1867. He was reappointed in 1878, and is still filling that position. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1859.

Charles M. Campbell, editor and proprietor of the *Daily News* and of the *Hamilton Telegraph*, was born in Middletown, Guernsey County, Ohio, January 1, 1852. He is the son of Dr. James Campbell, an eminent physician, who enjoyed a large practice, and Susan Brown. His father died in 1852, and his mother in 1882. C. M. Campbell was educated in the common schools in his native place, and afterwards went to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and to the University of Wooster, in Ohio. He learned the trade of a printer, and was engaged as a partner in the publication of the *Cambridge (Ohio) News*, and the *Washington (Pennsylvania) Observer*. During the centennial year he was at Washington, D. C., representing a St. Louis daily. In December, 1879, he purchased the *Hamilton Telegraph*, and on the 22d of the same month began issuing the *Hamilton Daily News*, which has been a great success, and at this writing issues about two thousand copies a day. Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Pauline Straub, in Hamilton, on the 2d

of December, 1881. Since being in this city, he has acquired an excellent knowledge of the politics and social matters of the place, and has made his journal a necessity in every family.

Jonathan Crowley was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, about seven miles from Pittsburg, April 26, 1812. His parents were Jeremiah and Johanna (Thomas) Crowley. They were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish extraction. When Jonathan was three years old the family removed to Pittsburg, where he attended school. In 1827 he removed to Cincinnati, and began learning the cabinet business. Two years later his father died, and six years subsequent to his death his mother also departed this life. Mr. Crowley remained in Cincinnati until the Fall of 1831, when he went to St. Louis, returning in 1832, during the cholera year. He remained in that city until July, 1833, when he removed to Milford Township, in this county.

In 1838 he purchased the establishment owned by his employer, and in connection with cabinet-making made undertaking a special feature. In 1865 he sold his property and came to this city. He has followed undertaking all this time, forty-eight years. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in 1832, and for twenty years, while living in Union Township, was a ruling elder. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, and has taken all the subordinate degrees in the Odd Fellows. He was married July 3, 1834, to Miss Marilla Perry, who was born in Somerville, and was the daughter of Daniel Perry. Thirteen children have been born to them, eight of whom survive. Lorella is the wife of Martin Seward; Emma is married to George W. Dye; and Ella is the wife of Abram Allen; Marietta, Clara A., Laura, George T., and Charles L. are still unmarried, and live at home.

George Hoffman, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1813, was married in 1841, in Pennsylvania, to Mary Barbara Dingfeller, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1819. He had nine children, of whom six are living. Elizabeth is the wife of George Hack; George L. is married, Barbara is the wife of Joseph Malson, and the others are Louisa, Mary A., and Anna E. He emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1837, and his wife came in 1840. Both settled in Pennsylvania, where they were married in Pittsburg, and came to Ohio in 1843, settling in Fairfield Township. He purchased one hundred acres from John Lindover, and went to farming, which he has followed ever since. At present he owns three hundred acres and farms about one hundred, renting the rest. One of his sons was drafted in the late war and sent a substitute. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Abraham Huston was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1804, and was married the first time in 1829 to Elizabeth Hall, born in Butler County in 1810, who died in 1845, leaving six children. Mary Ann is the wife of

Thomas K. Vinnedge; Sarah Jane is at home; William H. is married, and lives in Champaign County; Susan E. is at home; David B. is married; Luther P. is married and lives in Hamilton. He married in 1854 the second time. His wife was Jane Bell, widow of James Smith, born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1828. They have five children: Abraham H., Maggie B., Edwin M., and Cora I. Mr. Huston came to Butler County in 1832 and settled in Fairfield Township, on the William Hull farm. His mother's uncle, James Flynn, had command of a company of rangers in the War of 1812, and two of his brothers, Abraham and James Barnett, were also in the War of 1812. His son, Luther P., was in the late war, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He enlisted in 1861, and was discharged at Nashville on account of sickness. He afterwards re-enlisted for a hundred days. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is an elder. Mrs. Huston had by her first marriage two children, James E. Smith and Mrs. Jones.

David Shepherd was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 25, 1802, and died October 12, 1876, in Union Township. He was married in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1835, to Elizabeth Ely, daughter of William Ely and Rebecca (Baird) Ely, who was born in Monmouth County, July 28, 1810. They had four children. James was born September 7, 1836, in Monmouth County, and is married, living in Liberty Township; William E. was born December 29, 1838; Mary Ellen, who was born May 1, 1844, died when an infant; and Charles H. was born July 16, 1846. Mr. Shepherd came to Ohio in 1830 overland from New Jersey, bringing his sister and her husband, and his own wife and one child, in a wagon, occupying a month on the trip. He settled in Liberty Township, where he remained a month with his brother Peter, then moving to Union, and purchasing fifty acres, which was his first start. He increased his land until he finally owned six hundred and fifty-six acres, and considerable personal property. His son James was brought here when two years old. He married, June 20, 1867, Laura Ellen Brown, daughter of Nicholas Brown and Mary Ann Waller. She was born April 16, 1845, in Liberty Township. They have one child, Cora, born August 25, 1868. Mr. Shepherd has been a school director in Union Township. He owns and farms one hundred and twenty acres in Liberty, and also has eighty acres in Union, which he rents out.

Alexander Getz, the county recorder, was born on the ship *Havre*, at sea, December 21, 1846. He is the son of January Getz, an influential citizen of this town, who was born in Baden, Germany, and Rosina Getz, from the same place. The mother died October 16, 1881. The son received his education at St. Stephen's Catholic School, in Hamilton, and became a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, at the age of fourteen. He went into business for himself at the age of nineteen, at which he

remained for eight years. He then sold out, and again became a salesman. He was elected recorder in October, 1878, and was re-elected in 1881. He is a member of the St. Antonius Orphan Society, the St. Paul Benevolent Society, and the Catholic Knights of America, Branch 106. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of St. Stephen's Catholic Church. He was married April 13, 1869. His wife's name was Catherine Beck. She was the daughter of Charles Beck, Sen. Mr. and Mrs. Getz have had five children—Charles Alexander, January John, Lorenz Jacob, Catherine Theresa, and Henry Edward.

William S. Giffen was born in Hamilton, April 8, 1851, and is the son of Stephen E. and Rachel (Crane) Giffen. He attended the public schools in this city, and graduated in 1867, when he entered the Miami University. He remained there for four years, and was graduated in 1871. He read law in the office of James E. Campbell for two years, during which period he was a student at the Cincinnati Law School. He graduated there in 1880, and was admitted to the bar the same year, immediately beginning the practice of law in Hamilton.

Jacob Galloway, one of the old residents of the west side of town, is the son of Enoch Galloway and Rachel Morris, who came to this county in 1807. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of October, 1800. His father served in the War of 1812, as did also his brother William. At an early day Mr. Galloway learned the trade of blacksmith and gunsmith, and followed this trade from 1815 to 1830, when he purchased a farm, since having been a farmer. He was married, December 30, 1824, in Hanover Township, to Sarah Brosius, daughter of George Daniel Brosius and Elizabeth Yager, who was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1804. They had nine children. Preston R. was born December 29, 1825; Daniel, on the 21st of May, 1827; Jackson, November 15, 1828; William, March 7, 1831; John, December 11, 1832; Elizabeth, March 7, 1836; Henry, March 23, 1838; Catherine, April 2, 1840; and Wilson S., December 21, 1842. Jackson died May 11, 1875; William, September 10, 1841; Henry, June 30, 1841; and Wilson S., February 21, 1877. The oldest son, Preston R., was a captain in the late war. Mr. Galloway has seven great-grandchildren.

John Gilmore was born in Springdale, Hamilton County, February 17, 1833. His parents were W. S. and Jane (Braden) Gilmore. He came to Butler County with his parents about 1840; and completed his education in Fairfield Township. He was at home till his marriage, November 5, 1853, to Jennie H., daughter of James Hardin. They are the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, four daughters and two sons. They are as follows: Anna, Ida, Clifford, Charles W., Estella, and Nellie. Clifford is a resident of Iowa, engaged in cabi-

net making and undertaking, and Charles W. is a clerk in Captain Travis's grocery. After marriage he conducted a farm in Fairfield Township some years, engaging in the nursery and fruit business in a successful manner. He came to Hamilton soon after, and has been settled here ever since, with the exception of one year, when he resided in Indiana. He deals extensively in real estate, buying, selling, and exchanging farms and city property. He now owns several farms. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his marriage. He is a stockholder in the Hamilton and Tylesville Pike, of which he was treasurer for many years, and owning one-third of the stock. His second daughter, Ida, has been a teacher in the schools of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. Gilmore resides on Ludlow Street, adjoining the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, where he has a pleasant home. He has had the advantages of foreign travel, as he has made a trip to the Old World, and seen many strange things in Paris and Edinburgh. He went across the ocean with Elbert Marshall, and on returning, took charge of his father's business. On his way over he made the acquaintance of a genial Scotchman, James Brown, who bought some property at his suggestion.

Frank Hammerle was born in Bavaria, on Good Friday, 1838, being the son of Johannes and Elizabeth Hammerle, who both died in Germany. Frank came to this county in 1862, and was married October 15, 1863, to Kathrina Meyer, daughter of Henry Michael and Eva Meyer, who came to this county about 1836. She was born in Hamilton, October 7, 1842. They have had four children. Henry was born December 25, 1865; Frank, in 1868; Louisa, in April, 1874; and Fred, in September, 1878. Mr. Hammerle was township trustee from 1872 to 1876, in St. Clair Township, and has been a member of the board of education since 1878, and the treasurer since 1880. He is a gunsmith by trade. Besides his town lots, he owns a farm in Morgan Township.

William R. Eiber was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 28, 1852, and was educated in the common schools. When fourteen he began an apprenticeship at shoemaking, in Cleveland, where he worked as a journeyman some ten or twelve years, and came to Hamilton November 25, 1872. Here he worked for John Weidenborner some five years, but in the Spring of 1878 organized the Miami Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, composed of Mr. Eiber, W. H. Hurm, and Henry Breide. It now employs from twenty-five to thirty hands, making ladies' fine work a specialty. Mr. Eiber was married, in 1874, to Miss L. Janser, and is the father of one daughter and one son, Hattie and Charles H. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows.

Ira Busselaer Edwards, of Jones's Station, was born in Warren County, October 17, 1820. His parents were Uzel Edwards and Mary Crane, the former of whom died January 13, 1832, and the latter January 11, 1874.

They came to this county in May, 1805, from New Jersey. He was married May 30, 1847, near Princeton, to Margaret Davison, daughter of George Davison and Elizabeth Beadle. Mr. Davison died in December, 1858, and his wife in March, 1850. They came to this county in March, 1841, from Warren County. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have three children. Floretta was born July 13, 1843; Mary E. Kirk, February 1, 1859; and Phebe Jane, March 26, 1861. Mr. Edwards has been a member of the board of education for about twenty years; two years he was township clerk; and two years township treasurer. His grandfather, Moses Edwards, was in the Revolutionary War.

Michael F. Eisle was born in the year 1808, and came to this county in the year 1839. He was the son of George and Mary Eisle. He was married to Mary Brook in the year 1838. She was the daughter of Henry Brook, and had one son, Charles Y. Eisle. The son was drafted into the army, but procured a substitute on account of pressure of business. Mr. Eisle has been a contractor and builder.

Granville M. Flenner was born in Liberty Township, June 29, 1843. He is the son of John Flenner and Mary Jane Peake, who were natives of this county. He was married on the 29th of November, 1865, in Hamilton, to Anna P. Rust, who was born June 10, 1844, at West Cornwall, Vermont, and who was the daughter of Horatio S. Rust and Caroline D. Long, of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Flenner have had five children—Edith M., John R., Granville M., Carrie, and Merle D'A. Mr. Flenner is now in the ice business, but was for eighteen years engaged in hardware. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was superintendent of its Sunday-school for seven years. He was out in the Ninety-third Ohio in the war, for two years and a half. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, and Asheville.

William Christian Frechtling was born in Hanover, Germany, May 19, 1837. He came to this county in 1855. His parents were Christian and Dorothea (Gahre) Frechtling. He was married August 12, 1865, in Louisville, Kentucky, to Mary M. Freis, daughter of Louis Freis and Margaret Freis. They have four children. Cora was born in 1870, Edward in 1873, Camilla in 1875, and Wilhelm in 1878. Mr. Frechtling went into business in May, 1858, on the north-east corner of High and Second Streets, where he still continues. The beginning was in one room, sixty by twenty, but the business has been enlarged from time to time, until now two rooms, fronting on High Street, are occupied. One, twenty by eighty, is for dry goods, and one, twenty by ninety-two, is for groceries. There is also an L room, eighteen by forty, fronting on Second Street, used for groceries. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph A. Fromm was born in this city, November 16, 1840, and is the oldest living son of Sebastian and Mary

Ann (Bruner) Fromm. The former was born in Wirttemberg, Germany, in 1782, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. He came to America in 1817, first locating in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained some ten years. In 1827 he came to Hamilton, and engaged in selling German clocks through this county. His two sons, Joseph A. and John A., are the only survivors of his family. He was active in raising funds to build the original St. Stephen's Catholic Church. His son, Austin S., with his wife and children, were blown up on the *Moselle*, losing their lives. Sebastian Fromm died December 22, 1859, and his wife died August 16, 1878, in her seventy-seventh year. Joseph A. Fromm was educated in the Catholic and public schools in Hamilton, and was employed in various mercantile houses, till beginning business in April, 1865, as a butcher. He soon after took his brother, John E., as partner, the firm being J. A. Fromm & Brother. They are doing an extensive business at 115 Main Street, First Ward.

Mr. Fromm married Miss Emma J. Metcalf. They are the parents of three children, whose names are Austin S., Dora Josephine, and Gertrude Iona. He was an appraiser of real estate one year. In 1881 he was elected to the city council from the First Ward. He is a Knight of Pythias. John A. Fromm, his brother, enlisted in April, 1861, in the Third Ohio, and was discharged for disability after nine months. He then re-enlisted in the Ninety-third, and was at Murfreesboro and Perrysville, and took part in all the battles of the regiment. He was placed on detached duty, and served till the end of the war. He was mustered out at Plattsburg, New York, in the Summer of 1865. Sebastian Fromm, the father, was the first Catholic who resided regularly in Hamilton, and the first member of the Church here.

Dr. Anderson Nelson Ellis is of the well-known family of that name, of Adams and Brown Counties, Ohio, and Mason and Lewis Counties, Kentucky. He is the son of the late Washington Ellis of Sprigg Township, Adams County, and was born at the old family homestead at Ellis Landing, on the Ohio River, four miles above Maysville, Kentucky, on the 19th of December, 1840. Washington Ellis was the son of Jeremiah Ellis, who was the son of Nathan Ellis, who was the son of Colonel James Ellis, of the Continental army. The family is of Welsh extraction, and has been in America about one hundred and fifty years. In 1730 three of the Ellis brothers emigrated from the mountains of their native land and sought homes in the English colonies on the western side of the Atlantic, one of whom settled in Boston, Massachusetts, one in Richmond, Virginia, and one in Eastern Pennsylvania. Religiously the Ellises were Quakers of the strictest kind, and were associated with the colonial history of Pennsylvania in the French and Indian Wars, and later in the Revolutionary struggle, several of the name holding important commands in the Continental army.

In the Spring of 1795 Captain Nathan Ellis, together with his four brothers, embarked on flat-boats at Brownsville, on the Monongahela, and floated down past Pittsburg into the Ohio, looking for homes in the mighty forests and fertile lands of the almost unexplored Northwestern Territory. The Ohio was the great highway over which came much of the tide of emigration which has peopled this section of the Union—a mighty stream hemmed in by a continent of gloomy shade and weird solitude, rolling its unbroken length for a thousand miles—a beautiful stretch of restless, heaving water, that realized to the voyager the “Ocean river” of Homeric song. Landing at Limestone (now Maysville), the Ellis brothers were so charmed with the beauty of the region and the productiveness of the soil that they determined to go no further. At that time, with the exception of a few isolated settlements at Marietta, Gallipolis, and Cincinnati, there were but few settlers on the north bank of the river, while upon the south side the country was swarming with emigrants seeking out and appropriating the best lands and most eligible town sites. Like the Jordan of old, the Ohio was a great boundary line. It stayed the incursions of the Indians, and beyond it the wave of emigration had not yet rolled. The very day—April 27, 1795—that Captain Nathan Ellis landed at Limestone, Kentucky, five hundred red men were encamped on the river bottom just across the river. Finding that the most valuable lands had been taken up, the Ellis brothers determined to push over into the Northwestern Territory. Captain Nathan Ellis laid out Aberdeen, directly opposite Maysville, and his brother Sam the town of Higginsport, eighteen miles below. Each of the five brothers took up large tracts of land, and such has been the staying qualities of the name, that many of the original entries still remain in the possession of the family. As a connection, they have ever been blessed with an abundance of the good things of life, and inherit many of the sterling qualities which distinguished their Quaker ancestors.

Nathan Ellis and Mary Walker his wife, had ten children, all of whom have passed away with the exception of their youngest daughter, Mrs. Elender Higgins—now in her eighty-eighth year—of Johnson County, Missouri. Jeremiah Ellis was born in 1779, and in 1803 was married to Miss Anna Underwood—a daughter of one of the best known and wealthiest families in Virginia. Ten children blessed their union, seven of whom still survive. Washington Ellis was born in 1804, and in 1832 married Miss Aris Parker, of Mason County, Kentucky. Jesse Ellis was born in 1792, and married Sabina, a daughter of Captain William Burks, of Mason County, Kentucky, a contemporary and warm personal friend of both Boone and Kenton. He and his brother Thomas were captured at Blue Licks, and were prisoners among the Indians for five years. Major John Ellis, of an Ohio infantry regiment in the

War of 1812, married Keziah, a daughter of Thomas Burks. Jesse Ellis died in 1877, in his ninety-fifth year. His wife died May 14, 1882, in her ninetyeth year. Nathan Ellis died in 1819, and is buried on the hill overlooking Aberdeen. His mother (died in 1799) rests in the Aberdeen cemetery. John died in 1829, Jeremiah in 1858, and Washington in 1873. The last three lie in the family cemetery at Ellis Landing, four miles above Maysville.

The subject of this sketch entered the public schools at Ripley in his twelfth year, where he remained six years. He then entered the freshman class at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he stayed until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Shortly afterwards he went to the front as a volunteer aid-de-camp upon the staff of the late Major-general William Nelson, and remained with him until his death. Subsequently he was for a time attached to the staff of Brigadier-general Jacob Ammen, commanding the Fourth Division, army of the Ohio. On the 18th of March, 1862, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, which commission he resigned on the 28th of September, 1863, on account of failing health. Returning home he at once entered Miami University, where he remained one year. In the Spring of 1865 he became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, of Oxford, and afterwards he attended medical lectures in Ann Arbor, Michigan, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Cincinnati. At the Berkshire Medical College he was assistant to the chair of chemistry, and graduated with the valedictory. Subsequently the board of trustees of that institution elected him demonstrator of anatomy. In March, 1868, the Ohio Medical College gave him an *ad eundem* degree.

After some little private practice in Ohio and Kansas, Dr. Ellis entered the United States regular army as a medical officer, and spent a number of years on the plains and mountains of the South-west. To one who had hitherto known nothing beyond the haunts of civilization the nomadic life of an army officer on the frontier presented many attractions. While in New Mexico the doctor became much interested in the history of the Pueblo Indians—that last remnant of the Aztec population of the days of the Spanish conquest, who present the pathetic spectacle of a civilization perishing without a historian to recount its sufferings, a repetition of the silent death of the Mound Builders. He spent much of his time while off duty in exploring many of those ancient ruins which lie all over that interesting land. After leaving the service he delivered a number of lectures and published several articles on “The Land of the Aztec.”

The day of his graduation in medicine the doctor began to cast longing eyes to the superior clinical advantages afforded by the great European hospitals. In 1878 an opportunity was afforded him of realizing this bright day-dream of his life. He went abroad, and spent one

year in Heidelberg, Vienna, and London, and besides that made a journey through France and Italy. While absent from the United States he published many letters of his travels and observations. Upon his return home he received the appointment of assistant physician to Longview Asylum, a position which soon proved exceedingly irksome. In February, 1881, Dr. Ellis came to Hamilton, and already enjoys a fine and growing practice.

Ezekiel B. Fisher was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1829, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Ball) Fisher. Robert Fisher was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in the early years of the present century, with his parents. He settled near Middletown, clearing up a large tract, now known as the Abraham Simpson place. Robert Fisher's wife was the daughter of Judge Ball. She raised a large family of children, thirteen in number, of whom nine are living. By trade Mr. Fisher was a carpenter. He died about 1872. Ezekiel B. Fisher attended the common schools, and was brought up to farming. He was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Mary Squiers, near Trenton, and was with her until he was eighteen, when he came to Hamilton. He began an apprenticeship with George W. McAdams at the trade of tailoring, and continued with him as a journeyman some two years. He was in Middletown some five years, and in Franklin, Warren County, for fifteen years, as cutter, and in conducting business. He was also at Tiffin, Ohio, as cutter in one house for nine years, coming to Hamilton city in February, 1882, and purchasing the business so long carried on by George W. McAdams. He has an extensive trade in fine custom clothing. Mr. Fisher was married about 1853 to Miss Lydia, daughter of John Webster, of Liberty Township. They are the parents of eight children, of whom four sons are living. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Frechtling, Jr., was born in Cincinnati, June 16, 1850, and is the son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Buck) Frechtling. Mr. Frechtling came to Hamilton with his parents in 1853, where he was a pupil at the common schools until he was fourteen. He received a fair education, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits, entering his father's store at the age of ten. In 1875 he was admitted as a partner in the house of H. & W. Frechtling & Co., and continued there until beginning his present business in 1879. He now deals extensively in dry goods, groceries, and other articles. It has more than doubled in the short time it has been carried on. Mr. Frechtling was married in 1877 to Miss Mary, daughter of Philip Hartman. They are the parents of one son and one daughter—P. H. Paul, born January 2, 1879, and Elizabeth Birdie, born January 24, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Frechtling are members of the Lutheran Church. He is doing one of the most extensive mercantile businesses in Hamilton.

R. C. Stockton Reed, A. M., M. D., of Fairfield Town-

ship, was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, February 2, 1825, and was the third child of Gilbert and Catherine C. Reed. His father, Gilbert Reed, was born in Delaware, in 1800, and was a member of the Reed family of that State that was identified with the Revolutionary movement twenty-four years before his birth. He was but little more than an infant when his parents died, and he was adopted into a Quaker family, living not far from Trenton, New Jersey, where he remained until near his eighteenth year. It was a condition of young Gilbert's adoption that he was to be received into the family as a member, and granted a liberal amount of schooling; but each of these conditions was grossly violated by his guardians, from whom he took his departure, without the formality of an adieu, a short time before the expiration of what was really his servitude.

He went to Philadelphia, and soon caught up in the general western movement, joined an emigrant party, and made his way over the mountains to Pittsburg, and thence by keel-boat down the Ohio to the city of Cincinnati, arriving at the latter place in 1818. He remained but a short time in Cincinnati, going thence to Trenton, Butler County, and subsequently to near Franklin, Warren County, where, in 1820, he met and married Catherine Cummings Stockton, who was born in New Jersey in 1798. She was the eldest daughter of John Robert Stockton by his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Van Schaick, of New York State. John Robert Stockton was the eldest son of Philip and Catherine (*née* Cummings) Stockton. Philip Stockton was a member of the New Jersey family of that name. His brother, Richard Stockton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. One of his sisters married Dr. Benjamin Rush, and another became the wife of Elias Boudinot, a prominent New Jersey divine. But Philip Stockton, being a clergyman of the Established Church of England, was not as loyal to the American interest as were the rest of his family; he identified himself with the Tory party, and was a zealous supporter of the crown. It is believed that at the conclusion of the war he went to England, where he died, but his family remained in America.

This family consisted of John Robert Stockton, Lucius Witham Stockton, William Tennant Stockton, Richard Cummings Stockton, and Elias Boudinot Stockton. The first named, after his marriage with Miss Van Schaick, near Schenectady, moved to Western New York, and lived for a while near Auburn. He thence started West, and arrived in Ohio in 1816, and located temporarily near Franklin, Warren County, but soon removed to and occupied a tract of land still known as the "Stockton section," near Pisgah. It was, however, during his stay at Franklin that his eldest daughter, Catherine C., married Gilbert Reed.

A few months after the birth of R. C. S. Reed, who was the third son, his father removed to Union Town-

ship, Butler County, where he remained until 1832, when, after a few months' sojourn with his father-in-law, he took his family to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he purchased land lying on the National Road and the Dayton and Union Railroad, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. At eleven years of age R. C. S. Reed left his parents' home in Montgomery County to live with his grandfather near Pisgah. John R. Stockton was a gentleman of the old school, but was a haughty and austere man, who would tolerate no opposition to his authority and allow no dissent to his dictum. It can readily be understood how an example of this kind should, during a period of three years, exert a permanent influence upon a susceptible lad.

During his stay at Pisgah, which lasted until the death of his grandfather, in 1839, young Reed enjoyed the advantage of the neighboring schools. He stoutly demurred upon his return home to his father's proposition to put him at a trade. He carried his point, and was given three more years of coveted opportunities at private schools. At the expiration of this time he secured a certificate as teacher, and began that occupation in Preble County, Ohio. During the few succeeding years, he followed the calling of a teacher in the counties of Preble, Butler, Warren, and Hamilton.

While teaching at Sharon, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas, and prosecuted his studies subsequently with Dr. S. P. Hunt, at Morrow, and finally with Dr. Isaac Kay, then of Lewisburg, but now of Springfield, Ohio. In 1851 he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, where he enjoyed the teachings of one of the best faculties ever connected with a medical college. After taking his course at Starling College, he located in 1851 in the practice of medicine at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana.

The next year he married Miss Nancy Clark, daughter of John Clark, of Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, and began housekeeping at Wolf Lake, Indiana, where in 1854 his first son, now Dr. John G. Reed, of Westchester, Ohio, and two years later his second son, now Dr. C. A. Lee Reed, of Hamilton, Ohio, were born. On July 14, 1856, his wife died—a loss that for a time threatened to completely crush him. With his dearest ties now severed, he abandoned his prosperous practice in Indiana and spent a period in travel. On his return in 1859, he married Mrs. Susan W. McClelland at Hamilton, and returned for a time to Wolf Lake, where his third son, Horace Greeley Reed, was born. In 1860, he removed to Union Township, and has since been a resident of Butler County. In 1860, he accepted the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, with which institution he soon became closely identified.

In 1862 Dr. Reed was elected professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and held that position continu-

ously for seventeen years, resigning in 1878, but was immediately elected to an Emeritus professorship. In 1882 he was appointed by the board of trustees, of which he was and is a member, to re-organize the faculty, the former one having resigned in consequence of some internal dissensions. In this task, as in two former instances of a similar kind, he was successful, and the institution, through his instrumentality, was again placed upon a career of prosperity. With the reorganization, however, Dr. Reed again resumed an active connection with the institution, assuming the duties of his old professorship. As a reward for his services, and in recognition, not only of his long connection with the institution, but of his executive ability, Dr. Reed was by his colleagues elected dean of the faculty.

Dr. Reed resides at Jones's Station, Butler County, in the easy enjoyment of a comfortable home. He has for several years been out of active practice, and now attends only such of his friends and neighbors as it may suit his convenience to look after. Of his children but two, Kate and William, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen, remain at home. In politics Dr. Reed is a staunch Republican, and while very liberal in religion, his tendency is toward Presbyterianism. In 1882 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Summit College, Kentucky.

William H. Millikin was born in this city, July 26, 1844, being the only son of Samuel and Louisa (Halstead) Millikin. He was a pupil at the public schools in the First Ward until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when, on the 19th of April, he enlisted in Company F, Third Ohio Volunteers. This was the first company raised in Hamilton for the three years' service. Mr. Millikin participated in the campaigns in West Virginia under McClellan, taking part at Rich Mountain. He was transferred to the army of the Ohio under Buell, in Kentucky, going overland to Nashville, being at the capture of Bowling Green, and proceeding to Huntsville, Alabama. There he was engaged on guard duty under General O. M. Mitchell. They went in pursuit of Bragg, and suffered severely at Perryville. He was at Stone River, on detached duty, and the raid under Colonel Straight, near Rome, Georgia. The command was captured and taken to Richmond and City Point, being afterwards exchanged. They again went to the front at Chattanooga, and were on garrison duty until the expiration of their term of service.

With the regiment he was mustered out at Camp Dennison on the 23d of June, 1864. Returning home after an interval of some eight months, Mr. Millikin again entered the service for one year, in the Ninth United States Infantry, under General W. S. Hancock. He served out this term of enlistment, and was discharged at the end of the war. He was mustered out April 1, 1866. Returning to Hamilton, he entered the employment of the Hamilton Plow Works, with which he has ever since

continued, although under different firm names. He first learned the trade of a machinist, which he worked at until 1870. Since then he has been engineer for the company. He was married in 1867, to Miss Amelia Johnson, daughter of James M. Johnson, a well-known resident of Hamilton. They have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living—Jessie F., Helen M., and Leah M. He is an active Republican in politics, first voting for General Grant.

Franklin W. Whitaker, dealer in groceries, queensware, and country produce, was born in Mason, Warren County, Ohio, December 8, 1849. He is the son of David R. Whitaker and Mary A. Thompson. He was married, in Hamilton, September 3, 1870, to Sowara E. Cassidy, a native of Mason, where she was born October 15, 1851. She is the daughter of Samuel M. Cassidy and Elizabeth E. Meighan. Mr. Whitaker was elected justice of the peace, April 12, 1877, for Lemon Township, and was also assessor for the years 1880 and 1881.

Dr. Alanson Smith was born August 21, 1806, in the town of Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. When but an infant his father traded his farm for three hundred and fifty acres, at the outlet of Cayuga Lake, and then removed to Marlborough, Massachusetts, and began teaching. From him the doctor received his primary education. His father died when the boy was about eight years old, and he soon afterwards went to live with his uncle Jabez, a farmer. At fifteen he began living with his step-brother, Lovel Hartwell. Smith attended the institute in New Marlborough a part of the time, and read much, seeking to improve himself. He began teaching in 1827 in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and came to Perry City, Ohio, in 1829, teaching school there, and subsequently elsewhere. He began the study of medicine in the last mentioned place, with Dr. Willard. Soon after he came to Cincinnati, and introduced at the county fair a corn-sheller, now in common use. He then attended Van Doren's Institute in Lexington, Kentucky, and then traveled extensively on business and pleasure.

In 1831 he came to Hamilton and engaged in teaching. He was elected secretary of the Temperance Society, and a member of the Elocutory Society. He was elected superintendent of the public schools, and held that position for a number of years. January 5, 1833, he was married to Nancy Ann McNeil. In the Spring of 1838 he entered into partnership with Governor Bebb in the morus multicaulis speculation, but it failed. The doctor moved on his farm west of the city seventeen miles, in the Spring of 1841, and while living there frequently addressed public meetings on the subject of temperance. After a while he rented his farm, entered the medical college in Cincinnati, and graduated. Since that time he has been nearly continually in practice.

November 26, 1846, he married his present wife, Mahala S. Ladd, daughter of Ephraim and Susan Ladd, of

Newport, Kentucky. He moved to Cambridge City, Indiana, where he was in active practice eight years, at the end of that time coming to Hamilton. Since coming here he has done much speculating in patents. After getting a good trade in the oil and lamp business, he turned it over to his two sons, Julian G. and Edward A. Smith. He is a member of the Baptist organization, having joined more than fifty years ago. He is a man of excellent character, benevolent, and enterprising, and is in good health and strength. He has had eight children. Louisa Jane was born September 1, 1839; Henry McNeil, December 3, 1841; Ellen Maria, March 5, 1844. By his second wife he had Charles Edmund, born July 7, 1848; Julian Gardner, August 1, 1850; Albert Berry, February 2, 1853; Edward Alanson, July 4, 1855; and Walter Ladd, April 25, 1866. Charles Edmund died April 20, 1865, and Walter Ladd, December 25, 1868. Henry M. Smith was under Sherman four years.

Charles Stewart, one of the early settlers of Butler County, Ohio, was born in New Jersey, December 2, 1781. In his early youth he crossed the mountains with his parents, who settled in the Ligonier Valley, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and married Miss Mary Hunter, of Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, emigrating to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1810, where he remained only a short time, moving to Middletown, Ohio, in 1812. He bought of the government 190 acres of land in Rolly and Morgan Townships where the town of St. Charles now is. This place was in after years called St. Charles in honor to Mr. Stewart. Here he erected his log-cabin and settled down, with his nearest neighbors more than three miles away. In this place Mr. Stewart lived with his wife (who survived him several years) until his death, which occurred December 24, 1854. He raised a family of ten children to manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Stewart was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving five months under General Winchester, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Stewart was of Scotch descent, his forefathers coming to this country in the days of the colonies, making their voyage in the vessel *Caledonia*. Mr. Stewart was a pioneer of Methodism, and his house was always open for the weary itinerant minister, as he traveled from house to house through the newly settled regions. He lived a life-long devoted Christian, reaching the ripe old age of seventy-three years.

Of ten children who grew to manhood and womanhood but two are now living, Samuel Stewart, of Kingston, Indiana, and Charles J. Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two of their sons, John C. and Charles J., served with distinction in the late war of the Rebellion, both having enlisted at the beginning of the war, and serving over three years—John C. dying while in the service, from the exposure, having been promoted from a private to captain of Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The only descendants of the family now living in Butler

County are Frank P. Stewart, now engaged in the monument business, in Hamilton, and Samuel P. Stewart, monumental draughtsman, both sons of John C. Stewart.

Henry Moudy was born in Lockland, Hamilton County, February 8, 1830. He is the only son of Othias and Elizabeth (Hazleton) Moudy. Othias Moudy is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was born in 1807. In 1812 he came with his parents to this county, settling two miles south of Hamilton. The grandfather was Henry Moudy. Othias Moudy was married in 1826, and reared a family of two children. His daughter, Mrs. Harriet Longfellow, lives on a place owned by Henry Moudy, in Fairfield Township. The other child is Henry Moudy. Othias Moudy was a successful business man and farmer. He died February 12, 1877, and his wife died in 1871. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry Moudy was brought up to farming, remaining with his parents until their death. Mr. Moudy was married, in 1872, to Miss Hettie J. Morgan, who was born in Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Moudy are the parents of two daughters. Laura was born June 10, 1874, and Bessie M. May 7, 1876. Mr. Moudy continued to reside in Fairfield Township till the Spring of 1881, when he removed to Hamilton. He is a member of the Masonic order. He is engaged in cultivating his farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

George Kramer was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1807, and came out to this county with his parents, George and Barbara Kramer, in 1817, where he has ever since remained. Both his parents were of German descent, but were born in Maryland. They lived on the Monongahela, and when they made up their minds to come out West, built a flat-boat, the whole family embarking with their household goods. One horse only was brought with him, that being all the live stock he then possessed. When he arrived in Milford Township he bought three hundred acres of as good land as there is in the township, situated north of Darrtown on the pike leading from Hamilton to Richmond. He lived on the farm the remainder of his life, dying at the extreme age of ninety-two years. He was survived by his wife, who lived to see her ninety-seventh birthday.

The present Mr. George Kramer has been three times married. His first wife was Eliza Brown, daughter of William and Mary Brown; the second, Eleanor Swan, daughter of Robert and Ellen Swan; and the third is Margaret Hoyt, daughter of John and Mary Hoyt. By them he has had six children. William was born September 18, 1833; George, October 14, 1840; Andrew, July 15, 1842; Mary Elizabeth, January 22, 1845; Barbara Ann, June 15, 1848, and Elizabeth, September 4, 1855. Andrew Kramer lives in Centerville, Indiana. Mr. George Kramer owns three hundred acres of land in Wayne County, Indiana, and one hundred and sixty in Milford. He has earned all his own property, and has passed through many trials. Although very old, he en-

joys himself well. He has been subject to rheumatism lately.

Henry Kessling was born in Lunbergen, Hanover, May 27, 1819, being the son of Dederick and Anna Mary (Baerling) Kessling. He was educated in such schools as offered in the vicinity of his father's home, and was brought up to farming, until coming with his parents to America in the Summer of 1836. The family settled on a farm now owned by J. P. P. Peck, joining the corporation of Hamilton. Dederick Kessling raised a family of four children to maturity, of whom three survive—Henry, Catherine, now the wife of John Tabler, and Mary Theresa, now Mrs. Joseph Jacobs. Dederick Kessling was a successful man, and continued to farm until his death, which was about 1860.

Henry Kessling was married in April, 1841, to Mary Catherine Werrike, born in Germany in 1816. They are the parents of six children, of whom only one is living. Four died in infancy. Mary Elizabeth died November 8, 1878, aged thirty-six. Mary Catherine is now the wife of Augustus Soehner. Mrs. Kessling died March 28, 1875. After marriage Mr. Kessling engaged in farming, in the vicinity of Hamilton, for some ten years, when he began keeping the hotel known as the Kessling House. He kept the Schaidtmann House, now known as the Central House, for some five years, during which time he also conducted the marble business, employing some twenty or twenty-five hands, under the firm name of Horssnyder & Kessling. He sold out to Mr. Horssnyder in 1852, and disposed of his city property for a farm two miles west of Hamilton, in Hanover Township, living there some four years. He still owns the same place, which consists of one hundred and fifty acres, well improved. In 1876 he retired from business, and with his daughter made a tour of Europe, being absent four months. He is a member of the Catholic Church. While in the marble business he furnished the stone work of many of the principal buildings of Hamilton.

James L. Kirkpatrick, M. D., was born in North Liberty, Adams County, Ohio, April 17, 1841, and was educated at the academy in that place. After reading medicine one year at Xenia, Ohio, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati in 1865, and remained through 1866 and 1867, excepting six months of the latter year. He practiced in Celina, Mercer County, Ohio. After graduating at the Eclectic Medical Institute, he came to Hamilton in the Spring of 1867, where he has since continued, and now has an excellent practice. He was the secretary of the State Medical Society in 1874, 1875, and 1876, and is a member of the Miami Valley Medical Society and of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He was married in 1877 to Lizzie, daughter of Theodore Marston, of Middletown, and has by her one son, born in November, 1880. He is a member and an elder in the United Presbyterian Church.

As a surgeon he has been very successful, and has had experience in some very complicated cases.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is a large and intelligent collector of Indian and prehistoric relics and curiosities. In pipes his museum is unsurpassed in the United States. From every portion of Butler County and the neighboring country, he has gathered axes, knives, clubs, fleshers, gorgets, breast-pieces, carved work, and ornaments, till his collection is an honor to the city. He is likewise a well-known numismatologist, having a nearly complete array of the coins of the United States, and many foreign and antique pieces. He served in the United States army during the war, and was elected surgeon-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Ohio, in 1869.

John Krebs was born in Bavaria in 1814, and married Elizabeth Bachman, born in Bavaria about 1826. They had five children: Frank; Clara, wife of Thomas Waltz, of Illinois; Charles, married, lives in Hamilton; Philip, and Elizabeth, wife of August Schurfranz, lives in Hamilton. Mr. Krebs came to Butler County in 1854, and settled in Hamilton. He was a grinder in a machine shop, and was killed by the bursting of a grindstone, November 11, 1856. His son Frank was born in Bavaria in 1844, and was married in 1866 to Ellen M. Smith, born in Indiana in 1851. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Ernest, Stella, and Daisy.

He enlisted September 25, 1861, in the Thirty-seventh Ohio, Company K, and re-enlisted in January, 1863, in the Marine Cavalry, Company D, and was mustered out March, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Princetown, Virginia, and confined on Belle Isle, Virginia, for five months, when he was exchanged, being one of the first squad exchanged with the Confederate States. He was engaged at Princetown, siege of Vicksburg, Sunnyside, Mississippi, and Rodney, Mississippi. While with the cavalry he was employed mostly in scouting. Since returning he has twice held office in his city. He was on the water-works board and was street commissioner, serving from April, 1877, till April, 1881. He had charge of the works for cutting off the basin from the canal. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and the United Workmen, and is treasurer of the Butler County Democratic Central Committee.

James T. Inlay was born in Jacksonburg, Wayne Township, October 27, 1825, and is the oldest son of William E. and Helen (Tapscott) Inlay. His father was a native of New Jersey, where he was born about 1796, coming to Ohio about 1820, in company with his sister, afterward Mrs. James Craig. They came from Trenton, New Jersey, to Jacksonburg, Ohio, in a one-horse wagon. He was a cooper by trade, but afterward a merchant in Jacksonburg, and then on a farm. He raised a family of four children, of whom two survive—James T. and Lydia Ann, wife of John Ross, of Colorado. Mr. Inlay

died in 1846. His son was educated in the common schools in this vicinity, receiving a fair degree of knowledge. He was brought up to farming, and acting as clerk in a store, and various other occupations at home, until he was of age. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Susannah Look, and is the father of five children, of whom four are living, three sons and one daughter.

He removed to Hamilton in 1857, and entered the employment of Tapscott & Shaffer, remaining in that capacity for some time. Mr. Inlay had conducted a saw-mill for five or six years following 1850. In 1863 he entered into partnership with Mr. Tapscott in a flouring-mill, now Carr's mill, staying until 1868. He was secretary of the gas company from 1867 to 1870, then entering into the grain business in the firm of Weller, Straub & Co. This lasted until 1875, when he acted as clerk in various commercial houses in Hamilton. He was with T. V. Howell & Son and Long, Alstetter & Co., entering into his present position as principal bookkeeper for the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company in September, 1881. He was an officer of the Butler County Agricultural Society for two years, 1875 and 1876, and was also connected with various building associations as secretary, treasurer, and president. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1848. In 1864 Mr. Inlay enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio National Guards, and took part in the campaign in Western Virginia. He served out his term of enlistment, filling the position of first lieutenant.

At the time George Isaminger came to Butler County his brother Philip went to Adams County, where he had three children, Philip and Solomon, and one of whom no record is kept. Philip, the younger, married Hannah Hawk, and had by her seven children, of whom five are living. Sarah, the wife of Frank De Marrs, lives in Ironton. Rebecca is single, and lives in the same place. Solomon is married, and is in California. George W. is a resident of Hamilton, and Josephine, who is single, lives in Scioto County. George W. Isaminger is the only one of this branch of the family that ever came to Butler County. He was born August 22, 1836, and was married in Scioto County to Sarah Ellen Robinson, born in Gallia County. They have six children—Georgie A. H., Charles Wilbur, Frank Kynett, Nellie Pearl, Garnett Robinson, and James Edward Campbell.

Mr. Isaminger studied for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was graduated at the Ohio University. After leaving college, he taught school for a time, and in 1859 was admitted to the ministry at Columbus, receiving his first appointment in Orange County. He was stationed at Racine when he was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in this capacity until the close of the contest. He remained in the traveling connection until 1870, when, in consequence of his health, he resigned, and began the practice of law. He moved

to Butler County in that year, and now resides in Hamilton, where he is a practicing lawyer and real estate agent. During part of the day he is in Cincinnati.

Peter Jacobs was born in Germany, April 1, 1826, and received but a limited education. He came to America with his parents in 1834, making his way direct to Hamilton. After getting old enough, he became a clerk in several establishments. He was with McCleary, in his store, and also in Perry G. Smith's drug store, being connected with the latter establishment till the death of Mr. Smith. He then entered the employment of John O. Brown, a prominent druggist, with whom he was in partnership for some time after removing on the east side, when Mr. Jacobs succeeded him in the business. This was in the building now occupied by L. A. Boli. From there he removed to the store now occupied by John C. Schwartz, where he continued until his death. He was a successful business man, doing the largest trade as a druggist of any one in Hamilton. He was a self-educated man, but had acquired a fine knowledge of chemistry. He was a member of the Masons, and had been their treasurer for more than twenty-five years, and was also an Odd Fellow. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was married in October, 1848, to Miss E. C. Meyers, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Meyers. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Cincinnati in 1832. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah Alice, who is the wife of Joseph Morris, is now a resident of Cincinnati; William H. Jacobs lives in Cincinnati; Kemmey, now Mrs. Edward Ratcliff, is in Cumminsville; Flora M. is the wife of Zeller Shanks, of Hamilton; Charles F., Minor M., Jessie B., Edith, and May are at home. Mr. Jacobs died January 4, 1877. Mrs. Jacobs conducted the business successfully for some two years after her husband's death, selling out to John C. Schwartz in November, 1879. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1848, and is a genial and cultivated lady.

Frederick Jacobs was born in Hamilton, Butler County, November 15, 1835, and is the son of Peter and Catherine (Keim-line) Jacobs. Peter Jacobs was born in Prussia in 1800, and was married in Germany. He came to America in 1834, settling in Hamilton, and burned lime and engaged in the ice business until 1859. He reared a family of four sons, two of whom are living, Frederick and Conrad, a druggist of Zanesville, Ohio. Peter Jacobs was one of the organizers of St. John's Church, and died in 1873. Mrs. Catherine Jacobs is still living with her son Frederick, and is in fair bodily health at the age of eighty-two. Frederick was educated in the common schools in Hamilton, and assisted his father in conducting the ice business till 1859, when, in company with his brother Conrad, he engaged in the same occupation for himself. They made an artificial ice pond, and were quite successful.

In 1870 Mr. Jacobs began the grocery business at his

present location, but closed out after a few years, then leading a retired life for four or five years. In the Fall of 1880 he again began the grocery trade at his old location, doing a nice retail trade. He was married on the 29th of March, 1860, to Elizabeth Kirchoff, who was born in Darke County, April 6, 1839. They are the parents of eight children, Kemmie K., Carrie M., Louisa A., Wilhelmina F., Frederick C., Emma B., George, and Susie. Mr. Jacobs is a member of St. John's Church, and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Golden Rule, and Knights of Honor.

Mrs. A. J. Hutchison was born in Morgan Township, May 13, 1828. She is the daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Bell) Abbott. She was educated in the common schools and Young Ladies' Seminary in Hamilton and elsewhere, receiving a liberal education. Her guardian, Ludwig Betz, provided her with a home at his residence in Hamilton until her marriage, December 25, 1845, to Edward Hutchison, a native of Virginia, who was born April 17, 1818. He came to Ohio about 1839, and engaged in wagon making and afterwards in the coal business, which he afterwards conducted alone. He was an extensive dealer in Cincinnati and Hamilton. He was an attendant at the Universalist Church, and a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison were parents of six children, of whom four are living, one daughter and three sons. Mr. Hutchison died July 13, 1866. Mrs. Hutchison occupies the former residence on Dayton Street built by Mr. Hutchison in 1848. She is a member of the Universalist denomination.

Gabriel Huber was born in Wirttemberg, Germany, March 18, 1820. He is the son of George and Frances Huber. He learned the trade of weaver, and when sixteen began an apprenticeship of two years at the carpenter's trade. He worked at this until coming to America with his parents in 1842. The family settled in Hanover Township. He was married July 2, 1845, to Mary Seefert, born in Germany, August 18, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are parents of six children, of whom five are living. Felix is a resident of Hamilton, Valentine is a carpenter by trade, Mary is the wife of John Fisher, and Elizabeth and Josephine are at home. After marriage he worked as a journeyman. He has been for the past sixteen years in the employment of M. F. Eisel & Co. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and an active Democrat in politics.

Isaac Hagerman is a native of this county, having been born in Lemon Township, April 27, 1801. His parents were Michael Hagerman and Margaret Freeman, who came to this county in 1799. He was married in June, 1835, in Fairfield Township, to Maria Reesor, daughter of William Reesor and Molly Skehden, who came to the county in 1837, both now being dead. Mrs. Hagerman was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1815, and bore her husband nine children.

William was born December 26, 1836; Jane, June 25, 1838; Mary, May 17, 1840; Isaac, June 2, 1842; Francis, May 2, 1848; Sarah, December 20, 1850; Josiah, November 27, 1852; Aaron, July 20, 1857; Michael, July 20, 1857. Isaac died while serving in the Union army in the late war, having contracted camp fever; Josiah died October 15, 1878; and Michael died when eight months old. Mr. Hagerman is one of the oldest persons in the county, having lived here over eighty years, always having followed the calling of a farmer. One of his brothers was in the war of 1812. He now has twenty-one grandchildren.

The Rev. Nicholas Fr. Holtel, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, was born in Cincinnati, April 9, 1853. He is the son of George Henry Holtel and Anna Christine Holtel, *née* Nölge. Mr. Holtel was regularly educated for the priesthood by the Franciscans, and fills his charge here acceptably.

James E. Hancock was born in Butler County, June 24, 1839, being the son of Henry G. Hancock and Ella Watson. Henry G. Hancock was born in Kentucky, coming to Ohio in 1835, and settling in Reily Township. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of ten children, of whom six are living. He removed to Indiana about 1840, where he died in 1876. James E. Hancock was educated in the common schools in Indiana, and was brought up to farming. Upon the death of his mother, in his fourteenth year, he left home, and was for five years a resident of Illinois. In 1859 he came to Ohio, locating in Oxford, and entering the employment of C. F. Billings, a broom manufacturer. He continued with him some four years. In the Fall of 1863 he came to Hamilton, in the employment of Bennett & Caverly, broom manufacturers, and was with them three years. He began business for himself in the firm of Rump & Hancock, in the same line, in 1866. He also engaged in the livery business the next year, and carried on both at the same time. The latter was discontinued after three years. He then engaged in farming and raising broom-corn. He employs in his manufactory from fifteen to twenty-five hands, supplying a demand that exists in Memphis, Natchez, and New Orleans. Mr. Hancock was married in 1865 to Miss Ella, daughter of George W. Louthan. They are the parents of three children, two now being alive, Ida Lola and Lulu May. Mrs. Hancock is a member of the Baptist Church.

Jervis Hargitt was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 24th of April, 1833. He is the fourth child of Robert Hargitt and Jane Palmer. At the age of seven years Mr. Hargitt entered mercantile life, as salesman and bookkeeper for a dry goods firm in Hamilton. In 1856 he became a partner. This occupation engrossed his attention until 1861, when he engaged in farming near Middletown. Mr. Hargitt was elected clerk of the court of common pleas in 1872, entering on its duties in February, 1873. He was re-elected in 1875, filling that po-

sition six years. He was a member of the school board for some of these years, and was president of that body. In the Winter of 1880 and 1881 he was elected assistant secretary of the State Board of Equalization, and served during its entire sessions. He is an active Democrat, and has been chairman of the Butler County Democratic Central Committee for five years. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Honor. He was one of the incorporators, and is now secretary of the American Electric Brush Company, of Cincinnati, a prominent and extensive manufacturing concern. Mr. Hargitt was married October 23, 1855, to Miss Martha A., daughter of John Waldron, a resident of Lemon Township. They are the parents of two daughters and three sons, all under the parental roof. Thomas Palmer, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and was for twenty years recorder of Dearborn County, Indiana.

Robert Hargitt, mayor of Hamilton from 1854 to 1856, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to America with his parents, when a boy, settling in Dearborn County, Indiana. He came to Ohio in 1851, and established the first news depot in Hamilton. He was the first mayor of the consolidated villages of Hamilton and Rossville. He was a justice of the peace and postmaster of Rossville previously. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had a family of eight children, of whom but three survive.

William G. Jellison was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 17, 1848, being the oldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cassell) Jellison, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, settling in Preble County about 1825, where he is still living in vigorous health. He reared a family of eight children, of whom six are living. William G. Jellison was brought up to farming, remaining at home till he was twenty-one. He continued to work at farming until coming to Hamilton, July 12, 1872, when he engaged to drive the omnibus, following this for some two years, for Davis & Maynard. He then purchased the business from them, conducting it till July, 1881, when he sold out to F. R. Hutchinson. In October, 1881, he began the livery business, on Front Street, but on the 9th of April, 1882, was burned out, losing severely. His losses exceeded his insurance by more than a thousand dollars. He immediately put up a building opposite his former location, where he now is, and doing an increasing trade.

He was married April 20, 1876, to Susie G., daughter of Asa Cain. They are the parents of one son, George Earl, who was born October 23, 1880. Mr. Jellison is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Knights of the Golden Rule. In his seventeenth year, in 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio National Guards, and with that regiment participated in the campaigns of West Virginia, Kentucky, Cincinnati, and Maryland, and was in a sharp skirmish near Cum-

berland, Maryland. He served out his term of enlistment, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison.

Andrew Huber was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, November 30, 1834. He is a son of George and Frances (Herrmans) Huber. He was educated in Germany, and came to America with his parents in 1842. The family settled in this neighborhood, where George Huber purchased a farm, and lived upon it till his death. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, of whom five are living. He died about 1853. Andrew Huber began his education in Hamilton, and was brought up to farming until he was sixteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship at the baker's trade. He worked as a journeyman until his marriage, April 1, 1856, to Miss Anna, daughter of Caspar Hoff. Mrs. Huber was born in Cincinnati, October 17, 1838. She is the mother of twelve children, of whom seven are living, five daughters and two sons. In April, 1856, Mr. Huber began business as a baker and confectioner on High Street, and continued it in a successful manner until 1861.

In that year the war breaking out, he organized Company K, Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, going out as second lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant, and was in command of the company. He participated in all its battles to Charlestown, West Virginia, and was in command in seven battles. Ill health then compelled him to resign, and he was in the hospital some three months. He returned to civil life, and conducted the home farm some six or seven years. He then engaged in the fruit trade in Hamilton for some two years. He was in the employment of Long, Black & Alstatter in their wood-working department for three years, when he returned to the fruit trade, which he continued until beginning his present business in the First Ward in 1878. Mr. Huber had been a member of the Jackson Guards at the breaking out of the rebellion. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Captain Jonathan Henninger was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1829. He is a younger son of John and Elizabeth (Gammer) Henninger. Mr. Henninger was a turner by trade, and came to Ohio in 1837, settling at Seven Mile. He reared a family of eight children, of whom five are yet living. He died in 1872. Captain Henninger had but limited opportunities for an education, but by study and reading in leisure hours has acquired much. He worked as a farmer until he was seventeen, when he learned the trade of stone mason, and afterwards that of cooper. He worked as a journeyman for three years, until ill health compelled him to abandon the occupation. He then was employed as a carpenter, and gradually acquired a good knowledge of that trade. He worked for others until 1854, when he began building and contracting in Hamilton, continuing in this till August, 1861.

He then enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Ohio, as orderly sergeant, being present at Mill Spring and

the siege of Corinth. They went back to Louisville, Kentucky, in pursuit of Bragg, then at Perrysville, and were at Nashville and Murfreesboro. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in February, 1863, and the following May was made captain. He commanded the company at Hoover's Gap and Tullahoma, Tennessee, and also took part in the numerous raids and skirmishes. At the battle of Chickamauga he commanded the company both days, going in Saturday morning with thirty-eight men, and coming out Sunday night with eleven. They moved down to Ringgold, where he had several short skirmishes, and remained there until May, 1864. They broke camp then, and accompanied General Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, during which the captain was severely injured by an accident which disabled him for further service. He was in the hospital at Chattanooga for some two months. The time of the regiment having expired they were mustered out at Chattanooga. The officers who had been promoted were retained for some six weeks, but they were finally discharged in November, 1864.

On returning to civil life he resumed his former business in Hamilton, which he still continues. He has also been a member of the firm of Cole, Gehrman & Henninger since 1873. They manufacture sashes, doors, and blinds. He is also engaged in the stove and tin business at No. 106 Main Street, First Ward. Captain Henninger was married in 1854 to Miss S. E. Ballinger, daughter of Dr. K. H. Ballinger, of Hamilton. To that marriage have been born twelve children, nine living, five daughters and four sons. All, with one exception, are residents of the town. Mrs. Henninger died November 20, 1881. Mr. Henninger has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1852. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Daniel Hart Hensley was born in Logansport, Indiana, January 10, 1844. His father, Richard Hensley, was born in Virginia, but brought up in Kentucky. He emigrated to Logansport in 1829. His wife, the mother of D. H. Hensley, whose maiden name was Frances Muil, was born in North Carolina. The boy received a common school education, and enlisted in July, 1862, under Colonel Gilbert Hathaway, in the Seventy-third Indiana Infantry. The regiment served with the Independent Provisional Brigade, and was captured. The men were taken to Belle Isle, but were exchanged the same Summer, and sent to the front. He served with the regiment until the close of the war, in 1865. He has been a resident of this town for the last ten years, and is the secretary of the Gas Works Company. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the First Baptist Church. He was married to Miss Eliza A. Mendott, December 25, 1867, and has two children—LeRoy R. Hensley, thirteen years old, and Mabel M. Hensley, one year old.

Daniel Hughes, of Lemon Township, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, January 27, 1806, being the oldest son of Elijah and Sarah (Mutchner) Hughes. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1816. The family settled on the place now owned by Joshua E. Hughes, which was then deep in the woods, where the father carried on blacksmithing. Daniel Hughes received but a limited education, and was brought up to farming pursuits. He remained at home until he was twenty-six, when he went to Indiana, and located one hundred and sixty acres on the Wabash, but got tired of it and returned to Ohio. He was married in March, 1833, to Miss Anna B. Kain, born in New Jersey in 1805. They were the parents of four children, of whom three are living. Mary Jane is the wife of Job Mulford; Elijah resides with his father, and Samuel K. is also at home. Mrs. Hughes died in 1877. After marriage Mr. Hughes located on sixty acres, which constitutes a part of the home place, but was then wild and unproductive. He was in company with his brother Micajah, and for some seven years they owned every thing in common. Upon the marriage of Micajah the partnership was dissolved. Additions were made to the farm at various times, and it now amounts to five hundred acres. He also owns three hundred acres in the vicinity of Kyle's Station. Mrs. Hughes was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

August F. Hine was born in Germany, January 16, 1828. He is the son of William Hine and Maria Graham. He came in 1848 from Piqua, where his parents settled in 1833, but is now a resident of Hamilton. He was married to Hannah Garrigus, in Hamilton, June 28, 1859. She is a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, where she was born December 18, 1825. Her father was Abram Garrigus, and her mother was Mary Ann Messer. Her uncle, Jacob Messer, was in the Revolutionary War. Andrew J. Garrigus, her brother, and her half-brother, Edward J. Garland, were in the late war. The latter served two years. Mr. Hine has only one child, Mary, born July 26, 1860. She lives at Piqua. He enlisted in Butler County, August 15, 1862, and was discharged July 6, 1865, at the close of the contest. He was engaged in the skirmish at Yazoo Swamps, December 16, 1862; Thomson's Hill, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, 1863; and Red River, 1864. He was wounded in the left leg April 9, 1865, and was mustered out of service, as sergeant of Captain F. M. Leflar's Company F, Eighty-third Infantry. In 1879 he was chief of police in Hamilton.

B. Hafertepen was born in Hanover, Germany, November 21, 1836, and was the oldest son of D. Hafertepen. His mother's maiden name was Ruve. Mr. Hafertepen was educated in Germany, where he received a liberal education. With his parents, he came to America in 1848, the family settling in Cincinnati, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the shoemaking trade, in

Cincinnati, beginning in his thirteenth year. He worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati until coming to Hamilton in 1856. October 1st he commenced business in a small way, in the same location he now occupies, and is doing an extensive trade. He employs six or eight hands on the average. In 1856 he was married to Miss Philomena Mahler, and Mr. and Mrs. Hafertepen are now the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living. He was elected township treasurer in 1871, filling that position two years. He has never desired office. Mrs. Hafertepen died in 1880, and he was married again in 1881, to Barbara Leus, daughter of Walter Leus, a well-known citizen of Hamilton. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Philip Hartman was born in Gilversam, Bavaria, March 10, 1827. He is the son of Jacob and Marillus (Nepnow) Hartman, and received instruction in the schools of Germany. In 1847 he was conscripted in the Bavarian army, serving one year, and emigrating to America in 1848. He came directly to Hamilton, and commenced to learn the trade of a turner, at which he was engaged three years. He worked three years as a journeyman for Owens, Ebert & Dyer, purchasing their stove business in 1855, and at once making extensive sales. He is a large dealer in stoves and tinware, and also manufactures tin goods. Mr. Hartman was married in 1857, to Anna Maria Lindeman, born in Germany, and they were the parents of three children, of whom but one now survives, Mary, wife of Henry Frechtling, Jr. Mr. Hartman is a member of Zion's Lutheran Church. With Mrs. Hartman he visited his old home, in Germany, in the Summer of 1881, and was absent four months.

John C. Hooven was born September 29, 1843, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the son of John P. and Mary (Baughman) Hooven, who were both born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Hooven was by occupation a farmer and cooper. John C. Hooven was educated at Franklin, Ohio, where the family removed in 1849, attending the common school. In 1864 he left Franklin, and removed to Xenia, where the firm of Hooven & Sons was formed, composed of John P., E. P., and John C. Hooven, in the hardware business. In 1864 he came to Hamilton, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business. The firm was dissolved in June, 1876, the father retiring, but the old firm name was retained by the two sons. In November, 1878, it was changed to John C. Hooven, Mr. E. P. Hooven retiring, and in that year the concern took up the manufacture of threshing-machines. In September, 1879, he sold out the implement business to Clark & Stanhope, and in the following year the firm of Hooven, Owens, Rentschler & Co. was formed, now known as the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler Co., the Monarch and Eclipse Machine Works. They are manufacturers of portable and stationary engines, threshers and saw-mills.

Mr. Hooven is a Knight Templar in the order of

Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of one hundred day service men. He was married November 21, 1867, to Miss Jennie Enycart, of Troy, Miami County, the daughter of John Enycart, a farmer of that place. Four children have been born to them. Their names are Blanche, Earle, Enycart, and Paul M.

Peter Heck was born in Prussia, Germany, December 31, 1828, and is the oldest son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Bruck) Heck. With his mother and stepfather, he came to America in 1834, first stopping in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In the Spring of 1838 they came to Ohio over the mountain in a wagon, locating in Hamilton. In this place Peter received his education in the public schools. At sixteen he began an apprenticeship, lasting four years, to carriage-making. After completing his time, he worked as a journeyman for some fifteen years in St. Louis, Nashville, Cincinnati, etc. In 1864 he began the carriage business in his present location on his own account, and with a small capital, under the firm name of Heck & Co., remaining thus until 1873, when he purchased his partner's interest, since conducting affairs himself. The goods he makes are spring wagons, carriages, and fine work.

He was married when twenty-three years of age, on the 28th of June, 1852, and has had by this union five children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living. He was again married in 1864 to Mary Frederica Beinkampen. He is a member of the Zion Lutheran Church. Mr. Heck, at the time of the rebellion, was a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, and with difficulty escaped conscription in the rebel army. He finally reached the North in 1862, and saw some stirring times. He again became a widower last year, Mrs. Heck having died August 21, 1881.

Arthur T. Good, D. D. S., the son of Henry and Matilda (Carter) Good, was born near Trenton, March 20, 1849. His father was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and with his parents, John and Magdalena (Landis) Good, came West, and located on a farm near Trenton in 1816, where he lived sixty years before moving to Trenton, his present place of residence. He was married January 20, 1837, to Miss Matilda Carter, daughter of Mordecai and Nancy (Cox) Carter, who was born near Lebanon, Ohio, November 5, 1809. Her parents were Quakers and were from North Carolina. Of a family of ten children, nine boys and one girl, but four are now living: John V., grain merchant; Nelson H., farmer; Anna N., wife of A. L. Kuntler (lawyer of Lafayette, Indiana), and Arthur T., dentist.

Arthur T. Good, the seventh son, lived at home on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, attending district school as opportunity afforded. The school was a mile and a half away, and the distance in this case

was materially lengthened by the path leading over many hills and hollows, and numerous fences. Hence in bad weather he had to remain at home until old enough to stem the torrents, which was very detrimental to his progress. In the Fall of 1868 he entered Antioch College, where he remained for two years, coming home in the Spring to work on the farm, thus missing the Spring term. After this he went to Otterbein University, remaining three and a half years, and completing the scientific course of study in that institution.

He entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in Cincinnati in the Fall of 1874, taking in that institution two full courses of study—the full requirements—besides one extra term at his own wish, that he might be better prepared for the duties of his profession. By request of the dean, he remained in the infirmary of the college one Summer, which gave him considerable experience before he selected his field of labor. He was graduated on the 2d of March, 1876, receiving the degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery," and in May following opened an office for the practice of his profession in Hamilton. The doctor being a social and agreeable gentleman, has since that time had all the success that could reasonably be expected, or that might be deserved by a thorough preparation. Just after graduating he became a member of the Mississippi Valley Dental Society, the oldest association of the kind in the West, of which he is still a member, and was appointed by it a delegate to attend the American Dental Association which met at Niagara Falls the following August.

Dr. Good was married on the 14th of September, 1875, to Miss Emma Jane Beal, of Westerville, Ohio, an old schoolmate and classmate in Otterbein University. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church. She is the daughter of John and Jane (Budd) Beal. They have one son, Henry Lee Good.

Jacob Matthias was born in Winchester, Virginia, October 21, 1802, and attended school in the neighborhood of his father's house. Early in life he learned the trade of a coppersmith, and in the Fall of 1827 came to Cincinnati, remaining there a year. He was married in that city on the 27th of March, 1828, to Miss Emily Webb Grooms. To that marriage were born eight children, of whom one is living, Emma C., now the wife of William Miller, of the State of Illinois. On his first coming to Ohio he had made a journey to Hamilton on foot, returning in the same manner. In company with his brother Isaac he again went to Hamilton in the Spring of 1828, with the purpose of becoming a permanent resident. The two brothers at once organized the firm of I. & J. Matthias, engaging extensively in the coppersmithing business, subsequently adding the stove and tin-ware trade. Jacob Matthias was also a member of the firm of Matthias, Kline & Reser, conducting a general store in Rossville. Mrs. Matthias died in 1845, and on April 23, 1857, he was married to Ann M.

James, daughter of Barton James, one of the pioneers of Hanover Township, where he settled in 1817. Mrs. Matthias was born in that township, September 16, 1828. Her father was a successful farmer and prominent citizen. He raised a family of seven children, of whom Benjamin F., now a resident of Missouri, and Mrs. Matthias are the sole survivors. Mr. James died about 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Matthias were the parents of one son, W. J., and two daughters, Lutie E. and Lillie F. Three of the grandchildren by Mr. Matthias's first marriage are residents of Idaho, and one of them, George M. Parsons, has represented his district in the territorial Legislature.

Jacob Matthias represented his district in the State Legislature in the session of 1837-1838, and was also a member of the city council and the school board at various times. He was also infirmity director for some years before his death. All of these offices he filled to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents, and with credit to himself. He was a consistent member of the Universalist Church, and an active and influential citizen and successful business man. He died August 21, 1877. The firm of I. & J. Matthias existed until his death, or for fifty years, his heirs soon after purchasing the interest of Isaac Matthias, and since conducting the same under the able management of W. J. Matthias & Co. Mr. W. J. Matthias is looked upon as one of the promising young business men of Hamilton. Mr. Matthias's death was a misfortune to the poor, to whom he had always been a warm friend, and the press united in eulogiums upon his character.

M. N. Maginnis was born near Frederick City, Maryland. He read law in the office of Governor John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and with Judge James Clark, of Hamilton, Ohio. He was admitted to practice at Hamilton in 1861. Believing that the States were voluntarily united under the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, he, while deprecating the resort to peaceable secession as the rational process for resuming powers which the seceding States claimed had been perverted from their purpose, was opposed to armed invasion of them and their coercion to an involuntary union, as destructive of the American system of government by consent; as a renunciation of the opinions avowed in the Declaration of Independence and acted on by the colonies, and as a return to the practice of organizing the people for government instead of organizing government for the people. He was noted throughout the conflict for the courage and ability with which he expressed his convictions, and was respected by those with whom he differed for the unselfish advocacy of his opinions.

The law-abiding people of Hamilton had for a long time been terrorized by the criminal classes. To end the infamous and dangerous domination, the citizens, without distinction of party, elected Mr. Maginnis mayor. He

served from 1871 to 1873. The reappearance of the disorderly element during the subsequent term led to his re-election in the same manner. During his second term, from 1875 to 1877, he procured the passage of an ordinance establishing a police force. This body, which he appointed, disciplined, and supervised, thoroughly suppressed the criminal and disorderly classes of the city. At the close of his second term, Mr. Maginnis returned to his profession, in which he is still engaged.

Joseph Mayer was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, September 7, 1846, being the oldest son of Anton and Catherine (Maile) Mayer. He attended the public schools in Germany, and was brought up to farming. He came to America in 1866, making his first place of sojourn Hamilton. Here he worked as a farmer for three years. In the employment of Louis Sohngen and Peter Schwab & Co. he spent five years. In 1876 he organized the firm of Schneider & Mayer, in coal, wood, and salt. This lasted three years, when he sold out to Mr. Schneider in 1879. Mr. Mayer began business in his present location, dealing in coal and wood, at the corner of Second and Sycamore Streets, soon after.

He was married on the 17th of May, 1870, to Miss Louisa W. Hiller. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are the parents of seven children, of whom one is dead. Four sons and two daughters are living. Mrs. Mayer is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband belongs to the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the United German Society. The names of their children are Edward C., Catherine J. E., Emma Maggie, John F., Joseph, and George F.

Charles E. McBeth was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 7, 1835, and is the oldest son of James and N. B. McBeth. He attended the common schools in his native county, then beginning to learn the machinist's trade at Urbana when seventeen years old. He continued there and in Eastern cities, working as a journeyman, until coming to Hamilton, in the Fall of 1860, with Lee & Leavitt. He built circular saws and steam engines for them by contract for some years, until they discontinued business. He purchased the greater portion of it, and during the war conducted it under the firm name of McBeth & McClung, manufacturing wood-working machinery. They sold out to Buntel, Margedant & Co. in 1874. He then became a member of the firm of Long, Alstetter & Co., now a stock company, known as the Long & Alstetter Co., and has been its secretary and treasurer ever since. They are manufacturers of agricultural implements, power punches, and hammers. They employ about one hundred and fifty hands. Mr. McBeth was married on the 1st of June, 1864, to Miss Lizzie Hunter, daughter of William Hunter. They have two daughters, Mary M. and Anna. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Abram Miller was born in Hamilton County, February 28, 1828, and was the oldest child of Matthias and

Elizabeth (Gorman) Miller. He was educated in the common schools of Hamilton County, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits in his father's store until he was eighteen. He then learned the trade of saddler, and worked as a journeyman for some time. He also learned carriage making. He came to Hamilton about 1856, when he entered the firm of Miller, Gary & Co., carriage manufacturers. The firm existed till 1860. About 1863 he entered the employment of John Crawford, in house furnishing goods, staying two or three years. He was also with H. H. Wallace for two years. In 1870 he bought the interest of Henry Libby, then a partner of Robert Beckett, forming the firm of Beckett & Miller. This lasted till 1874, a period of four years. At that time he purchased the interest of Mr. Beckett, since which he has continued the business himself. He is an extensive dealer in house furnishing goods, glass, crockery, queensware, window shades, etc. He also does a large business in carpets. He owns the building.

Mr. Miller was married in 1856, to Lile Jane, daughter of Mark C. McMaken. They are the parents of one daughter, Nettie, now the wife of Captain George W. Wilson, of Hamilton. Mr. Miller is a member of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Miller of the United Presbyterian. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1854. During the war he rendered valuable aid to the Sanitary Commission.

Thomas McGreevy was born in Hamilton, Butler County, December 9, 1849, being a younger son of Connor and Jane (Meron) McGreevy. He improved his educational opportunities in the public schools in Hamilton, receiving an ordinary education. At seventeen he commenced an apprenticeship of three and a half years at the trade of blacksmithing. After acquiring the trade he worked as a journeyman in Hamilton some four or five years. He was appointed a member of the original police force of Hamilton about 1876, and served one year in that capacity, and then was employed for a year at his trade. In the Spring of 1876, Mr. McGreevy began business in his present location. He was elected a member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward in the Spring of 1876, and was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1880. He was vice-president for some four years, and president *pro tem.* for some little time. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and of various benevolent societies.

John Moebus was born in Rossville, in this county, March 6, 1840. His parents were John Moebus and Catherine (Stroh) Moebus, the father being a native of Germany. He came to Hamilton about 1838, and reared a family of four children, of whom three are living. He died about 1855, but his wife, Mrs. Catherine Moebus, is still in Hamilton, being vigorous in mind and body. John Moebus was educated in the common schools of Hamilton, and when fourteen became an apprentice to the tinner's trade in this place, and worked

as a journeyman in Hamilton and elsewhere till 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio, and was with that regiment during its various conflicts. He was at Carnifax Ferry and took part in the campaign in West Virginia, and was in the battles at Lewisburg, Virginia, and Charleston, Virginia. He was sent to Louisiana, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and was afterwards at Jackson, Mississippi. They went to Atlanta by way of Chattanooga, when he was one of the first to cross the Tennessee River and take part in the battle. After being at Chattanooga he was at Dalton and through the Atlanta campaign, during this having many engagements. In this campaign he was, with some seventeen hundred men, made a prisoner, and taken to Andersonville. He escaped after some four months, but was recaptured eight days after. He and his comrade were tracked by bloodhounds. They were then taken to Macon, as Andersonville had been abandoned on the approach of General Sherman. From Macon they were sent to Florence, South Carolina, where they were held three and a half months, or till the close of the war. When first captured his term of service had nearly expired, or was within twenty-two days.

He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 20, 1865. He returned to Hamilton, and went to work as a journeyman. In October, 1865, he was married to Margaret Eider, and had by her five children, three sons and two daughters. His wife died in 1875, and he was again married in 1878 to Kate Beal. They have one daughter and one son. In 1869 Mr. Moebus began business in his present location, in stoves, tin, japanned and britannia ware, and in guttering, spouting, and roofing. He now does a large business, but began in a small way. He is a member of Zion Lutheran Church.

Henry Neiderauer was born in Bavaria, Germany, November, 1837, being the second son of David and Margaret (Carrel) Neiderauer. He attended such schools as existed in the neighborhood of his father's home until he was fourteen, being brought up to farming. He came to America in 1856, taking up his residence in Hamilton immediately. He served an apprenticeship of two years at the trade of carriage-maker, with Pfafflin, Keller & Co., in this place, and after acquiring his trade worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati for eight months, and Richmond, Indiana, for a year and a half. He returned to Hamilton, being again in the employment of Pfafflin, Keller & Co., and afterward was in various cities of the United States.

In 1862 Mr. Neiderauer began the wagon-making business in Hamilton, in the First Ward, doing a successful trade. In 1867 he removed his business to the east side, and continued there until 1872, when he entered into partnership with John Denges, under the firm name of John Denges & Co. Mr. Neiderauer has been married three times--first, in 1861, to Margaret Irving, who died in November, 1866; and again, in 1871, to

Katie Keeler, who died in 1874. The present Mrs. Neiderauer, to whom he was united in marriage March 29, 1875, is the daughter of William Huber, of Cincinnati. She was the widow of John Ganz, and the mother of two sons. To Mrs. and Mr. Neiderauer have been born two children, one of whom, Ida Sibylla Flora, who was born December 28, 1875, survives. Mr. and Mrs. Neiderauer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Linus Russell Marshall, professor of music, was born at Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York, March 23, 1825. He is the son of Samuel Marshall and Emma Kellogg. The father was a Baptist minister, who was a chaplain in Colonel Moody's regiment, the Seventy-fourth Ohio, and died in 1872. His son was educated in the common schools and at an academy in New York State, and at the age of nineteen left home for Tennessee, where two brothers were engaged in teaching. He studied with one of them, who had charge of an academy in Wilson County, and also taught part of the time. In 1849 he took charge of a select school in Clarksville, teaching one year. He married Sarah A. McFall, of that place, on the 24th of January, 1850. He went to Russellville, Kentucky, and Logan County, teaching literature and music. He was professor of music in the Female Institute of Russellville for three years, till 1858. In the same Summer he came to Ohio and engaged in teaching.

In 1862 he enlisted for three months in the Eighty-fifth Ohio, and re-enlisted October 16, 1862, in the Eighty-eighth. They were kept at Camp Chase to do guard duty. In July, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and in 1865 to the first lieutenantcy. For a time he was detailed as the discharge officer of the northern department at Columbus, and afterward was in Cincinnati as a member of General Hooker's staff. He returned to Warren County at the conclusion of the war, where he taught till 1879. For seven years he was a special teacher of music in Lebanon, Ohio, and three years in the Holbrook Normal School of that place. In 1879 he was appointed special teacher of music in the Hamilton city schools, where he has since remained. At Lebanon he was the leader of the Lebanon Musical Society, which took part in the Musical Festival in Cincinnati in 1873, the first entertainment of that kind. Three of Mr. Marshall's children died young. One, Samuel H., born January 14, 1852, is a photographer. He was married in Florida, where he has spent about two years. Mr. Marshall has been a Mason since 1854, and a Knight Templar since 1877. He is a member of the Miami Commandery of Lebanon, No. 52, and of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Golden Rule in Hamilton. Mrs. Marshall's father was Major Samuel McFall, who was out in the War of 1812, and was several times mayor of Clarksville. He was a prominent man.

William H. Louthan was born in this city November 14, 1846, being the son of George W. and Mary

Ann (Devou) Louthan. George W. Louthan was born in Virginia about 1806, and came to Ohio about 1825, settling in Hamilton, in building and contracting. He married a daughter of Frederick and Mary Ann Devou, a family that were among the pioneers of the county. They reared a family of five children, all living. He served as city marshal for some time. His death occurred in October, 1866. His wife, now Mrs. Clawson, is still living, as also is her mother, Mrs. Mary Devou, who is in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

William H. Louthan was educated in the public schools of Hamilton till 1814, when he worked at broom-making, for a time conducting the business in connection with his brother-in-law, James E. Hancock. He carried on a livery business for some four or five years. In December, 1879, he began the grocery trade, in his present location, which has increased to large proportions. He was married, October, 1870, to Miss Alice, daughter of Jacob Lindley. They are the parents of four daughters—Mabel, Jessie, Alice, and Edith. Mrs. Louthan is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Louthan is a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and participated in the West Virginia campaign.

John H. Lashhorn was born in Hamilton, December 29, 1852, his parents being Joseph W. Lashhorn and Hannah Stonebreaker. He was married, November 4, 1874, to Angelina Shuler, daughter of Asa Shuler and Mary J. Shuler. She was born February 10, 1854. In conjunction with Mr. Shuler, he carries on the nursery business, about a mile east of Hamilton, owning sixty-three acres of land for that purpose. He was brought up a machinist, but in the future expects to devote all his attention to the nursery. He had an uncle in the Revolutionary War.

Alexander Pugh was the first member of this family that came to Ohio. He was born in England, and was married to Hannah Stubbs, a native of Wales, when quite young. He came to this country, with ten of his brothers, all serving in the Revolutionary War. Since that time nothing has been known of the brothers. Alexander Pugh settled in the State of Alabama, after the close of the war, and in 1804 removed to Ohio, settling in Preble County, on the Twin Creek Valley. There he resided for many years, but late in life removed to Indianapolis, where he died. He had five children, only one of whom is living. His name is Jared, and he resides in Montgomery County.

John Pugh was the only one that came to Butler County. He was born in 1797, in Alabama, and moved to Ohio with his father in 1804, while a child. He was married about 1817 to Keziah Jones, born in North Carolina in 1797, by whom he had eight children. Elizabeth, wife of Ezekiel Samuels, lives in Seven-Mile; Riley is deceased; Alexander is married, and lives in Earton;

William is married, and lives in Hamilton; John is married, and lives in Wayne Township; Isaac is married, and lives in Preble County; Hannah, wife of John Mike-sell, lives in Preble County; Keziah, wife of James Busenbark, lives in Cumminsville, Hamilton County.

Mr. Pugh came to Butler County in 1817, and settled in Wayne Township, on the farm now owned by his son John. He was a self-made man, for, although he received a small farm with his wife, it was all he did get. Two of his children, John and Isaac, were out in the late war. William Pugh, born November 7, 1825, was married December 24, 1851, to Cynthia Ann Boatman, born in Butler County, October 24, 1834. They have had three children: Charles Eugene, married, and living in Hamilton, and Carey Riley and Cassius M. Clay.

James S. Lewis was born September 12, 1819, and died November 23, 1876. He was a native of Warren County, and settled in Butler in 1847. By good management and industry he made for himself and family a good home, leaving his wife and children in good circumstances. His parents were John and Rachel Lewis. He was married September 5, 1850, to Julia E. Jackson, who was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, December 20, 1827. She is the daughter of Preston Jackson and Elizabeth Chevious. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had five children. Lloyd Augustus, the eldest, was born June 24, 1851, and died March 21, 1852. Julia Elizabeth was born August 31, 1853. Horace St. Clair was born May 24, 1856, and died July 2, 1859. Adelaide Bromly was born December 23, 1859, and died August 2, 1869. John Elsworth was born August 1, 1862. Mr. Lewis was a farmer.

Jacob Lorenz, president of the Lorenz Refrigerator Car Company, was born in Grothen, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, March 17, 1837. He was the son of William and Elizabeth Lorenz, whose maiden name was Stepp. In 1854, at the age of seventeen, he came to America and settled in Marietta, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a tanner. Here he remained until 1858 and then removed to Cincinnati and to Hamilton, where he finished learning his trade. He worked as a journeyman for three years, and at the expiration of that time opened a shop for himself. He sold out his store two years later to engage in other business. In 1877 he invented and patented a new idea in the way of an ice house, and that year erected six ice houses on the Miami River and canal, and in partnership with Messrs. Rupp and Held, formed the firm of Lorenz, Rupp & Held, which put in about fourteen thousand tons of ice annually. Prior to engaging in the ice business Mr. Lorenz was a member of the firm of Lorenz & Bender, who were proprietors of the Star Refrigerator Manufactory. From this he conceived the idea of building cars on the same principle as family and saloon refrigerators, and in 1881 built and patented one made by himself, which gave such satisfac-

tion that in February, 1882, he had little trouble in forming the corporation known as the Lorenz Refrigerator Car Company, composed of the following gentlemen: Jacob and John Lorenz, H. and Joseph F. Rentti, Martin Mason, Israel Williams, Dr. A. Myers & Co., J. W. Sec, Carl Frenust, H. P. Denscher, and J. F. Bender.

He was married March 17, 1858, to Miss Barbara Eberhardt, by whom he has seven children, the oldest of whom is dead. Mr. Lorenz is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum.

Nathan Egbert Warwick, a member of the Butler County bar, was born in St. Clair Township, this county, February 11, A. D. 1849. His parents are Jeremiah Warwick, at present a citizen of that locality, whose biography appears in this book, and Lydia Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith and Alice Mary Jacoby, two pioneers of this county, of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and noted for their industry, integrity, and piety. Mr. Warwick's boyhood was spent on the farm and at the common school until the age of fifteen, when he attended the Seven-Mile Academy, where he prepared himself for entrance to the collegiate course at the Miami University. In 1869 he entered the university at Oxford, then under the presidency of Dr. Stanton, and began the classical course, which he completed, along with the elective studies of practical astronomy and calculus, in the year 1872, graduating with the next to the highest average grade in all studies of any in the class of that year, and on account of his abilities as a speaker was by the faculty awarded the "honor speech" on commencement day. While at the university, Mr. Warwick was a member of the Erodelphian Literary Society, holding in turn each of the offices of that organization, and receiving a diploma from it, as well as from the university, which conferred on him at his graduation the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Warwick, before this event, began the study of the law, which he pursued after the manner of his school studies, reading and digesting, and on October 25, 1873, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. He at once began active practice in all the courts, and has earned that degree of success which hard labor in his profession secures.

On September 18, 1879, Mr. Warwick was married to Miss Ida J. McLinn, daughter of Isaac B. McLinn and Mrs. Jennie McLinn, *née* Kennedy, daughter of Robert Kennedy and Joan Minor Millikin. Mr. and Mrs. Warwick have a daughter, Hope, to add to the attractions of their home, on Second Street, in Hamilton. Mr. Warwick has never held any political office, although in 1878 he became a candidate before the Democratic Convention for member of the Legislature, but failed to secure the nomination. He has always been connected with the Democratic party, and since his removal to Hamilton has taken a deep interest in its success, and in nearly every campaign canvassed the county in its behalf.

Henry A. Walke was born in Union County, Ohio,

December 15, 1833, and settled in this county in 1877. He is the son of William Walke and Virginia (Evans) Walke. He was married in Port Huron, Michigan, July 26, 1871, to Maggie A. Kimball, the daughter of David Kimball. She was born in Ontario, Canada, January 2, 1841, and has given him two children. Cora H. was born June 26, 1874, and Frances L. November 22, 1876. By a former marriage he has had Dora E., who was born January 15, 1858; Irena V., December 26, 1860, and Arthur, October 2, 1867. Dora E. is dead. Mr. Walke was justice of the peace and county commissioner of Lenawee County, Michigan, from 1867 to 1870. Mr. Walke is the inventor of the celebrated fountain pen known by his name, and is the manufacturer. His grandfather, Anthony Walke, served in the War of 1812, and was afterwards a member of Congress. His uncle, Henry Walke, rear-admiral in the United States navy, has been in that service since the age of sixteen, now a period of about fifty years. At the breaking out of the war he commanded the steamship *Supply* at Pensacola, but was soon transferred to the gun-boat *Taylor*, with Commodore Foote's fleet. From that he went to the gun-boat *Carondelet*, running the blockade at Island No. 10, and firing the first gun at Fort Donelson. Mr. Walke's brother William served in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry a short time as wagon-master, and afterwards was transferred to take charge of the supply between Louisville and Nashville. He was finally given charge of the hospital at Nashville, and was honorably discharged in 1864. Other brothers were in the hundred days' service.

George G. White was born in Virginia, April 24, 1792. At an early age he emigrated with his father to Ohio, and settled near the river, when it was the home of the Indian. In 1796 they set sail on a broadhorn, intending to go down the Mississippi, but were convinced it was highly dangerous, and remained in this section of the State. In 1821 he was married to Miss Jane White, sister of the late Rev. Levi White, of the Cincinnati Conference. He united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1815, and remained a consistent member all of his life. In 1824 he moved to Oxford, on the day Dr. Bishop was inaugurated the first president of Miami University. A few years after going there he was appointed postmaster, which he held for a long time, under five or six different administrations, up to that of President Buchanan. After that time he acted with the Republicans, having previously been a Democrat. He had four sons and four daughters, of whom George W. White, of Hamilton, is the only one living. His last illness was brief and not severe, his death occurring on the 15th of June, 1867, at the age of seventy-nine. He was an amiable, honest, and intelligent man, with a good literary taste. He was well versed in the best of the English poets and prose writers, quoting them with ease and accuracy. He was a man of high religious character,

of great purity of mind, and highly respected in the community.

William R. Whitehead was born in Hamilton, July 18, 1836. He was the son of Robert W. Whitehead and Lavina Wilsey. The former was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1806, being the son of an Englishman who had emigrated to this country. Mrs. Whitehead was born at Albany, New York, of New England parents. Her birth was in 1802. Mr. Whitehead received only the instruction of the average youth and left school early to learn a trade. His original tastes were for drawing and painting, but his father put him with a cabinet and pattern maker, which trade he learned and followed for a number of years. His artistic proclivities, however, led him into photography, and he finally bought out Poe Brewer, and started a gallery in Beckett's Block, which he carried on for a number of years. He felt a warm interest in the supremacy of the government in the late national struggle for existence, and sent out a substitute to the war, but did not himself enlist, owing to ill health.

He was a prominent member of Hamilton Temple, No. 17, Temple of Honor, and of the Sons of Temperance, for a number of years. He was an ardent and devoted Christian. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and attained a reputation throughout the county as one of the most successful of primary teachers. His drawing aided him in showing the meaning of the lessons. He was in charge of the primary department of the Baptist school at the time of his death. He married Mary J. Randall, May 5, 1857. She came of a long-lived family of hardy pioneers, who emigrated here from Pennsylvania. She died August 10, 1879. At one time he was prominently connected with the sewing-machine interest. He first introduced the Singer machine and started the first sewing-machine wagon for that company in the State. He conducted the large offices at Hamilton, Richmond, and Dayton. Mr. Whitehead was a man of the highest character, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He died December 6, 1880.

Americus Symmes is the son of John Cleves Symmes, the author of the theory of a hollow inhabited world, of whom an account is given on an earlier page. Americus Symmes came to Hamilton in March, 1828, on a canal boat, and carried on and cultivated a farm here successfully. In later years he retired to the neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky, where he is still living. He is an ardent defender of his father's theory, and points to several facts recently discovered as a confirmation of the doctrine.

C. H. Stahler was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1843. He is the only living child of Joel and Elizabeth (Shantz) Stahler. He was educated in the common schools in Lehigh County, and completed his education in a commercial college at Allentown. He was brought up to farming, but began to learn the tan-

ner's trade, which was interrupted by the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was afterwards consolidated with the Ringgold Battery. He remained with that command during his first term of enlistment of three years, being in sixteen battles, including the second Bull Run. His regiment was attached to Burnside's army corps. He was an inmate of a hospital at Covington, Kentucky, some three months, then re-enlisting. On account of physical disability he was sent home for medical treatment. He again went to the front, in Virginia, when his regiment took part in the battle of the Wilderness. He was appointed postmaster of the artillery corps, occupying that position until the end of the war. He took part in the siege of Richmond, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox and at the grand review in Washington.

He served until the close of the war, and with the command was mustered out at Philadelphia, June 13, 1865. He came to Cincinnati in the Fall of 1865, and the next Spring arrived in Hamilton. He entered the employment of Owens, Lane & Dyer, and was with them about a year. He was then a book-keeper for Eli Cook. In the Fall of 1868 he went with M. Weismeyer, and remained there until the death of his employer, some three years. He conducted the business for the widow three years longer, until 1872, when he purchased it, and has since carried it on. He is an extensive dealer in family groceries, fresh and salt meats, and provisions.

Mr. Stahler was married in 1870, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Philip Lohrey. They are the parents of two sons, Joshua M. and Harry. Mr. Stahler was elected a member of the city council in 1876, and again in 1878, from the Second Ward. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and also of the Masonic order. Mr. Stahler's mother is still living with him, vigorous in mind and body, in her sixty-fourth year.

Perry D. K. Travis was born in Tylersville, Butler County, August 9, 1848, being the younger son of Amos and Hester R. (Horton) Travis. Amos Travis was a native of Butler County, where he was born January 12, 1805, and was the son of Amos Travis, Sen., one of the pioneers of Union Township. Amos Travis, Jr., reared a family of five children to maturity, who are all living. He was a farmer by occupation. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His later years were spent at the house of his son, Captain Travis, in Hamilton, where he died January 12, 1882. Mrs. Hester R. Travis died November 24, 1880.

Captain Travis was a pupil at the common schools in Tylersville, till coming to Hamilton with his parents, in 1861. He completed his education in Hamilton, but was brought up to farming. He was in the employment of a gunsmith a short time, and then was with John C. Holbrook. He stayed with him from November, 1864, till 1875. He was a member of the police force, under

Mayor Maginnis, but was in that position a short time only. He began business for himself, October 14, 1875, in the firm of Travis & Niphardt, an arrangement that lasted for some three years. He then was a member of the house of Travis & Louthan for over a year. In June, 1881, he sold out to Mr. Louthan, then commencing in his present location. He has an excellent trade in general family groceries. Mr. Travis was married, in 1875, to Miss Lucinda Meyers, and is the father of two sons—Harry DeKalb and Charles B. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

John Thomas, of Wayne Township, was born there August 27, 1829. He is the son of Benjamin Thomas, born in Maryland, who came to Butler County about 1805, and Anna Good, sister of Henry Good of Trenton. She came to this neighborhood with her parents in 1816. Mr. Thomas was married in Madison Township, November 9, 1854, to Maria Miller, daughter of Charles Miller and Catherine Reed. She was born July 23, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have had six children. Benjamin was born November 3, 1856; Anna, March 7, 1858; Ida Alice, February 28, 1861; Elizabeth, May 11, 1864; Charles M., February 4, 1866, and John L., February 21, 1871. Mr. Thomas's wife died March 19, 1882. She was a member of the Methodist Church at Seven-Mile, of which her husband is also a member. He is a leader and steward.

Benjamin F. Thomas, lately probate judge, was born in Liberty Township, Ross County, Ohio, February 19, 1830, and is the son of James and Tamson (Wilkins) Thomas. His education was limited to the merest rudiments of the common school branches till he was grown, when he attempted the task of acquiring a collegiate course, which was begun in 1851 and completed in June, 1857, graduating from Miami University with a class of twenty-six. He taught school from 1858 to 1866, at which time he was admitted to practice at the Butler County bar. He came to this county in 1852. He was married on the 24th of September, 1857, to Elizabeth Marston, a native of Butler County, being born near Trenton, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Vail) Marston. The mother, who was a native of Ohio, died in 1855. Mr. Thomas was school examiner of Butler County from July, 1863, to September, 1868, and probate judge from February 9, 1876, to the 9th of February, 1882.

Judge Thomas's father moved with his father from New Jersey in 1806 to Ohio, settling on the Scioto River about seven miles east of Chillicothe, where he died in 1879, at the age of seventy-eight years, having reared to manhood eight sons, and to womanhood one daughter. The grandfather, Webster Thomas, was in the War of 1812. Judge Thomas's eldest brother, Webster, was in the Mexican War for about thirteen months as sergeant, and was also in the War of the Rebellion. He served from 1862 till the close of the war as captain of

a company from this county. He was at the capture of Vicksburg, and at numerous other smaller engagements. Another brother, William A., was also in the war for one year as a member of the band connected with Colonel Campbell's, the Sixty-ninth. Judge Thomas is a trustee of the Lane Free Library.

Baltis B. Rusk was born in 1811, in the State of Maryland, in Baltimore County. His parents were David Louis Rusk and Elizabeth Rusk, and they came to Hamilton County in 1823, and to Butler County in 1837. Baltis B. Rusk was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth W. Gibson, born in this county in 1819, and the daughter of Robert and Anna Gibson. They raised six boys and five girls. Three of his sons were in the Union army, serving three years. One went through to Savannah, with Sherman, and was in twenty-two battles; one was down on the coast, and one in the Carolinas. His grandfather Rusk was quartermaster to the French division, in Baltimore, in the Revolution. Two great-uncles were in the Revolution, both being wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

Jonathan Rowland settled in this county in 1831. He served as a member of Company H, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also in the three months' service. He was married, on the 18th of June, 1865, to Mary Vencan, and has one child, Dora A., born September 17, 1870.

Charles A. Lee Reed, M. D., was born at Wolf Lake, Noble County, Indiana, July 9, 1856. He is the son of Dr. R. C. Stockton Reed and Nancy Clark Reed. His literary education, aside from that obtained in the public schools, was acquired under private instructors. He received his medical education in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where his father was professor of materia medica and therapeutics, graduating February, 1874. His taste for this profession was pronounced in early life, in consequence of which he was put at his medical studies when a mere lad. He first located in Cincinnati, in 1875, but in 1878 removed to Fidelity, Illinois, where he remained in practice till the time of his marriage. He then returned to Butler County, settling in Hamilton. He was professor of pathology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from 1877 to October, 1878, having been elected to that position by the trustees. He resigned when he went to Illinois. He was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the same institution in June, 1882, and is now discharging the duties of the place. He was elected a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, in 1874, and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the editor of the *Clinical Brief*, formerly the *Sanitary News*, and has displayed, in its management, industry, learning, and tact. He was married, at Otterville, Illinois, May 30, 1880, to Miss Irena A. Dougharty, daughter of John G. Dougharty. The family is Scotch, coming originally from the town of Haddington.

Celadon Symmes, an old and highly respected citizen of Fairfield Township, was born January 25, 1807, on Section 34, in that township. His father, Celadon Symmes, was one of the earliest settlers in the county. He was a nephew of John Cleves Symmes, the patentee of the Miami lands. The present Celadon Symmes was married October 16, 1828, to Catherine Blackburn. They have had eight children, seven boys and one girl, of whom four survive. They are John Milton, Daniel T., Joseph C., and Aaron B. Mr. Symmes is still in hearty old age, vigorous in mind and body. He has filled many township offices, and for a number of years was infirmity director. When General Harrison went up through this region to the battle of Tippecanoe he borrowed of Celadon Symmes, Sen., a sword and pair of pistols used by Judge John C. Symmes in the war of the Revolution, and which are still in the possession of the family. Mr. Symmes has all his life lived in this township.

Daniel Sortman was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1809, and is the oldest son of Benjamin Sortman and Mary Stonebreaker. He came hither with his parents on the 1st of October, 1811, settling in Hanover Township, where his father was a pioneer. He reared a family of eleven children. Daniel received a limited education in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm until he was twenty-five. When he was nineteen he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and after working as a journeyman one year opened a shop on his father's farm about 1830, remaining there some three years. From there he went to Millville, Ross Township, where he stayed thirteen years. The death of his father occurring, he returned home, when he carried on the farm for three years. He purchased a farm, and conducted it for six years, and then was in Kelly Township for eight years. He came to Hamilton to live in 1856, and engaged in mercantile business. Since then he has been in trade in company with his son William, doing an extensive business, as dealers in groceries and provisions. Mr. Sortman was married November 29, 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge John McCloskey, a former well known resident of Butler County. They are the parents of two sons, William, a merchant of Hamilton, and John, who is conducting a flouring mill in this city. He never desired office, and is a self-made man, influential, prosperous, and respected. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a War Democrat.

James Rossman was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1802, and is the son of James and Martha Rossman. He came with his parents to Ohio in the Fall of 1806, by way of the Ohio River and Cincinnati. The family settled in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio. James Rossman was educated in the common schools until 1815, then removing to Rossville, now West Hamilton. He entered the employment of Alexander Delorac, then a leading merchant, and was with him

until his failure, five years after. Returning to Franklin, he commenced learning the saddlery trade with his brother. After completing his time, he worked as a journeyman for two years, and entered the employment of Mr. Lowry as a clerk, at Lebanon. He then entered into business as one of the firm of Skinner & Rossman, in the saddlery business at Lebanon, for two or three years. He returned to Hamilton in 1828, being in partnership as Taylor & Rossman, in the saddlery line. They did an extensive trade, particularly with Indian agents. They sold out in 1839. He then began a general store on the west side. Afterwards his brother was admitted under the firm name of J. & J. Rossman, which was continued till 1876. Since that time he has not been actively in business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rossman married, on the 31st of December, 1828, Miss Clarissa Crawford, born in Virginia in 1809, on the 16th of December. They are the parents of eight children, of whom but two survive. Three died young. Edward H. was a student at the time of his sudden death, in his nineteenth year, about 1844. Alexander C. Rossman was in the civil war. Mrs. Rossman died in December, 1880.

Herman Reutti, maltster, and for twenty-five years a resident of Hamilton, was born in Freiburg, province of Baden, Germany, February 5, 1834. He was the son of Carl and Charlotte (Wesser) Reutti. His father died when the son had reached the age of fifteen years. The boy then went to learn the brewing and malt business in his native province, serving an apprenticeship of two years. Desiring greater advantages than could be had at home in this business, he went to Bavaria, and thence to France, where he spent some time. In 1854, with his widowed mother and the remainder of the family, he set sail for America, landing in New York City. He left his mother at this point, and went on to Cincinnati, where he soon became employed in Schaller & Schiff's brewery. After an absence of ten months, he returned to New York, where he worked for a short time, but becoming dissatisfied with the wages there paid he removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was at work for two years.

In 1851 he left Pennsylvania, and calling at New York for his mother, he came direct to Hamilton, where his first employer was John W. Sohn, who at that time was in the brewing business. He was in Mr. Sohn's employment about four years, and for the greater part of this time he filled the position of foreman. In 1856 he, in partnership with Ernst and Moritz Jacoby, bought out Mr. Sohn in the brewing business, and under the firm name of Jacoby & Co. conducted the business two years. Then another change took place, Peter Schwab buying out the Jacobys, and the firm changing to Schwab & Co. Mr. Reutti remained a partner in this concern until 1875, when he sold his interest to Mrs. Schwab, the wife of his partner. Subsequent to this, for

the space of four years he conducted a restaurant and billiard saloon. Then desiring a change of climate and to once more visit the scenes of his early boyhood, he went to Germany, and spent that Summer in his native land. Returning to Hamilton in the Fall, he made arrangements to lease the extensive malt house of John Schelley, and in partnership with his son-in-law, Martin Mason, the firm of Rentti & Mason, general maltsters, was formed, and has continued up to the present time. Mr. Reutti was married March 4, 1864, to Mrs. Henrietta Regner, by whom he had two children.

Jacob Reister was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, December 25, 1830, being the oldest son of Jacob and Sarah (Krafer) Reister. He received instruction in the common schools in Germany, and was brought up to farming. He came to America in September, 1853, staying at Cincinnati. He learned the trade of wagon-maker with his uncle, John Krafer, in that city, afterwards working as a journeyman, coming to Butler County in 1857, and here beginning wagon-making and blacksmithing. At this he worked for eight years, being successful, and coming to Hamilton in 1864. Here he built a residence at the corner of Fourth and Walnut. He was in the employment of Giffen & Brothers in their lumber yard as foreman for four years. In the Spring of 1873 he began the coal and wood business in Hamilton in a small way, removing to his present location on Canal Street in the Fall of 1877. He is now doing an extensive business, employing from six to twelve hands. Mr. Reister married in 1856 Mary Laguna, and had by her two children, George and Louisa. Mrs. Reister died in 1863. The present Mrs. Reister, to whom he was married in 1864, was Miss Katie Isley. Mr. and Mrs. Reister are the parents of five children: Jacob, Amelia, Dora, John A., and Emma. Mr. Reister and his wife are members of the Zion Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Cordelia S. Quire was born in Harrison County, Indiana, on the 3d of March, 1830. Her maiden name was Fripps, and she was the eighth child of John and Sarah Fripps, out of a family of ten children. Their names were William, Susan, Mary S., Jonathan H., Margaret S., John H., Nancy Jane, Cordelia S., Joseph P., and Wilkison B. She was married in 1849 to Charles N. Quire, who was a farmer, and followed that as his vocation until his death on the 7th of August, 1853. They had two children, Charles H., born February 22, 1851, and Joseph S., born August 22, 1853. The Fripps family were from Virginia, where John was born, September 16, 1782, and Mrs. Fripps, September 5, 1792. They came to this county in 1837. Her grandfather, Beverly Spencer, was a private in the Revolutionary War, and served completely through that struggle under General Washington.

Philip Rothenbush was born in Hamilton, Butler County, July 1, 1842, being the son of Christian and Dorothy (Michael) Rothenbush. Christian Rothenbush

was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1806, and came to Hamilton in 1828. He was a baker by trade, and carried on that business on the west side of the river until retiring, about 1850. He was a successful business man, and built and conducted for many years what is now known as the Butler House. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters, most of them being residents of Butler County. He was a councilman of Rossville one term, and a member of the Masonic order.

Philip Rothenbush went to the common schools in this place and to the academy then kept by Mr. Farman. He was in the employment of his brother as dispensing druggist for some six years, until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the company of Captain W. C. Rossman, Third Ohio Volunteers. He served out his three months' term of enlistment, and again entered the service in Company I, Thirty-fifth Volunteers, as orderly sergeant. February 1, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on March 30, 1864, to captain. His was the first company to take possession of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and its subsequent exploits are mentioned in our history of the Rebellion. Lieutenant Rothenbush was severely wounded at Chickamauga, but stannched his wound and continued in action. No hospital existed, every thing having been captured, and during a lull in battle he was shot again by a sharpshooter, while he was gathering cartridges for his men, as a scarcity existed. He received a third wound before leaving the field. He was then led off by his men. In the evening he went to Chattanooga, and remained under the care of a surgeon there for some time. After a while he obtained leave of absence for six weeks. He returned to the front January 1, 1864, and went to Ringgold, and from that time on took an active part in the advance of the army. At Peach-tree Creek he had a narrow escape. He served out his term of enlistment, and was mustered out at Chattanooga, September 29, 1864.

He was with his father, in 1865, in the grocery business, in the First Ward, being there two years. He was married, January 16, 1866, to Miss Ollie M., daughter of Robert Ratliff, a former well known resident of Oxford. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. They are James E., Jennie M., and Clifford E. In 1866, he was assistant United States assessor, and was also United States storekeeper in 1867, 1868, and 1869. He was of the firm of Borger & Rothenbush, in the fruit business, for two years. In 1871 the firm of Rothenbush & Ratliff was formed, which is still in existence, and does a large and successful business in fruits, vegetables, nuts, and confectionery. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

William Ritchie was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 1839, being the only son of George Ritchie, formerly of that place. He was educated in the public schools, and when twelve or fourteen began an apprenticeship to

the machinery trade, in Hamilton, where he had come in 1856. He was in the employment of Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., continuing with them in later years, as superintendent of their works, until they discontinued business, in 1879. He then organized the Ritchie & Dyer Company, manufacturers of saw-mills and road-engines, now employing some forty hands. It is an extensive concern.

Mr. Ritchie was married, in 1870, to Miss Pattie Nifong, who was born in the State of Missouri. They are the parents of one son, Oscar N., who was born in 1874. Mr. Ritchie was elected chief of the fire department, as an independent candidate, in 1879, for two years. Besides his business life, Mr. Ritchie has a long and honorable record in the last war. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward was transferred to the Sixty-ninth. After the battle of Murfreesboro, he was transferred to the engineer corps, where he was placed in charge of the machinery, in connection with the Army of the Cumberland. He made the celebrated march to the sea with Sherman. He more than served out his time, and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in January, 1865. Returning to civil life, he resumed his former position with Owens, Lane & Dyer. He is a self-made man, prosperous and influential. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Silas J. Nicolay was born in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1847, being the son of Frederick and Margaret (Jennings) Nicolay, the latter being a daughter of Colonel Benjamin Jennings, an officer in the Continental army under Washington, crossing the Delaware with him and assisting in the capture of a thousand Hessians on the night of December 24, 1776. Mr. Frederick Nicolay is still living in Pennsylvania. Dr. Nicolay was a pupil at the common schools until he was fourteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of silversmith. He had acquired the trade in 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, participating in the capture of the Weldon Railroad, and in numerous skirmishes and raids. He was at the battle of Hotel's Run, February, 1865, when the regiment suffered a loss of one-third of its men, and in the battles preceding Lee's surrender, also being present at that event. He served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Washington, June 3, 1865.

He came to Ohio in 1865 as a student in the National Normal School at Lebanon, where he remained one year, graduating from that school in 1868. He engaged in teaching in Butler and Hamilton Counties till 1871. In 1870 he entered the office of Dr. William Jones, at Montgomery, Hamilton County, remaining there till 1871, when he commenced a three years' course at the Ohio Medical College. He graduated from that institution March 1, 1874, then beginning the practice of his

profession at Mercer, Illinois, in connection with an older brother, Dr. William J. Nicolay. He continued there till September, 1880, when he came to Hamilton, purchasing the business formerly carried on by Hilker & Son, and dealing extensively in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, books, stationery, and fancy articles.

Dr. Nicolay was married in 1875 to Miss Margaret Parrish, daughter of Jared Parrish, a former well-known resident of Westchester, Butler County. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen, born August 6, 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

William Arthur Nichols was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1839, being the son of George and Margaret Nichols. He was married in Dayton, Ohio, in 1870, to Mildred Wiley, daughter of Thomas and Mildred Wiley, who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1851. They have five children. Maggie was born in 1871; Harry, in 1873; Nellie, in 1875; Blanche, in 1877; and Paul, in 1880. Mr. Nichols enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, in 1862, and served nearly three years. Two brothers enlisted in 1864, and were out till the close of the war. Mr. Nichols came to Hamilton in 1874, and is the principal of the Ohio Commercial College.

Joseph W. Myers was born in Hamilton, August 26, 1843, being the son of Peter and Mary J. (Ward) Myers. Peter Myers was a native of Pennsylvania, being born in 1815. He came to Ohio about 1837 and engaged in building. He brought up to maturity five sons, four of whom were members of the Union army during the Rebellion. But two of these sons survive—Joseph W. and Edward, also of Hamilton. Peter Myers is still living, acting as an assistant foreman in the building department at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton. Joseph W. Myers was educated in the common schools of Hamilton. When sixteen he learned the trade of carpenter, and was working at that business in the Spring of 1861. He enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated with it in nearly all its engagements. At the battle of Perryville he was a sergeant. During the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge he was engaged on detached duty, recruiting for the regiment. At Buzzard's Roost he had command of the company, and took part in the siege of Atlanta. He was mustered out with the regiment September 10, 1864.

Returning home he again went to work as a carpenter. He was engaged in the broom manufacturing business in Indianapolis in 1867 and 1868, and carried on the confectionery business in Hamilton for some years. He was elected city street commissioner in 1875, and filled that position for two years, then being a builder and contractor till 1879, when he was appointed captain of the police force, acting as such for two years. In August, 1881, he entered the employment of Bentel, Margedant & Co., and is still with them. Mr. Myers mar-

ried in 1870 Miss Mary Stafford. He was captain of the fire department from 1869 to 1879, and is now captain of the Veteran Guards, an organization connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and Mrs. Myers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His administration as street commissioner was marked by its economy, saving the city some eleven thousand dollars during his term.

Robert C. McKinney was born in Troy, New York, January 20, 1852, being a younger son of Robert and Mary McKinney. With his parents he came to Cincinnati in 1861, where he attended the public schools, and was at the Woodward High School. In 1872 he entered Cornell University, where he took a course in mechanical engineering, and completing his education there. In 1873 he entered the employment of the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Co., and in 1876 was assistant postmaster. In 1877 he became connected with the Niles Tool Works, and was elected secretary of the company January 1, 1879, a position he still occupies. Mr. McKinney was married in the Fall of 1879 to Miss Nellie, daughter of William Beckett. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Joseph J. McMaken, city clerk, was born in Union Township, January 10, 1848. He is the youngest child of Mark C. and Martha (McCracken) McMaken. His family are among the oldest settlers in the county, having been here eighty-seven years, and his father is the oldest living native of the county. He was educated in the public schools in Hamilton, being occupied in farming for some time. He entered the United States Navy in the Fall of 1862, being in the lower Mississippi squadron, on the steamer *Benton*, at Vicksburg and Grand River. Ill health compelled his removal to the hospital at Memphis, where he remained three months, then being discharged for disability. In December, 1864, he returned home, and entered the Miami University in 1866. He was there four years, and graduated in 1870. He read law in the office of James E. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. The state of his health, however, did not permit him to practice. He became connected with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* about 1875 as a local writer. He now controls the branch office in Hamilton. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1876, and still occupies the position, and he is also city clerk, being elected to that place in 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah Belle McElwee.

Mrs. Charlotte McGuire was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1814, and was the oldest daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cameron. She received her education in subscription schools, and lived with her mother until her marriage, August 7, 1835, to James McGuire, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1803. He came to Ohio in 1834, and was connected with a paper mill, in

various capacities, till 1848, when he formed a partnership with Kline and Erwin, under the firm name of McGuire, Kline & Erwin, the present Skinner & Tweedale mill. He was connected with that mill, under different firm names, as long as he was living, and was one of its originators. He always declined office. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, and had been an active member of the Masonic order. He was of a retired, quiet disposition, and was a Democrat in politics, but supported the war earnestly. He was a successful and esteemed gentleman. He died August 6, 1874. Mrs. McGuire is very pleasantly located, and is an intelligent lady.

Robert Barbour Millikin, clerk of the courts of Butler County, was born in this city March 21, 1844. He is the son of Thomas Millikin, and grandson of Dr. Robert B. Millikin, and his mother was Mary Van Hook, daughter of William B. Van Hook. He attended school in Hamilton, and afterwards was two years at the Park Latin School, Boston, Massachusetts. On leaving there, he entered Miami University, where he was two years, then enlisting in the Ninety-third Regiment, on July 16, 1862. He was promoted to be second lieutenant May 6, 1864, and first lieutenant May 31, 1864. He resigned on account of disability November 22, 1864. He began business as a manufacturer of implements and machinery at Hamilton in 1865, in the firm of Millikin & Co., now Millikin & Cisle. He was clerk of the city of Hamilton for six years from 1875, and is now the clerk of the courts of Butler County. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Honor. He was married at Piqua, Ohio, August 16, 1865, to Carrie E. Brandon, daughter of Abel and Martha Brandon, pioneer settlers of Miami County, Ohio.

David Mering was born in Morgan Township, June 10, 1836. He is the son of John and Mary E. (Bottenburg) Mering. John Mering was born in Maryland in 1799, and came to Ohio in 1819, settling the next year on the place in Morgan Township now owned by Evan Evans. He was married in Morgan in 1820, and raised a family of eight children, of whom five are living. Two died in infancy. John George enlisted in an Illinois infantry regiment, and was killed in battle at Jackson, Tennessee, in 1864. Two of his daughters are residents of Butler County. John Mering was an active militia man, an ardent Whig, and a prominent member of the Congregational Church. At the time of his death he was a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a miller by trade, and conducted the Smith Mills, which he owned for many years. He died October 29, 1849.

David Mering was educated in the common schools, was at Farmers' College for the years 1852 and 1853, and afterward was two years at Franklin College, Indiana. He taught school some two years in Warren and Montgomery Counties, and also in Indiana. He was brought

up to farming and milling. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary E. Crockett, daughter of Marmaduke Crockett, a relative of the colonel. After a residence of one year in Minnesota, he located in Warren County, at Springboro, where he is engaged in mercantile business, also having been postmaster for the past ten years. He was a licensed preacher of the Gospel in Indiana, but is now a member of the Methodist Church, in which he has been made a local preacher. In 1862 Mr. Mering enlisted as a recruit in Company H, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and participated in its engagements. He served till the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 29, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic order.

John McKee, late postmaster of Hamilton, was born in Kentucky, February 20, 1829. His parents were William and Louise McKee. The father is still living, but the mother, whose maiden name was Stip, died February 21, 1881. They came to this county in 1844. Mr. McKee's grandfather, John McKee, was in the Revolutionary War. The late John McKee was married to Sarah J. Beckett, daughter of Robert Beckett and Mary Crawford, September 24, 1861. Robert Beckett died March 11, 1863, aged sixty-nine years, and Mrs. Beckett died in August, 1873, aged seventy-eight. He came to this county in 1805, and she in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. McKee had three children. Mary L. was born October 18, 1865; Ellen, September 2, 1868; and David B., February 11, 1871, dying the same day.

When the war broke out Mr. McKee went out as captain of Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, he was wounded, afterward being unable to do any more active service. He therefore resigned, having served his country for two years and two months. He was brought up as a farmer, but for six years before entering the army was a school-teacher. He graduated at Williams College, in 1855, the year before President Garfield. He was appointed postmaster September 8, 1873, and held the position for eight years. His successor was appointed on the 30th of January, 1882, and within three or four weeks Mr. McKee died. His health had been deplorable for a long time. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and was a man of great probity of character.

Lot D. Northrup was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, August 6, 1837, being the son of Joseph and Alice (Van Sands) Northrup. He remained on the farm at home until he was of age. In the Fall of 1858 he began as a clerk in a shoe store at Middletown, Connecticut. He returned home, and afterwards traveled some years on pleasure and business combined. In 1863 or 1869 he came to Ohio, entering the employment of A. Benninghofen & Co., as travelling salesman, and continued with this house some four years. In the Spring of 1874 he began business in fuel, lime, and cement, in a small way. The business is now much larger, and

embraces dealings in coal, lime, cement, and lath. He employs a number of men and a good many teams. He was married in 1874 to Elizabeth Protze, and they have three daughters. Frances Elizabeth was born July 16, 1876; Georgiana, July 20, 1879; and Josephine Alice, February 8, 1882. Mrs. Northrup is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Northrup was elected a member of the board of education in 1878, and served two years from the Second Ward. He resides on Greenwood Avenue, in a house which he recently built.

Lucien C. Overpeck, photographer, was born in St. Clair Township, May 15, 1853. He is the son of Daniel and Rachel (Warwick) Overpeck, both natives of Butler County. His father was a farmer. The son attended common school, and at the age of fifteen began to learn photography at home, in a shed at the rear of the house, making his own skylight out of a window frame. He always had a mechanical turn of mind, and a desire to learn photography. In 1870 he entered a drug store at Trenton, where he remained three years. During his spare moments he practiced photography, and read much relating to the subject. He made a special study of chemistry with the one idea in view of practicing his chosen art. In the Summer of 1873 he rented the old Brant gallery, which had been vacant for some time, where he has continued ever since, his stock and capital being forty dollars. He has made a great success. His pictures are distinguished for clearness and distinctness of outline, harmony, and softness of detail, uniting them with an excellent knowledge of light and shade. He is a member of the Photographers' Association of America. After getting his business in good shape, he visited New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the East, with a view of ascertaining the true state of photography there, and learning any new things that might have lately originated. In January, 1882, he united with the Odd Fellows. He was one of the charter members of the Hamilton Harmonic Society, and was one of the thirty-five who went from Hamilton to open the great Music Hall in Cincinnati. He is very fond of music, and has attained a great proficiency in it. The family, consisting of four brothers and one sister, each play an instrument. He is now leader of the Hamilton Glee Club.

Oakey V. Parrish was born in Westchester, in this county, October 16, 1844. His parents were Jared Parrish, who was born in Kentucky, and Phebe Van Hise, born in New Jersey. He attended the common schools in Westchester, and entered Miami University in 1861, remaining there until 1864, when he entered Delaware University, staying till 1865. In 1866 he went into business in Dayton, and from there, in 1867, removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the sewing-machine business. In 1869 he came to Hamilton, and has resided here ever since. He is engaged in the sewing-

machine and ice business. On the 2d of May, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio, at Oxford, and was honorably discharged September 8, 1864. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He was married October 7, 1868, to Augusta S. Curtis.

John Pascal Paoli Peck, M. D., was born at Richmond, Ontario County, New York, August 15, 1820. His parents were David H. and Hannah S. Peck, natives of New London, Connecticut. The great-grandfather on the mother's side was Gabriel Sistare, a native of Barcelona, Spain, and the maternal great-grandmother was an American lady of Scotch and Irish parentage. The ancestors on the father's side were English with a mixture of French blood, the first, William Peck, emigrating to this country in 1635, and being one of the founders of Norwich, in that colony.

John P. P. Peck was educated in the common schools and at Mayville Academy, Mayville, New York. He began the study of medicine in Mayville, in 1838, and attended the Geneva Medical College, at Geneva, New York, securing his diploma in 1841, in March. He is full of self-denial and perseverance, and was obliged to earn the money to get his education. He was clerk in a drug-store in the Summers, to help pay his board and tuition, and he taught school in the Winters. He had a taste for commercial business from his boyhood, and was diverted from that course by his desire to get an education. He began practice in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and removed to Sharon, Ohio, in 1843, where he followed his profession for ten years longer, having succeeded so well as to be able to begin dealing in real estate and money loaning. His success continued, and in 1856 he removed to the city of Hamilton, and opened a private bank, which he successfully carried on till 1862, when he organized, in connection with its present cashier, J. B. Cornell, and S. D. Fitton, assistant cashier, and other prominent and wealthy gentlemen, the First National Bank of Hamilton, and was elected one of the directors and its first cashier. While in the business of banking he purchased the West Hamilton Flouring Mills, and carried on the manufacture of flour. He also had some transactions in real estate, and in 1861 he purchased and controlled the Hamilton *Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper, for a brief period, turning it to the support of the war for the Union.

In 1864 he quitted the business of banking and went into the country, spending two years in farming, stock-raising, and manufacturing timber. This not being successful, he set about organizing and putting into operation the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which was organized in February, 1867. Dr. Peck was elected a director and vice-president. This position he held for nine years, and as general agent secured to the company a very large amount of insurance and nearly five hundred thousand dollars' worth of cash premiums, putting his company on a safe footing as a

solid and successful institution. He was also for many years a director and treasurer of the Butler Fire Insurance Company of Hamilton. In 1876 he abandoned the insurance business, purchasing largely of real estate in Butler County and elsewhere, and began transactions again in real estate in Butler County, and in lending money, which is still successfully carried on. He has made two additions to the town of Hamilton. South Hamilton, with its two additions, numbering about fifteen hundred lots, was laid out by him. More than fifty houses have been put up, and twenty more are in process of building the present season. In 1871 he began the planting and cultivation of the black locust for timber purposes, having two farms near Cincinnati exclusively occupied with them, comprising about a hundred and fifty thousand trees. They are thrifty and will, it is anticipated, be worth \$100,000 within five years.

Dr. Peck enlisted in 1864 in the hundred days' volunteers, and served for that time by proxy, and now holds a certificate of honorable discharge. He became a Mason in 1858, at Hamilton, taking the degrees of chapter and council. He visited Europe in 1871, traveling in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and went there again in 1876, and again in 1881. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845, and has acted as a steward in its society ever since. He was married in 1843 to Miss Dorothea Reick, in 1855 to Mrs. Eliza Alston Marshall, and in 1858 to his present wife, Frances Fitton, having three sons by the first marriage and three sons by the last. His life has been one of activity and enterprise.

Lucius B. Potter was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 17, 1843, being the oldest son of Dr. S. H. and Augusta S. Potter. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, and had just graduated at the high school in June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Ohio, in August. He participated in all its battles and engagements, and in October, 1862, was appointed sergeant-major of the regiment. At the battle of Chickamauga he had a horse shot under him. He served out his time, and was mustered out with the regiment at Chattanooga in September, 1864. Returning to civil life, he took a course at a commercial college in Cincinnati, and then entered the employment of J. W. Davis as book-keeper till Mr. Davis retired from business. He was then with Giffen Brothers, and afterwards with the Woodsdale Paper Company. He began as book-keeper for Louis Snider & Sons in 1880. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary Bachman, and is the father of one daughter, Lizzie A., born in 1869. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Charles Richter was born in Trenton, July 4, 1835, being a younger son of Frederick and Catherine (Long) Richter, and was educated in the common schools. When he was eighteen he commenced to learn the trade of

blacksmithing, serving a three years' apprenticeship. After acquiring the art he worked in various places till 1862, when he enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Company I. He was with that regiment during all its campaigns, participating in the affairs at Shiloh and Corinth, and numerous raids and skirmishes. He made the march to the sea under Sherman. The term of the regiment having expired, it was mustered out at Sisters' Ferry, Georgia, February, 1865. He returned to Hamilton, and worked as a journeyman till about 1872, when he began horse-shoeing for himself, conducting the place known as the City Horse-shoeing Shop, on Third Street.

Mr. Richter was married, in March, 1866, to Martha A. Dillon. They are the parents of one son and two daughters. Frank P. was born June 4, 1867; Bessie, May 15, 1872; and Jessie Ermina, March 11, 1875. Mrs. Richter is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Richter is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Honor, Knights of the Golden Rule, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

John Sortman was born in this county, June 18, 1836, and is the younger son of Daniel and Elizabeth (McCloskey) Sortman. He was educated in the common schools and was employed at farming until he became of age. He served an apprenticeship of seven years at the carpenter's trade, beginning in 1856. He worked as a journeyman for some years. In connection with his father and brother he engaged in the grocery trade in the First Ward for some years. In 1876, in connection with William Murphy, under the firm name of Murphy & Sortman, he built the Globe Mills. The firm existed until May, 1881, when Mr. Sortman took the entire charge of the business, which is now extensive.

Mr. Sortman has been twice married, first in 1860 to Miss Rebecca Gibson. To that union were born two children, Mary E. and Daniel. Mrs. Sortman died in 1865. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1868, was Miss Lucinda Hawk. They have one son, John Richard. Mr. Sortman is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor, and Mrs. Sortman is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Dr. J. J. Strecker was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, October 19, 1830, attending school there. When he was sixteen years of age he came to America, the family locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained one year, then going to Marietta, Ohio, where the doctor continued to read medicine. In 1861 he began to practice his profession at Marietta, and continued there until 1878. He then entered the Columbus Medical College, taking a full course in 1878 and 1879, and another in 1879 and 1880. He was graduated from that institution in 1880, and came to Hamilton in March of that year and soon succeeded in getting a good practice. Dr. Strecker was married in 1853 to Miss Salome Kieffer, and is the father of nine children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, are living. He is a member

of the Royal Arcanum, the Butler County Medical Society, and also of the District Union Medical Society.

W. C. Shepherd was born in Monroe, Lemon Township, July 3, 1855, being the son of George B. and Sarah H. Shepherd. He was educated in Middletown, and with his parents came to Hamilton in 1864, soon after removing to Liberty. He was brought up to farming, but went to the common schools until his seventeenth year, then entering the National Normal School at Lebanon in the Fall of 1874, where he continued till the Fall of 1875. He then taught for two Winters to acquire means to prepare himself for the study of law. In August, 1877, he entered the office of McKeny & Andrews, and remained with them until admitted to the bar in the Spring of 1879. In the Spring of 1882 he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and also of the Knights of Pythias. Of the former he is an advanced member, having passed through to the grand lodge, representing his society in that body for two terms. Mr. Shepherd is a rising and promising young member of the Butler County bar, and has gained his present position without any start in life.

Henry Schlosser was born in Darmstadt, Germany, July 16, 1832, being the oldest son of George and Maria (Schmidt) Schlosser. He was brought up to farming until he was fifteen, coming to America in 1849. In 1851 he began an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of miller. He came to Hamilton in 1854, in the employment of Tapscott & Russell, in the People's Mills, staying with them one year. He then rented a mill at Collinsville, continuing there four years. He returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Jacob Shaffer, in the Hamilton Hydraulic Mills. He was with Tanquary & Anderson as foreman, in their Hamilton mills, remaining till 1863, when he purchased one-third interest in the Hamilton Hydraulic Mills, being there for two years. He sold out to Coone & Parmelee. He owned and conducted a mill at Connersville from 1865 to 1870, during which time he also did business in Cincinnati as a commission merchant, selling at Connersville. He then began in 1869 the malt business, which he still conducts in Hamilton, doing an excellent business in a capacious building, erected especially for the purpose by himself. He employs from eight to ten hands constantly. Mr. Schlosser was married in 1855 to Miss Henrietta Bauersocks, and is the father of one daughter and two sons. They are Carrie E., William O., and Carl George. He and his wife are members of the Zion Lutheran Church. Mr. Schlosser used his means and influence to support the government during the Rebellion. He is president of the Edmonds Manufacturing Co., organized in 1882 for the purpose of manufacturing grain separators, mill machinery, etc.

James Reed Sites was born at Millville, Butler County, August 5, 1842. His parents were Jacob and Lydia Sites,

who now live in Franklin County, Indiana. Both his grandfathers, John Sites and Robert Reed, were in the War of 1812. John Sites came with his family from Virginia in the year 1839, and settled in Miltonville. He died in the Winter of 1867. Robert Reed came from Pennsylvania at a very early day and settled near Monroe. Mr. James R. Sites graduated at Brookville College, Brookville, Indiana, on the 26th of June, 1867, coming to this city and beginning the practice of law in 1870.

He was married December 31, 1867, to Almira Fowler, who was born in Springfield, Indiana, in May, 1848. Her parents were Jeremiah Fowler and Elizabeth Floyd. Mr. and Mrs. Sites have had six children, Edmund M., Martha Alice, William Elmer, Jacob J., George, and John Wesley. Jacob J. and George are dead. On his father's side Mr. Sites's ancestry were Germans, his great grandfather being the first of the family that came to America. On his mother's side they are Welsh.

Joseph Stimpson was born in Massachusetts, February 2, 1802, being the son of Joseph and Sally (Brown) Stimpson, both natives of the old Bay State, and removing to this county in 1812, first settling in Ross Township. His mother's father served in the Revolution, fighting at Bunker Hill. Mr. Stimpson was brought up on Indian Creek, and has a clear recollection of seeing Captain Ramsey march out to the war with England, and being brought back dead, being killed by Indians. He also saw Col. Richard M. Johnson when he left with his detachment.

Mr. Stimpson was married in Montgomery County, April 28, 1828, to Elizabeth Parkes, daughter of Robert and Isabel Parkes. She was born November 29, 1811. Her father was out in the war of 1812, and was several times in the hands of the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson have had four children. Robert P. was born February 6, 1829, Isabel Louise, January 8, 1831, John H., September 20, 1833, and Joseph F., July 13, 1835.

Asa Shuler, a leading manufacturer of this city, is a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 15th of August, 1823. His father, Samuel Shuler, came to this county in 1835, but is now dead. His mother, whose name before marriage was Susan White, is still living in Pennsylvania, aged ninety years. Mr. Shuler as he grew up learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that as his vocation a few years. He is now, and has been for many years, in conjunction with his late partner, Mr. Benninghofen, engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of woolen goods, particularly paper maker's felts and yarns. This is under the firm name of Shuler & Benninghofen. Their trade extends to every part of the United States and the Canadas. Their factory is situated at the corner of Henton and Laurel Streets. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Shuler went out to the Pacific coast, return-

ing in 1852, after a sojourn of three years. With this exception, he has been here continuously since 1845.

He was married December 26, 1852, at Seven-Mile, to Miss Mary Ann Sorver, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Sorver. The father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler have had seven children. Angeline was born February 10, 1854; Julia V., August 2, 1856, dying September 18, 1857; Charles A., June 23, 1858; William B., August 5, 1860; Albert, August 7, 1862, dying February 5, 1870; Elka, November 2, 1866; May, September 9, 1873. Mr. Shuler has been a member of the school board for four years, from 1877 till 1880, and part of 1881. His brother Silas was a member of the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, dying from disease contracted in the army.

Caspar Schorr was born in Obersteinbach, Bavaria, March 19, 1807, and came to this county at the same time with his parents, Frederick Schorr and Appolenia Kachelries, in 1837. Ten years afterwards, in March, 1847, he was married to Margaret Christina Gugel, a native of Hrefen, Bavaria, where she was born, December 23, 1815. She was the daughter of Frederick Gugel. Mr. and Mrs. Schorr have had five children—John, Charles, William, Frederick, and Annie Mary. Mr. Schorr had but two dollars in his pocket when he came to Hamilton, but by dint of industry and frugality has now a comfortable maintenance for his old age.

Christian Adam Schuler, son of Asa and Mary (Sorber) Shuler, was born in this county in 1858. His parents came to this county in 1852 from Pennsylvania. Mr. Sorber is engaged in the nursery business, and has now sixty-three acres laid out for that purpose.

Joseph Straub was born in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, in 1828, and came here with his father in 1836. His parents were Thaddeus and Brisca Straub, both now dead. His occupation is that of a dealer in coal and wood. He was married in Hamilton, in the year 1858, to Rebecca Ann Riley, daughter of Henry and Mary Riley, who came here in 1820. Mrs. Straub's grandfather, James Riley, was in the Revolutionary War, and his oldest son, Joshua Riley, was at Hull's surrender in 1812. James Riley lost a thumb during one of the engagements in our war of independence. Two of her brothers were in the war of 1861, both having died since its conclusion. Mr. and Mrs. Straub have eight children. Mary B. was born June 19, 1859; Sarah S., October 12, 1861; Adeline, February 4, 1862; Felix Joseph, January 4, 1865; George Riley, February 8, 1867; Thaddeus, January 16, 1870; Anna Jane, February 24, 1872; and Cleophas, December 2, 1874. Anna Jane is dead.

John Schelley, a very prominent maltster, was born on the river Rhine, in the province of Rhenish Hesse, Germany, 12th March, 1812. His parents were Philip and Barbara Schelly, whose maiden name was Arnold. At the age of four he was left an orphan, and went to live with his uncle, John Arnold, until he had reached

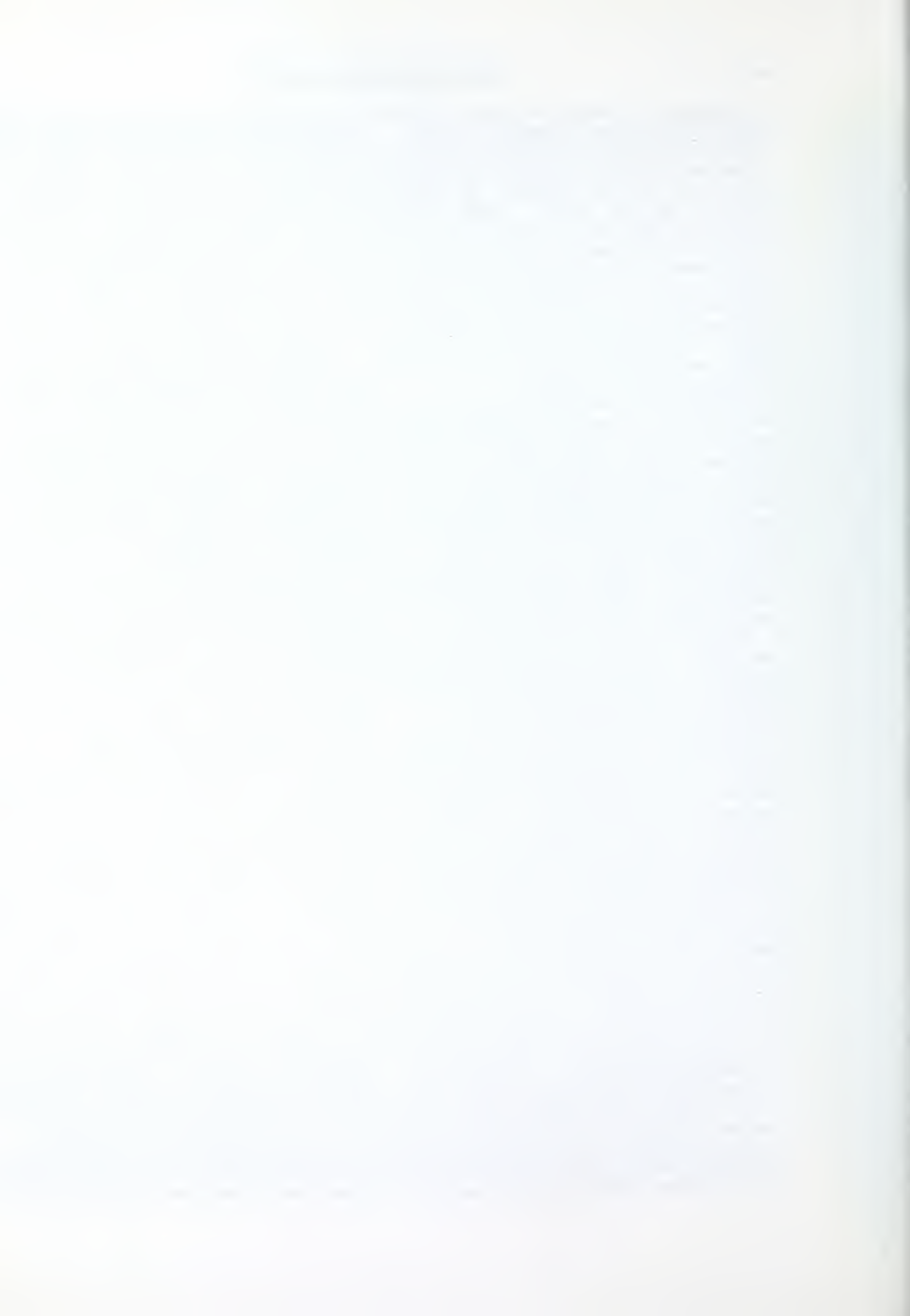
the age of fourteen, when he commenced the struggles of life for himself. Believing that America afforded better advantages for those who were willing to work, he determined to try his fortune there, and when he had reached the age of twenty-two he landed in Baltimore. He was not at first successful in obtaining employment, although he was ready to put his hand to almost any thing. He visited Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, and, in 1835, when he had been in this country only a few months, he arrived in Hamilton. Having a fair knowledge of the wagon business, he found employment at his trade, and was so engaged for several years.

In 1848, in partnership with Mr. Deinzer, he erected the Washington Brewery, a building now occupied and known as the Deutscher Malt House. This he sold out or exchanged for a grocery to M. D. Dingfelder soon thereafter, and one year later disposed of his grocery and built a part of his present large and commodious malt house. He has from year to year gradually increased his facilities and enlarged his premises until he has one of the largest malt houses in the county. In November, 1879, he leased his property to Reutti & Mason. Mr. Schelley has a fine water-power at Elkhart, Indiana, which he rents to good advantage.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics is a Republican. He spends much of his time on his farm of one hundred and eighty acres, closely adjoining the city limits. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Schneider, daughter of Jacob Schneider, now deceased, in September of the year 1840. She is also a native of the province of Bavaria, Germany. Ten children have been born to them, two only surviving now, a son and daughter, Frederick and Mary.

John C. Skinner, paper manufacturer, was born November 9, 1816, near Lebanon, Warren County. His father, Daniel Skinner, was a native of Pennsylvania, afterwards coming to Ohio, and settling on Mill Creek about 1815. He soon after removed to Warren County, where he carried on the weaving business. The boy assisted in winding the bobbins, and otherwise helping the father. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Whittaker. She was a native of New Jersey, and her father was a sergeant in the war of 1812. John C. Skinner was the oldest child in a family of five, and was brought up to steady and persistent labor. He paid his way through school by sweeping the school-house, and afterwards earned sufficient money to take him to Hanover College, where he remained three years. On holidays and after recitation hours, he worked in the printing-office, setting type on a newspaper known as the *Presbyterian Standard*, of which Joseph G. Monfort, now the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, of Cincinnati, was the foreman. He also was employed at book-binding.

While at school he made a specialty of mathematics and engineering, and on leaving he became an assistant engineer on the Whitewater Canal, where he was em-



played about two years. Then he laid out several turn-pikes and helped in locating the Cincinnati and Eaton Railroad, which engaged his attention for three years. During this time he was also the city engineer of Hamilton. In the year 1842 he was the engineer of the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic Works, which were completed the following year.

In 1848 he engaged in the grocery and hardware business, and the year following, was appointed deputy sheriff. He held this position two years, and during this time was also a member of the city council. He continued in the mercantile business until 1858, when he sold out. In 1861 he purchased the Hamilton paper mill, and has since been engaged in that business. He manufactures all grades of wrapping papers, and has earned a high reputation for the excellence of his products. When he began manufacturing, the paper business in the West was in its infancy; now there is only one part of the United States that produces more paper than the Miami region of Ohio. During the war he was strenuous in upholding the honor of our flag.

He was married on the 3d of May, 1842, to Miss Jane H. Gregg, daughter of Captain Israel Gregg. Mr. Skinner has had ten children, five of whom survive: Alfred N.; George C., a practicing physician of Hamilton; Frank E., who is in business with his father; Walter M., who is attending school; and Sarah M., now the wife of Daniel Kennedy, commission merchant, and also running a line of canal boats to Cincinnati. In 1855 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, where he has been an elder for about ten years. He has held all the degrees in the order of Odd Fellows, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge.

John Barton Scott, M. D., son of Wilson and Anna (Woodward) Scott, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1849. His great-grandfather, Thomas C. Scott, was a patriot of the War of the Revolution. His brother, Crawford Harrison Scott, creditably served as a soldier in the Union cause during the Rebellion of 1861-1865, being a member of Company I, Eighty-Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded in the left lung at the battle of Deep Bottom, August 14, 1864, for which he now receives a justly deserved pension from the government.

Dr. Scott in his boyhood attended the district schools of his native county, and at the age of eleven years entered the Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Normal School, where, at the end of three years, he graduated. After teaching school for two years, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Hazlette, and continued with him two years. After attending a course of lectures at Philadelphia, he became dissatisfied with the "old school," and began the study of the Physio-Medical system with Dr. George W. Newcomer, at Connelsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, attending during the same time two courses of lectures

at the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. After one year's practice of his profession with Dr. Newcomer, he removed to New Salem, in the same county, where he remained until 1874, when he selected Hamilton as his future home. Here he has an extensive practice, devoting himself specially to chronic diseases.

Dr. Scott was married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9, 1878, to Miss Addie M. Brady, daughter of Christian and Lydia (Sortman) Brady, who located in Butler County in 1815, where they still reside.

John H. Stephens is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born in 1832. His parents were John Henry Stephens and Margaret Stephens, who came to this country in 1837, and are both now dead. Mr. Stephens came to this county in 1850, and in March, 1856, he was married to Hannah Louisa Wolanweber, daughter of Daniel Wolanweber. His children are Emma C., Mary, William H., Amelia, Louis, Sophia Henrietta, Leonard Edward, John Herman, Charles, Ernest Ludwig, and Augusta. Mr. Stephens is a councilman of the city of Hamilton, and was elected in April, 1880, for two years. His brother Herman served in the war of the Rebellion in the Union army for four years, twice enlisting from the State of Kentucky. He was in the First Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Woolford. He carries on a business, comprising stock and building, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. It is under the firm name of Deinzer & Stephens. They manufacture hubs, spokes, felloes, and shafts, and bent work of every description. Mr. Stephens has been hard at work ever since he was a boy, and at twelve years of age he started to help his father build his mill.

John G. Sallee was born in Madison Township, Butler County, March 8, 1808. His parents were Daniel Sallee and Sarah Gray, the former of whom came from New Jersey in 1800, and died about thirty-five years ago. Daniel Sallee was in the War of 1812, and was under General Hull. He afterwards rose to be a colonel of militia. He was married April 14, 1831, in Madison Township, to Ann Chase, also born in 1808. She was the daughter of John Chase and Rose Nancy Fox. They had ten children. Daniel Sallee was born August 21, 1832; Catherine, August 2, 1834; Caroline, April 12, 1838; Adeline, September 18, 1840; Susannah, October 3, 1842; J. K. Polk, December 28, 1844; Johnson F., April 10, 1848; Nancy J., September 14, 1849; Robert D., February 10, 1851; Ernest M., December 28, 1854. His son Daniel was a member of Colonel McCook's regiment in the late war under General McClellan.

Mr. Sallee helped to construct the canal from Middletown to Dayton. After its completion he built a boat called the *General Lafayette*, and ran it for ten years. He also helped to construct the Ohio Canal. In boyhood he worked on the farm, but after his maturity he turned his attention to boating, jobbing, and contracting,



and followed these pursuits until a few years since. His death occurred a year ago.

Frank Holmes Shaffer is the son of William Shaffer and Susan A. Shaffer, who came to this county and settled in Fairfield Township in 1836. He was born in Cincinnati, March 31, 1857. After obtaining sufficient elementary instruction he entered Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, and was graduated at the end of his four years' course. He then attended the regular course at the Ann Arbor law school, where he also was graduated. After this he returned to Hamilton and began the practice of law, in conjunction with Mr. Slayback, in which he has obtained gratifying success. He is now city solicitor, being the only Republican holding office in the city of Hamilton, and was elected on the independent ticket.

Michael Schellenbach was born in Lorraine, France, August 1, 1837. He is the son of Michael and Anna (Spad) Scheilenbach, and was educated in schools in France, coming with his parents to America in 1853, and directing his course to Hamilton. In 1858 he began an apprenticeship to Long, Black & Alstetter, which lasted three years, and then worked as a journeyman for some eight or ten years. In 1872 the firm of Schellenbach & Brillmayer was formed in the grocery trade, at his present location. Business was begun in a modest way, but soon increased. The firm existed until the death of Mr. Brillmayer, in 1877, when Mr. Schellenbach purchased from the heirs his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. He deals in family groceries, fresh and salt meats, crockery, glass, and queensware, wines, liquors, and tobacco. He was married in 1864 to Miss Elizabeth Allstetter, and they are the parents of six children, of whom are living Annie, Edward, Ferdinand, Robert, and Louis Alexander. They are members of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. He has served as township trustee for one term, and has been a member of the fire department for eighteen years.

Edward Scheurer was born in Cincinnati, July 15, 1844, and is the son of John A. and Magdalena (Säuer) Scheurer. The father was a native of Germany, coming to America in 1836, and settling in Cincinnati. He came to Hamilton in 1852, afterward carrying on a mercantile business. He raised a family of four children to maturity, all being now alive. In business he was successful. He died in 1857, and his wife in 1870. Edward Scheurer was educated in the public schools in Cincinnati and Hamilton, graduating from the high school in this place in 1857. He was employed in various stores in Hamilton until 1861, and in May of that year enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Regiment, participating with it in the battle at Carnifex Ferry, and in all the conflicts and trials of that organization, including Chickamauga. He was placed on detached duty with the topographical engineers of the Army of the Cumberland, under command

of Captain W. C. Margedant, and remained there until his term of service had expired. He was mustered out at Camp Dennison, in May, 1864. He then resumed his former occupation as salesman with T. V. Howell and others. In 1871 Mr. Scheurer began in mercantile business for himself, and continued in it for some five years. In 1879 he entered the employment of Henry Frechling & Sons, with whom he still remains. Mr. Scheurer was married, in 1872, to Miss Justine Eisle, and is the father of four children, two of whom are living—William E. and Leonora Mary. He is a member of St. John's Church and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Seward was born in Hamilton, May 16, 1847, being the son of George and Mary A. Seward. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, and completed his education in a commercial college in this place. When twenty years old he became assistant bookkeeper for Owens, Lane & Dyer, continuing in that occupation for ten years. He then became a member of the firm of Seward & Slonneger, in general insurance and real estate. They are doing an increasing and prosperous business. Mr. Slonneger was married in October, 1871, to Miss Etta W., daughter of William N. and Esther W. Hunter. Their children are Martin A. and Marietta. Mr. Seward is a Methodist, and is steward of his Church. Mrs. Seward is a Presbyterian.

Jacob Stahl was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 39, 1826, and is the oldest son of Henry and Margaret Stahl. He came with his parents to America in 1833, settling in Hamilton, where the boy attended the common schools. In company with Charles Hepp he made a trip to Greytown, Nicaragua, in Central America, being in the employment of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was interested in the Rossville Brewery, in the firm of Beck, Stahl & Kenninger, in 1855. He continued his connection with that brewery till about 1870, doing a successful business. In 1875 he organized the firm of Stahl & Stephens, admitting John Boose in 1880, and now carrying on business under the firm name of Stahl & Boose. Mr. Stahl was married in 1855, to Miss Philopena Schaik, daughter of John Schalk. They are the parents of two daughters, Kate and Annie, the latter being the wife of Christian Benninghofen. They are members of the St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. Stahl is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor.

John L. Smith was born in this county, January 1, 1842. His parents are John L. Smith, born in Germany, March 9, 1811, and Lena Smith, also born in Germany, November 17, 1818. They came to this county in 1823. John L. Smith, the younger, is married to Wilhelmina Sipp, daughter of William Sipp and Katharine Barr. They have six children. Wilhelmina Louise was born April 7, 1866; John William, May 26, 1868; Jacob C., March 24, 1870; John George, September 4, 1871; Annie K. Lizzie, September 3, 1874; and Volcline, December 25, 1878.

George C. Smith was born in Indianapolis, October 4, 1852. He is the younger son of John and Mary E. Smith. He was a pupil in the public schools in that city, and after reaching the proper age was engaged in clerking for some three years. In 1869 he entered the employment of the Junction Railroad, in which he continued some three years. In January, 1873, he came to Hamilton as cashier in the freight office. In April, 1881, he was promoted to be freight agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Hamilton. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an active and esteemed citizen. Since the construction of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad he is the fifth to occupy the position of freight agent.

Joseph C. Symmes was born in Fairfield Township, February 23, 1840, being the son of Celadon Symmes and Catherine (Blackburn) Symmes. He was educated in the common schools in Fairfield, and brought up to farming. In 1863, he was married to Martha Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Smith, of Hamilton County. They are the parents of one daughter and one son. They are Hattie S., born May 12, 1870, and Eugene P., born May 2, 1879. After his marriage Mr. Symmes continued to reside on the home place, conducting it till 1880, when he came to Hamilton, where he has since resided. He engaged in the grain and commission business at the Two-Mile bridge, doing an extensive business, shipping to Cincinnati ten thousand bushels in July last. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

James Stead was born in West Yorkshire, England, June 22, 1827, being the oldest child of Ephraim and Rachel Stead. He had limited educational opportunities in his youth, and when seventeen began an apprenticeship of seven years at the trade of dyer, with his uncle. Upon completing his trade, he assumed the management of his uncle's business. He held this position until he came to America, in 1852, locating in Philadelphia as a journeyman, and also acting as foreman, until coming to Hamilton, in 1866. He entered the employment of Shuler & Benninghofen, and remained with them until June, 1882, as foreman in the dye-works. He then retired from business.

Mr. Stead was married, in April, 1853, to Miss Lydia Hoyle. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living—Mary A., Sidney, and James Henry. Sidney occupies the position vacated by his father, and James Henry is a machinist by trade. Mr. Stead attends the Presbyterian Church. In 1879 he made a trip to England and the Continent, visiting his old home. He was absent three months.

Christian K. Slonneger was born in Milford Township, Butler County, December 23, 1838. He is the oldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth King. Jacob Slonneger was born in the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, May 22, 1813, and emigrated to America in June, 1824, first living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He

came out to Butler County in August, 1825, and was married to Miss Elizabeth King in 1837. They had eleven children, six boys and five girls, of whom two boys and one girl are dead. Mrs. Slonneger died in September, 1858. He was married to Lydia Shindler in 1862, and had five children by her, three boys and two girls, one of the latter being dead. Mr. Slonneger remained in Milford Township the greater part of his life. He visited Europe in 1860, and was gone a year. He was a member of the Mennonite Church. His death occurred in June, 1879.

Christian K. Slonneger received rather a limited education in his youth, but self-study has improved him. He was brought up to farming till of age, when he became a clerk in a grocery store, and began for himself in 1867. He continued that for some time, but about 1874 he began the insurance business in Hamilton, which he continued till entering into partnership with Mr. Seward, in 1878. Mr. Slonneger was married in 1875, to Miss Emma Mitchell, daughter of Theodore Mitchell, formerly of Preble County. They are the parents of two daughters, Dora Bertha and Helen. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Odd Fellows.

Meyer Strauss was born April 18, 1836, at Unter Riedenberg, the county seat of Brückenau, in the Kingdom of Bavaria. He is the son of Philip and Jetta Strauss, who are now both dead. He received a common school education, and emigrated to America in the year 1851. He was in the clothing business in Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio, in 1860 and 1861, and moved to Ripley, Brown County, in 1862. He stayed till 1864, then going to Cincinnati. There he carried on business on the south-west corner of Fifth and Main, and also No. 20 West Fifth Street. He was there when the government condemned it, needing the space for public buildings, and moved to Hamilton in 1874. He is a member of the Masonic order, B'nai Brith, Knights of Honor, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is an Israelite. He was married on the 3d of October, 1881, in the city of Philadelphia, to Elisa Klaffer.

Mrs. A. M. Scudder was born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 27, 1833, and was the daughter of Elias and Ann S. Drake. They came to Ohio in 1836, settling at Springdale, Hamilton County. She received a public school education, and later in life, by self-study and reading, has improved herself much. Her parents came to Liberty Township in 1850, where her father spent the best of his days on a farm, which is still in his family. He had two daughters and three sons, all living at present. He died in 1867. She remained at home until her marriage in 1862 to Daniel C. Scudder, a native of Liberty Township. He was the son of Stephen Scudder, one of the pioneers of Butler County, and was born April 2, 1833. He was a farmer by occupation, but in later years was a shipper and buyer of live stock. They are the parents of one daughter and one son, Lattie

Opal, born October 16, 1867, and Kenneth Lester, born April 10, 1870. Mr. Scudder was a successful business man. His death occurred December 26, 1872, in Minnesota, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. In June, 1873, Mrs. Scudder removed to Hamilton, locating on Seventh Street, where she still resides.

Valentine Seifert was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 4, 1823, being the younger son of Michael and Elizabeth Seifert, coming with his parents to America in 1828. He located in Cincinnati, where he attended school for a brief space of time. His opportunities, however, were limited. When he was sixteen he began an apprenticeship of seven years at the baker's trade, in all its various branches. He then worked as a journeyman in the New England Bakery, on Fifth Street, Cincinnati, acting as foreman for three years, and being in Oxford for one year.

He came to Hamilton about 1852, beginning the baking business. After eight years he went to Lee, Fayette County, Indiana, becoming a partner in a paper-mill for three years. Owing to some misadventures, he was obliged to work for others, and was employed in Connersville, Indiana, some three years, his family residing in Hamilton. He entered the employment of Carr & Brown about 1879, and remained with them until 1881, when he purchased the business, and has since conducted it. He employs six hands, and has doubled the business since taking charge.

Mr. Seifert was married July 7, 1844, to Mary Devilla, and they have been the parents of fourteen children, nine daughters and five sons. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Albert H. Thompson was born in Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana, November 11, 1856, and is the adopted son of C. B. and Mary A. Thompson. C. B. Thompson was born in Warren County, Ohio, and settled in Hamilton at an early day, where he conducted a farm near Jones's Station. Soon after coming to Hamilton he began the livery business, carrying that on for the remainder of his life. In 1871 Albert H. Thompson took an interest in the concern, and on March 2, 1877, the entire business passed into his hands. When five years old Albert H. Thompson came to Hamilton, entering the family of C. B. Thompson, and was educated in the public and select schools. He was a pupil at Beck's Commercial College, where he completed his education, upon which he began his active duties in the livery stable. Since the death of C. B. Thompson he has conducted the business in a most successful manner, and is a prominent young business man. He is a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. C. B. Thompson was an active Democrat in politics, and a millwright by trade. This occupation he followed before beginning the livery business, which he bought of Spear & Stont in 1859. His father was Benjamin Thompson.

Marcellus Thomas, late sheriff of Butler County, was born August 1, 1841, in Fairfield Township, Butler County, being the second son of Squire L. and Lornain (Euratt) Thomas, natives of the same place, though of New Jersey parentage. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Thomas came from that State to Ohio, settling in Fairfield Township as early as 1802, where he engaged in farming. Squire L. Thomas was employed all his life in farming and stock-raising. His death took place in 1863, at the age of fifty, while his widow survived him eight years, dying in 1871, at the age of fifty-eight. Marcellus Thomas from boyhood was engaged in the duties incident to farm work. He remained at home assisting his father until he reached his majority in 1863, the year of his father's death. He is now engaged in farming independently, though leasing lands in Fairfield for that purpose, carrying it on till 1871.

For several years prior to this, Mr. Thomas had taken an active part in political affairs, and had gained prominence and popularity as a politician and political worker. In that year he was appointed deputy sheriff, which he creditably filled for two successive terms, till 1876. In 1875 he was nominated by the Democrats for sheriff, and was elected, and again in 1877, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to the county for four years. He retired from office in 1880, leaving a record of efficiency as an officer and integrity as a man, and was well liked by the people.

In 1878 Mr. Thomas bought a farm in Fairfield Township, though his residence has been in Hamilton since 1872. In the Fall of 1879 he, in company with four others, engaged in the ice business, under the name of the "Miami Ice Company." Mr. Thomas was made general manager of the enterprise, and conducted the business of the company. They constructed a pond of nine acres about three miles from Hamilton, near the canal, from which it is filled. Four buildings are also erected with a capacity of ten thousand tons. Their ice is wholesaled at Cincinnati, to which it is shipped exclusively by canal.

Upon the organization of the fifth ward in Hamilton, Mr. Thomas was elected a member of the school board. Although the ward was Republican, Mr. Thomas's popularity won him the election over his Republican opponent. He was for several years a member of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, and rendered valuable service in sustaining the supremacy of his party. He has frequently been sent as a delegate to State Democratic conventions.

Mr. Thomas was married December 22, 1864, to Miss Ellen F. Sheley, daughter of Roderick R. and Sidney Sheley, of Fairfield Township. Mrs. Thomas was born and raised on the farm now owned by her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have two children living. The oldest, Marcellus B., was born August 8, 1871, and the youngest, William F., was born on the 14th of February, 1874.

He has been a prominent Odd Fellow since April, 1872. He has also been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1875, a Knight of Honor since 1878, and a member of the Royal Arcanum since 1880.

Henry Tabler was born in Hamilton, Butler County, February 29, 1841. He is the son of Henry and Mary A. (von Benken) Tabler. Henry Tabler, Sen., was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1800, and came to America in 1836, making his residence in Hamilton. He raised a family of three children to maturity, of whom Henry and Catherine, the wife of Charles Beck, Jr., are survivors. The father died in 1872. He was an active member of the Catholic Church.

Henry Tabler, Jr., was educated in the parochial schools in Hamilton, and also later in life was in a commercial College at Cincinnati for one year. When he was fourteen he began an apprenticeship at carriage painting, at which he worked until 1870, in various cities. In 1870 he began in the dry goods and tailoring business at Cincinnati, continuing in it till 1874, when he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles Beck, Jr., till 1877, when the interest of the latter was purchased by his father. The firm is now Beck & Tabler. They are extensive dealers in boots and shoes, and also have a good run of custom work.

Mr. Tabler was married in 1866, to Miss Josephine Tieben. They have had eight children, of whom seven are living, three daughters and four sons. They are Elizabeth, Charles H., Herman A., Eleanor, George T., Albert J., and Adeline J. They are members of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Tabler enlisted April 17, 1861, being one of those that responded to the first call of seventy-five thousand men, in the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to Washington, participated in numerous skirmishes, and also in the first battle of Bull Run. He served out his term of enlistment, and with his regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Tabler is an esteemed, prosperous, and respected citizen. Mrs. Tabler is a daughter of H. A. Tieben, a well-known manufacturer of Covington, Kentucky, where she was born, in 1848.

William Tweedale was born in Scotland, April 27, 1832, being the only son of John Tweedale and Catherine St. Clair. He attended the schools in Scotland, but when twelve commenced an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of millwright. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1848, the family first locating in Norwich, Connecticut, and being there one year. He came to Hamilton in 1849, where John Tweedale entered the employment of Beckett, Martin & Rigdon. He was a paper-maker by trade, and reared a family of three children to maturity. Catherine is the wife of Adam Laurie, and Elizabeth was the wife of Thomas Borch, a resident in Cincinnati. John Tweedale died about 1872, but his wife, Mrs. Catherine Tweedale, is living, in her ninety-first year, being vigorous in mind and body.

William Tweedale entered the employment of John L. Martin, as millwright, in the construction of Beckett & Laurie's mill. This relation lasted until 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Skinner, as J. C. Skinner & Co. Mr. Tweedale was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Adam Laurie. They are parents of three children, of whom but one son survives, Walter S., who is employed in the paper mill. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected in the community.

John C. Weaver, county surveyor, was born in Butler County, December 9, 1838. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Clark) Weaver, and was educated in the common schools, in Madison Township. Until he reached the age of twenty-two he followed farming, teaching school, and clerking. About 1860 he entered an engineer's office, in Cincinnati, for one year, and then, returning to his father's house, engaged in the profession of surveying. He was assistant to Mason S. Hamilton for three years, and in the Fall of 1873 was elected county surveyor, a position he has since filled with ability. He was elected city surveyor in the Spring of 1877. Mr. Weaver was married, January 21, 1875, to Miss Belle Hart. They are the parents of two daughters, Bessie H. and Lou Ettie. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a self-made man, popular and esteemed.

Israel Williams, lawyer, and for many years a prominent citizen of Hamilton, was born August 24, 1827, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He was the oldest in a family of nine children, whose parents were William and Mary (Marker) Williams. His father was a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and was of Welsh extraction. William Williams moved to Ohio in 1816, and settled with his parents in Montgomery County. Here about 1825 he married Mary Marker, daughter of George and Margaret Marker, who were natives of Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, and were of German parentage. Israel Williams was educated primarily in the common schools of Champaign County, where his parents removed in 1830, and then at the Ohio Conference High School, at Springfield. Afterwards he attended Granville College, now Dennison University, and finally was graduated from Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio, in 1853. He paid his way through school and college by teaching.

After graduating at college he became a student in the law office of Gunckel & Strong, at Dayton. He was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1855. Upon the completion of his course of study he received an invitation from Miller & Brown, prominent lawyers of Hamilton, who had also an office in Washington City, to go to the latter place and aid them in the transaction of their business. He accepted this offer, went to Washington, and remained there during the Summer months, but spending the Winter at Des Moines, Iowa. In the

Spring of 1856 he became a partner in the firm of Miller & Brown, in Hamilton. He shortly afterwards purchased the interests of his two partners, and since that date he has practiced alone. In the beginning of his labors in Hamilton a large portion was the collection of debts, and afterwards he became largely interested in real estate matters. He has occupied the same office for twenty-five years.

Mr. Williams was a Democrat previous to the war, but with the firing on Fort Sumter his party adhesion was changed, and he gave a hearty support to the government of Mr. Lincoln. To strengthen the Union cause he purchased, in conjunction with Mr. Egry, the *Telegraph*, the Democratic organ of this county, on the 24th of October, 1861, and shortly afterwards merged it into the *Intelligencer*, the Republican journal, which they had also bought. During their management the paper gave no uncertain sound. It upheld the Union and the prosecution of the war, and denounced traitors without mincing its words. On the 12th of March, 1863, Mr. Williams disposed of his interest in this enterprise to Captain John C. Lewis and retired. But at this time, and before and after, he was rendering the government great aid as the secretary of the Citizens' Military Committee of Butler County, an advisory body instituted very early in the war. Noah C. McFarland was chairman, and the other members were Judge Hume, Major Millikin, and Henry Beardsley. It was their duty to aid the State and national administrations with all their power, and they did so. They discovered that the opponents of the war were instituting a secret order hostile to further proceedings against the South, and transmitted the intelligence of the organizations to Governors Brough of Ohio, and Morton of Indiana. They watched the public pulse, recommended officers for promotion, helped to raise money, looked after those who had been left behind without support, and acted as a focus around which citizens could gather. The services of the committee were entirely gratuitous.

Mr. Williams was married January 9, 1860, to Miss Maggie Wakefield, a native of Butler County, and a daughter of John and Mary Wakefield, who were early settlers of this county. They have four children: Mary, Stella, Nina, and John Wakefield. During his long residence in this city Mr. Williams has earned the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. An ardent Republican, he has never sought office.

Nelson Williams was born in Champaign County, Ohio, on the 23d of March, 1853, being the oldest child of George and Margaret Williams. He went to the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Piqua High School, there remaining two years. He then taught school until he was twenty-one. He had previously been reading law, and at that age entered the office of Israel Williams, in Hamilton. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1876, and continued

with Israel Williams, engaged in practice, until July, 1881. He was married in 1880 to Miss Susie, daughter of Dr. Henry Mallory, an old and well-established physician of the West Side. Mr. Williams is an active and rising member of the Butler County bar, and has already attained much success.

William Yeakle was born in Butler County, October 29, 1834, and is the oldest son of Jacob and Margaret (Sortman) Yeakle. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in the early years of the present century, and married a daughter of Bernhard Sortman, raising a family of six children to maturity. He died in 1844. Mrs. Margaret Yeakle, now the widow of Christopher Doner, is still living and in vigorous health. William Yeakle was educated in the common schools of Butler County. When sixteen he commenced an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade, which lasted for three years. He continued as a journeyman three years. He entered the employment of Stephen Hughes, in the manufacture of bran dusters in 1855, and continued with him till 1869, when the firm of Stephen Hughes & Co. was formed, consisting of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Yeakle. It is now known as the Stephen Hughes Manufacturing Company, and of this Mr. Yeakle is vice-president. It was incorporated in February, 1882. Their bran duster takes the lead of anything manufactured, having a large sale. They employ a number of hands.

Mr. Yeakle was married October 16, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Galloway. They are the parents of eight children, six now living. They are Lurella, Sarah Elva, Maggie, William Stephen, Wilson G., and Robert R. Mr. Yeakle is a member of the Odd Fellows.

Charles H. Zwick was born in Williamsburg, New York, December 14, 1849, being the younger son of Christian and Mary Zwick. He came with his parents to Ohio in 1858, locating in Hamilton, where he attended the public schools. He received a limited education, having improved his opportunities by study and reading since. He entered a mercantile establishment at Portsmouth, Ohio, a few years after, where he remained for some seven years as salesman. In 1872 or 1873 he returned to Hamilton, and entered the employment of Fitton Bros., where he remained for a year and a half. In September, 1873, Mr. Zwick commenced business in his present location, in a comparatively small way, in millinery and fancy dry goods. His trade has increased to a large extent, and he has added to his assortment dry goods and carpets. Mr. Zwick was married in 1872 to Miss R. B. Ruoff. They are the parents of one son, Carl, born February 27, 1880. They are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Zwick is of the firm of Charles H. Zwick & Co., which is engaged in the manufacture of woolen hosiery and mittens, employing from eighty to one hundred hands. This was an industry established in 1880.

REILY.

REILY TOWNSHIP lies north of Morgan, south of Oxford, west of Hanover, and east of the State of Indiana. It was organized in December, 1807. The township was named after John Reily. It originally formed a part of St. Clair. Some of the first settlers in the township were named Allhand, Anthony, Baldwin, Burget, Baird, Burk, Clark, Chase, Conkling, Clem, DeCamp, Deneen, Housel, Halstead, Hancock, Jones, Lindley, Montgomery, Morris, Miller, Pierson, Ross, Sample, Thompson, Trimbley, Welliver, and Stevens.

The justices of the peace have been Ithamar White and William Mitchell in 1808; Ithamar White and John Burke in 1811; the same in 1813 and 1814; Daniel Trimbley in 1816; John Burke in 1817; Daniel Trimbley in 1819; John Burke from 1820-23; Daniel Trimbley again in 1824-25; John Burke in 1826; Daniel Allhands in 1828; John Burke in 1829; in 1831, Daniel Allhands; John Clark and John Johnson in 1832; in 1833, Samuel Port; in 1834, Amos Larison, and in 1835, Jacob Miller and David Lindley; in 1836, Isaac Clark; in 1838, Amos Larison and Jacob Miller; in 1839, Isaac Clark; Amos Larison in 1841, also Samuel Trimbley; 1842, Elias H. Gaston; in 1844, Alexander Ogle and W. P. Deneen; and in succeeding years, James B. Trimbley, Silas C. Stewart, Thomas W. Lawrence, P. J. B. Welliver, Thomas Smith, Joseph W. Frazee, William L. Lane, John W. Owens, G. W. Welliver, L. D. Hancock, L. C. Addison, and Alonzo Urnston.

In 1844 there were nine school districts in the township and \$1,206 annually collected for school purposes. The population in 1820 was fourteen hundred and fifty-one; in 1830, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; in 1840, seventeen hundred and fifty-eight. Reily post-office was the only one in the township in 1844.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Indian Creek passes through Reily Township from north-west to south-east. Its principal tributaries are Little Indian, which flows from the west, taking its rise in the neighborhood of Peoria. Chase's Run flows from the north, and takes its name from Valentine Chase, a pioneer in this part of the township. Mr. Chase entered the south-east quarter of Section 5, the same quarter on which the Indian Creek Baptist Church stands. Further east is Boone's Run, also an affluent of Indian Creek. This creek took its name from a distant relative of Daniel Boone, who settled in this region far back in the '20's. Reserve Run flows from the north through Sections 5 and 6, emptying into Indian Creek one-quarter of a mile below Reily. Indian Creek has a bottom

some three-quarters of a mile in width, which is very fertile. These bottoms are very fine lands for raising corn. It was along this stream and its tributaries, in the opening of Indian Creek Valley to agriculture, that such fine crops were raised. The other streams named have no bottoms of any size. In the south-west corner of the township the lands are well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil is a dark, rather heavy loam, inclined to be wet. When drained it produces the best of crops. The north-east corner is broken somewhat, and not so well adapted to farming; the soil is clayish generally. In the vicinity of Ogleten and Woods' Stations the surface is flat, and the soil a dark loam, naturally wet. All kinds of timber abounded here when the first settlements were made. There has been a very great quantity of good timber destroyed, but there is still standing a sufficient forest for many years. This township, like Morgan and Hanover, was plentifully supplied with pea vines along the creek bottoms in early times. The undergrowth was mainly spice bushes. Many hoop-poles were cut from the forests when still-houses were running their best. Flour barrels, as well as whisky barrels, commanded a good price in those days, and it is said "a cooper-shop was kept going on every section."

The first white child buried in Reily Township was Thomas D., son of George and Nancy Allhands, who died March, 1803, and was buried in a grave-yard on Section 9, a few rods south-west of the center, on a farm now owned by Colonel William Stephens, one hundred and fifty yards due east from the house. In 1837 there were thirty-three graves here, two of them being colored people. But one tombstone was erected in this grave-yard—an old sandstone, which now lies on the ground. This child was scalded to death by hot sugar water. There have been no burials here since 1837. The yard is now under a state of cultivation.

In 1807 there were but three or four houses from where the Miami was crossed at Venice and Brookville. From where James Stephens settled, in 1809, on the south-east quarter of Section 7, to Brookville, a distance of fourteen miles, there was not a single house. Andrew Lewis, below Reily, was the first settler below Stephens' and Venice for a number of years. During the years of 1808, 1809, and 1810 there were many families who came here from all sections. In 1834 there were three hundred and thirty-six voters in the township. There are now about four hundred voters, a very small gain in nearly fifty years.

In 1805 there was a powerful combination of horse-thieves at work in this and adjoining townships. The

line extended from New Orleans to Canada, and had enlisted in the business all grades of men. Blind stables were used to conceal stolen goods. One formerly stood on the west side of Indian Creek, about a mile below the Baptist Church, and was in a very secluded place. It could have been discovered only by mere accident. Horses were stolen, hidden here for a short time, and then taken off during the night to other stables, which had been previously notified of their coming. This kind of enterprise was carried on so extensively that the settlers finally broke up the gang, in 1815, by hanging a number of the leaders.

ROADS.

One of the first and most prominent roads in the township led from Millville through what is now Bunker Hill, but then Dog Town, on to Reily, up the creek, and disappeared from the State in the south-west section of Oxford Township. This road was a great outlet to the counties along the State line, teamsters and drovers taking this route to Cincinnati. Hundreds of white-covered wagons made the trip to the Queen City on this road yearly, with the familiar four-horse team hauling whisky and flour. Hog driving began early in October and lasted until March. The growing of hogs was a lucrative business. Many a man made his fortune in raising corn, fattening hogs, and driving them to Cincinnati. The mast, which in those days never failed, greatly assisted in producing pork. Hogs were branded and turned loose in the woods to feed for months. They never became very fat, but were wild, many a narrow escape having been made from their ferocity. In driving to market two or three weeks were often consumed, men returning covered with mud and pockets filled with bank notes or silver. The road generally taken in early times was by the way of Layhigh.

Another road, described in Morgan Township, was called the post-road, leading from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to Oxford, Ohio. It was of less importance, because leading to no large markets. Mails were carried over this route every fortnight, in a pair of saddle-bags thrown behind a horseman.

The county road from Hamilton to Oxford cut the north-east corner of the township, one fork taking the direction of Oxford from Stillwell's Corner, the other following the township line between Oxford and Reily Townships to the State line.

There was another road which followed the section line, one mile north of the south side of the township, as far east as the road leading from Sayres's saw-mill to the Layhigh road to Venice. This road was used a great deal by the people who lived along its route. During the last forty years there have been many changes.

MILLS.

About 1808 or 1809 Robert Denney built an undershot sawmill at Bunker Hill. The same mill, or one on

the same site, is now running. This mill finally passed into the hands of Elias Sayres, who also had a carding-machine, fulling-mill, and a machine for weaving and spinning. These establishments ran from 1825 to 1834.

One of the first blacksmiths at Bunker Hill was Henry Garver, who was here from 1825 to 1830. He was a man of considerable mechanical skill, and was well liked by his customers.

There was a grist-mill here, owned by John Kinsey, about 1820. The millwrights were James and Robert Nelson. The mill stood on the south side of the road, a hundred feet above the iron bridge. Two of the millers were Perry Orendorff and Mr. McFreely, who were hired by Kinsey. This was an undershot mill, which ran for about fifteen years. Some of the other owners were John Scudder, Obadiah Welliver, and Samuel Haslet. A part of this mill is now standing.

A school-house was erected in 1809 or 1810, in the northern or upper end of Bunker Hill, on the north side of the pike. Two of the teachers were Messrs. Noble and Harris. Some of the early settlers in Bunker Hill were Obadiah Welliver, who was here about 1810; Thomas Burke, here in 1808; John Israel and John Kinsey, later; James Deneen and Elias Anderson, both on the other side of the Universalist Church.

It is said that Bunker Hill was called Dog Town, because, when the place first began to assume the proportions of a village, a fierce dog-fight took place at Kinsey's mill, hence the result.

Abraham and James Thompson built a still-house on Philip's Fork, above Scipio one-half mile, in 1818, or about that time. In 1820 James Beard bought out the Thompson brothers, who were from Pennsylvania. This still-house was built of round logs, and was thirty by twenty feet; the capacity was one barrel per day. Corn was ground at neighboring mills on Dry Fork. Beard, as soon as he became owner of the site, erected a hewed-log house, forty-one by forty feet, one story high. He ground his corn by horse power. This still-house continued to run for about twenty-five years.

Mr. Shillings was the first blacksmith in the north-western corner of the township in 1815. His shop was on a farm, which afterwards belonged to John Wehr, in the south-east quarter of Section 7. Shillings had a large family of girls and one son. He died at his place of business.

There was a store in 1821 and 1822, kept by Thomas Chase, exactly where Samuel King now lives, which lasted for five or six years.

Elijah Vanness had a saw-mill on Indian Creek in 1836, on the north-west quarter of Section 5; Philletus Munson had another at the same time on the north-west quarter. On Section 9 George Allhands built a saw-mill, which was sold, with a considerable portion of land, to Colonel William Stephens, who, with his large family, did an immense business for many years. John Burke

had a mill on Indian Creek in 1825, on the north-west quarter of Section 22, where he ground corn and wheat. All of these mills have disappeared.

A very prominent tavern for hog-drivers was at John Wehr's, two and three-quarter miles above Reily, on the pike now, then on the old county road, in the south-east quarter of Section 7. Wilson V. Ragsdill was an old tavern-keeper on this road, near St. Charles, then the leading and most direct route to Cincinnati, but which, after leaving St. Charles, was known as the Trace road.

Union school was commenced in 1816 by the neighbors who lived in the north-western corner of the township, and who erected a hewed log house on a lot of two acres, donated by Maxwell Parkerson, in the south-east corner of section six. The Walker Chapel Church held many of its first services here; also the Indian Creek Baptist Church. Parkerson came here in 1806, from Virginia. Their teachers in early times were John Elliott, a pensioned Revolutionary soldier, from New York State; Robert Riggs, of Maine; Alfred Chamberlain, of New York State, who "was the best grammarian ever in this part of the county;" Winsor Lusk, of Virginia, and John Ferguson. Among the scholars were James, William, Levi, Andrew, and Lurene Stephens, children of James Stephens, a pioneer of 1809; Collin, William, Edward and John Forbes; Randall, Rebecca, and John Wesley; Maxwell Johnson; Eleazer, Rodney, Mayhew (who was named after his father), Franklin, James, Rebecca, and Malinda Donham. The old hewed log-house was used for thirty-five years. The present brick building, school district No. 3, is almost on the same site.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The Bunker Hill Universalist Church was organized in 1845 or 1846, with Elias Sayres, J. C. Welliver, Hiram and David Pearson, Samuel Garner, Sr., and brother William, John Creaguiies, Noah Sayers, George Garner, and several of the Rosses, for its first members. The land on which the church stands, as well as where the graveyard is, was owned by Alexander Deneen. The house was erected in 1857 by Elijah Ross, contractor. Before the church was built, meetings were held in a frame school-house, built in 1852, on the south side of the road, at the foot of the hill near the creek, at the junction of the St. Charles and Millville Roads. Among the preachers were the Revs. Messrs. Bruce, Wm. Curry, B. B. Bennett, who also supplied the Oxford Church; William Brooks, of New York; W. Emmett, Mr. Bidle, who came from Dayton, Ohio; E. K. Brush, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Tucker, and others. The present minister is the Rev. J. P. McLann, of Hamilton. There are now about sixty members. The largest membership was reached in 1859, when there were one hundred and thirty-four. This Church suffered greatly on account of the war, many members taking up arms for their country. Preaching is had here the third Sabbath in every month.

From about fifty interments in the burying ground we take the following:

Michael Bressler, born in Berks County Pennsylvania, May 26, 1792; died February 7, 1866. Sasanna Bressler, born February 27, 1797; died April 5, 1866. Oladiah Welliver, born September 13, 1777; died September 13, 1839. Hannah Welliver, born October 3, 1780; died July 8, 1869. These two people were the parents of large and respectable posterity, many of whom still reside in this vicinity. Margaret Trembly, died April 23, 1864, aged 65 years, eight months, and 11 days. The Tremblays were also early members of this Church. Abraham Balser died June 6, 1858, aged 72 years. Elizabeth Balser died December 23, 1859, aged 72 years. Michael Burgett died June 22, 1857, aged 46 years and 1 day.

For a number of years a good Sunday-school has been in successful operation at this place. The furniture of the church is quite modern, and every thing has the appearance of neatness and prosperity. The church is a frame, capable of seating three hundred people. These inscriptions are from a private yard, one mile above Reily, near the line which divides sections sixteen and seventeen, about ten rods south of the present pike, ten feet west of the section line:

In memory of Eleanor, wife of James Post, who departed this life December 17, 1841, aged 82 years and nine months. James Post died July 28, 1846, aged 86 years, 10 months and 28 days. Further up the pike, near the old road, below Walker Chapel half a mile, in a private ground among a clump of cedars are, John Wehr, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, who died January 25, 1853, aged 73 years, one month and 17 days. Sarah, wife of John Wehr, died May 12, 1866, in the 77th year of her age. Mr. Wehr was an early tavern-keeper.

The Washington Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1819, by Russel Bigelow, at a dwelling-house one-fourth of a mile south-west of the place where the church now stands. Charles Stewart was appointed class-leader, in which capacity he served for many years. He was a member of this Church at the time of his death, which occurred December 24, 1854, aged 73 years and 22 days. His body is in the graveyard at St. Charles, a village that was named in honor of this pioneer. The Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, who was one of the pioneer preachers, also sleeps in the same yard; died September 7, 1855, aged 74 years. For several years after its organization, the Church worshiped in the house where it was organized. It afterwards occupied a log school-house in St. Charles, just west of where the cemetery is entered, on the same side of the road. In 1834, during the pastorate of the Rev. C. W. Swain and the Rev. J. Waterman, Washington Chapel was erected; dedicated the same year. The contractor was Levi Spark, who at that time had a saw mill a short distance below Scipio. The ground on which the church stands was given by Matthew Moorhead. There was a great deal of strife among the members of the society concerning the location of this house. Mr. Stewart proposed to give a

building-site near St. Charles, but the proposition was disregarded, principally through the influence of Mr. Lawrence, and a local preacher by the name of Powers, who afterwards became a Mormon saint. There was a time when Washington was the strongest society on the circuit, but from lukewarmness, deaths, removals, and dissensions, it is now the weakest. During the late war the house became very much out of repair. In 1865 a new roof was put on it, and in 1868 the ceiling was replastered.

The Washington Sunday-school was organized as many as forty years ago. Samuel Stewart was one of the first superintendents. There were about forty scholars. Exercises consisted mainly in the recital of verses, which had been memorized, and for which the best scholar received a reward; reading portions of Scripture in concert, and singing.

Some of the first members of the Church were Charles Stewart and wife, Jane and Matthew Moorhead, Nathaniel Meeker and wife, James Emerson and wife, Michael and Rachel Meeker, Benjamin and his wife Margaret Stites, Robert Bell, Aaron Powers, Jonathan Richmond and wife, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence and wife.

The following inscriptions from tombstones are taken from the St. Charles Cemetery:

Sacred to the memory of David Bell, who departed this life July 18, 1834, in the 60th year of his age. Margaret, consort of David Bell, died July 10, 1834, in her 55th year. Emanuel Burget, died February 4, 1822, in the 46th year of his age. In memory of David Williams, who departed this life April 22, 1821; aged 51. Thomas Faucett, died September 30, 1856; aged 56. Abigail, wife of Thomas Faucett, died September 15, 1847; aged 67. Lare, consort of John Fitzgerald, died September 3, 1839; aged 50. John Fitzgerald, died August 19, 1839; aged 48. Margaret, wife of Benjamin Stites, departed this life December 28, 1828; aged 25. Sacred to the memory of Esther, consort of Matthew Moorhead, who departed this life January 1, 1833; aged 48. Eleanor, wife of Garret Van Ausdall, departed this life December 15, 1844; aged 72. Jonathan Richmond, died July 17, 1835; aged 57. Barbara, wife of Jonathan Richmond, died June 8, 1851; aged 64. Both of these inscriptions are on the same tombstone. Esther, wife of Nathaniel Meeker, a Revolutionary soldier of 1776, died March 29, 1834; aged 74. Michael A. Thompson, died May 28, 1857; aged 59. Wilson V. Ragsdill, died May 4, 1853, in the 60th year of his age. Mary, wife of Wilson V. Ragsdill, died March 10, 1854; aged 50. Rachel C., wife of James Emerson, died January 17, 1855; aged 61. John Keever, died August 4, 1863; aged 96. Lydia, wife of John Keever, died June 30, 1859, in the 78th year of her age. Daniel P. Inloes, died June 26, 1864; aged 70. Catharine, wife of Daniel P. Inloes, died November 12, 1873; aged 74. Benjamin Wynn, died May 15, 1876; aged 85. Nancy, wife of Benjamin Wynn, died June 29, 1879, aged 86.

The Walker Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as early as 1830 at the houses of the first members. About the same time this Church received a lot on which to build a house of worship. This lot ad-

joined the one on which school-house No. 4 stands, one mile north-east of the present Church. Until 1844 or 1845 the society worshiped in the school-house. This lot was then sold, and the proceeds applied in payment of the lot on which the chapel now stands. This church was built in 1845, and dedicated by the Rev. George W. Walker, for whom the chapel was named. During the last three years of the civil war it enjoyed considerable prosperity. James T. Faucett and Henry Clobberly have contributed greatly to the advancement of this society. It is now next to Ebenezer in importance as an appointment on the circuit. George Allhands was one of the early class-leaders, and services were held on his farm as early as 1818. Dr. Andrew King and James Stephens were the principal originators of this society. James Stephens owned the land on which the church stands, and also where the graveyard now is. Among the early members were, Caleb Stephens, Elisha Landon, Jacob Hansel, William Anthony, Mr. Mack, and Micajah Anthony, with their wives. Aaron Powers was one of the first preachers.

Some inscriptions from tombstones in the graveyard read:

Charles Cone, born September 12, 1797, died October 12, 1847. He was killed by lightning on the above date about six o'clock in the morning. Charles H. Cone, Co. E., 69th Regiment, O. V. L., died May 3, 1863; aged 21. Rufus Cone, Co. E., 69th Regiment, O. V. L., died August 2, 1865; aged 27. Jane, wife of Harvey Miller, died August 24, 1847; aged 62. William Anthony, died November 18, 1839; aged 65. Fanny, wife of William Anthony, died March 13, 1835; aged 55. Another Anthony is John, who died February 27, 1870; aged 61. Julia Ann, wife of John Anthony, died January 2, 1851; aged 40. Henry C., son of John and Julia Ann Anthony, died April 9, 1863; aged 20. Hugh Rust, died April 16, 1876; aged 67. William Creagmile, died April 16, 1855; aged 68. Catharine S., wife of William Creagmile, died August 17, 1861; aged 56. Andrew King, a native of Ireland, departed this life March 9, 1860; aged 67. Joseph King, a native of Ireland, died January 26, 1858; in the 93d year of his age. Rebecca, wife of Joseph King, died January 2, 1864; aged 97. These two are the parents of a large posterity in this township. Grace, wife of Dr. Andrew King, departed this life September 11, 1851, in the 53d year of her age.

The Indian Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1810 three miles above Reily, at the house of John Morris or John Burks. The land on which the house stands, and the ground where the graveyard is, consisting of three acres, was bought of Valentine Chase for nine dollars. It is situated in the south-east quarter of Section 5. The first house was log, erected in 1812. The deed for the land was made the same year. When this Church was organized there were twenty-two members. Among them were Abraham Lee and wife, John Morris, Sen., John Durwese and wife, John Burke, Nicholas Jones, Joseph Brady, Lot Abrams, and Abram Jones and wife. This Church was the result of a strong influence brought



to bear upon the people by the Rev. Mr. Tyner, of Brookville, who preached here in 1809. Tyner was very illiterate. During the ministry of some of the early preachers the membership increased very fast. About one hundred accessions were made to the Church in eighteen months, under the preaching of Messrs. Tyner, Thomas, and Thompson. The most that united in one day were fourteen. Abraham, Thurston, and Sparks were pioneer ministers; the latter claimed "that which a man loved was his God."

Benjamin Martin, who belonged to what was called the Two-seed Baptists, was a powerful preacher here in early times. Samuel Billings was another pioneer minister; so also was Moses Hornaday, from near Harrison, Hamilton County. Judas Shirk, Daniel Roberson, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Childers, Daniel Briant, Joseph Flynn, and John Brady were all men of character, who held services here when the society was in a flourishing condition. There have been other preachers here, men of all grades and ages, who lived in other localities and who made it convenient to be here on stated occasions.

Since 1860 there have been no regular services in the church, at which date the Reily Village Baptist Church was erected. The old hewed-log house was torn down about 1830, when the second church, a brick, thirty by fifty feet, took its place the same year. The Reily Church had twenty-two members in 1860: John Smith and wife, Joseph Brady, John Durwese and wife, Fanny Roll, Maria Roll, Almira Crubaugh, Rachel Barnum, and others. This point of worship has preaching with considerable regularity; the Church is ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Bevis, of Kentucky.

From the old cemetery we have:

Ephraim Tucker, died August 1, 1844; aged 74. Joseph Brady, who was an early member of the Church, died December 17, 1860; aged 80. Sarah, wife of Joseph Brady, died August 10, 1847; aged 62. Nicholas Jones, died April 24, 1853; aged 73. Mary, wife of Nicholas Jones, died September 29, 1855; aged 70. Mary Cole, died January 9, 1831; aged 99. Samuel Thurston, died March 23, 1823; aged 57. Hannah Thurston, died July 23, 1840; aged 68. Josiah Dungan, who was drowned in Indian Creek, June, 1821; aged 21. Philetus Munson, died February 26, 1854; aged 63. Rebecca, wife of Philetus Munson, died February 5, 1869; aged 76. Abraham Jones, born May 20, 1783; died July 2, 1863. Sarah, wife of Abraham Jones, died March 2, 1856; aged 66. Abraham Lee, died April 29, 1858; aged 79. Eunice, wife of Abraham Lee, died February 25, 1861; aged 78. David Wing, died November 17, 1857; aged 86. Marey, wife of David Wing, died April 17, 1844; aged 75. Matthew Riggs, died February 25, 1836; aged 62. Mary, wife of Matthew Riggs, died March 14, 1865; aged 76. Susanna E., wife of James Urnston, born March 22, 1799; died August 7, 1837. Jonathan Urnston, died August 24, 1840; aged 50. Gideon Wilkinson, departed this life January 26, 1842; aged 70. Abigail, wife of Gideon Wilkinson, who departed this life December 30, 1842; aged 64. Thomas Boone, born August 21, 1759; died February 6, 1831. Mr. Boone was a relative of Colonel Daniel Boone, the Kentuckian. Susanna Boone,

born April 12, 1756; died February 6, 1830. Reuben Staton, died March 4, 1818; aged 42. Martha, wife of Reuben Staton, died January 15, 1834; in the 60th year of her age.

In the north-west corner of the yard are some of the first burials in the townships, as:

Valentine Chase, Sen., died August 20, 1815; aged 31. William Burch, died May 16, 1857; aged 68. In memory of George Misner, who died January 13, 1835; aged 30.

In the Indian Creek Cemetery there are, perhaps, one hundred and seventy-five burials, mostly in the north-east corner of the yard, on the high ground. The oldest grave in the ground is undoubtedly that of the Chase child.

VILLAGES.

AUBURN, better known, perhaps, as Gandertown, is located in the corners of Ross, Morgan, Reily, and Hanover Townships. This village was never platted. It took the latter name because, when the first citizens lived here, there were a great many geese raised, and it is said that, like Bunker Hill, a furious quarrel took place over some wild gander, who strayed from one farm-house to the other and disturbed the docility of the average goose. Of late years, however, the maps call the village Auburn, a name which is quite appropriate. There were some well-known citizens here in early times, as witness these: Maxwell Ross, in Hanover Township; James Salisbury and James Bridge, in Reily Township; James Salisbury and John Bloomfield, in Morgan Township; John B. Williams and Michael Bowerman, in Ross Township,—all land-owners. The first establishment of a public nature was an upright steam saw-mill, built by John W. Ownes about 1850. The old mill was afterwards sold to James Williams, who moved it to Millville and converted it into a still-house. Mr. Ownes built the present pump-factory as a mill some ten years later. These mills stood in Reily Township, on a branch of Double Lick, of Indian Creek. Ownes is a native of Wales, a wheelwright by trade.

The first school-building in this vicinity was a log house in Morgan Township, two hundred yards from the corner, up the creek. Alexander Martin was one, if not the only, teacher here. He is now a man sixty-five years of age. Another school-house occupied a site on the corner, in the township of Hanover. This house was here in 1830; the school was taught by a woman. A school was once kept in Ross Township, in a log-house, taught by James Boyd.

Enoch Bond was the first storekeeper in the village, in a log-house on the Ross Township corner. Bond was from the East. The only store-house ever built on the south-west corner was owned by David Davis, twenty-five years ago. Daniel Clevinger, James Simmons, John Balser, Isaac Woods, William Pearson, John W. Ownes, David Rothermel, were all storekeepers in a house on the Ross Township corner, except Clevinger, who kept in the Bond property. Mr. Woods erected a store-house



some thirty-five years ago, which is now standing. William Shultz carried on the saloon business, about fifteen years ago, in the brick house where James McCloskey now lives. John Straub followed in the same house.

James Bridge was the first blacksmith in Auburn, in an old log shop which stood on the Hanover Township corner. Henry Garner came next in the same shop, which was moved where it stands now. Then came Thomas Applegate, on the same corner, but in a new shop. After Applegate there was William Roberts and Frederic Zillyox, the latter of whom is the present smith. Auburn has a population of about fifty souls.

WOODS' STATION is a village of about one hundred people, named by Hiram Pierson, a man of many fine parts, after John Woods, the first president of the railroad. The place was never laid out. It is on the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of section twelve, and many years ago the locality was known as Rogersville.

David Jones entered the land on which the village stands. Jonas Jones, who assisted in locating the Hamilton Road to Brookville, was an early settler; so also was Jacob Swank, a Pennsylvania Dutchman. Isaac Lindley was here also quite early. William Coonce, from Pennsylvania, lived south of the village, half a mile. Mr. Clem, from Kentucky, lived close by in the north-west. John Hancock, from Kentucky, lived a short distance in the south-east. Hiram Pierson bought the land on which the village rests, in 1856, of Jonas Jones, son of David Jones. The railroad was built in 1858. The station was established as soon as the railroad was built. The first citizen in the town proper was Hiram Pierson, who was also the second storekeeper. L. D. Hancock was the first man who dealt out dry-goods and groceries to this people. George Gardner followed Pierson; then Taylor Salisbury and Silas Baldwin, the latter of whom, with Gardner, is here at present. The first blacksmith was Jacob Lemmons, followed by Thomas Love, Thomas Applegate, and Henry Jones, the latter the present smith. There are about fifty citizens in the village.

OGLETON is a station in section two. Its name came from Alexander Ogle, an early settler in this part of Reily. This place has no significance except as a shipping point.

REILY was laid out by Pierson Conkling, Joseph M. Conkling, and Samuel Gray, October 25, 1848. This village was situated, when first platted, in the south-west and south-east corners of sections fifteen and sixteen. From its natural surroundings it has always been of considerable importance in the county and township. Many years before the town was platted, there gathered here many of the early settlers to cast their votes and receive their mail. In 1830 Lewis Enyart owned land in the south-west quarter of section fifteen, and the north-east quarter of section twenty-one. Section sixteen was set aside for school purposes, and until within the last forty years was not owned by any person in particular. An

early land-holder on section twenty-two was Thomas Burke. As the village now is, it is mostly in sections twenty-one and twenty-two—principally the latter. The north-east quarter of section No. 17 was entered by John Morris, of Virginia, in 1799. He settled here in 1801 or 1802, where he died in July, 1840. Section No. 8, south-east quarter, was entered by a Mr. Crook. Another man by the name of Boyer settled here very early. He was a furniture maker by trade, and did much of the work for the settlers. James Stephens and Samuel Tucker built the stone house, known as the Morris homestead, in 1816 or 1817, which is now standing. Reily was begun on the east side of Indian Creek, where Colonel William Stephens cut the first timber in this vicinity preparatory to erecting cabins.

About this time David Dick built a grist and saw mill, where the present mill stands, and soon after added a carding machine. This mill, and the south-west quarter of section fifteen, was afterwards sold to Lewis Enyart who, about 1830, built a still-house, which stood a few rods north of the present post-office. Enyart rented his still-house to several persons, who divided the profits in proportion to the labor performed by each. In 1855 Enyart sold his mill to Sayres & Egnew; the still-house had in the meantime gone down. The mill passed from the above firm to William J. Salmon, who, in 1860, sold thirty-seven acres of land and the mill to J. P. Heidly and Thompson Gray, the latter coming into full possession in September, 1867. David Dick must have built this mill about 1810 or 1812, since which time it has been constantly running, though often receiving repairs. The flouring department is run by an overshot wheel; the saw mill by an undershot wheel.

Another early settler was Ferdinand Everhardt, who was here in 1837 as a wagon-maker in the house where S. P. Riker lives. He carried on his business here until a few years ago, when he died.

Felix Conkling was here in 1833 engaged in tanning, in the west end, in a house now occupied by John Watkins. A German followed Mr. Watkins in the same house, but did not do as large a business as his predecessor. This tannery ran for twenty odd years.

E. H. Gaston came here in the spring of 1833, walking from Cincinnati. He began business by clerking for his brother, A. L., in a store which he owned here at that time, remaining several years. Afterwards he opened a store for himself. He was then chosen a justice of the peace, which office he filled for twelve years; was elected county treasurer for two terms, and was a member of the Legislature. He died in February, 1876.

John Harper was here fifty years ago in a log-house in the upper end of Reily on the old road. He died in the West. His brothers, Joseph, Thomas, and James, were men of considerable note. The most interesting bit of history connected with them, is that they killed five half-breed Indians on Fall Creek, Indiana, about 1818.



Some of the Harpers had previously been massacred by the Indians, and they took this means of avenging their brethren. After the Indians were killed the civil authorities offered a reward for the capture of the Harpers, and one of the Ridges, who gave his assistance, but they fled to Virginia. Here they were taken prisoner, but in time gained their liberty.

John Burke was another early resident in this vicinity. He owned a grist-mill one mile below town, which he ran for several years. He died in Dunlapville, Indiana.

M. B. and F. P. Applegate were here in 1849 as wagon and buggy makers. They stayed for ten or fifteen years. The former is dead; the latter lives near Greensburg, Indiana.

The Rev. A. B. Gilliland was a cabinet-maker here fifty years ago. He is now a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and is about ninety years of age. Gilliland was also one of the early residents of Venice, and was a pastor of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, living in the parsonage.

Many years before the village was laid out Samuel Davis kept tavern at the head of Main Street. Reily was then a great stopping-place for hog drivers, one of the most prominent being John Murphy, who lived near Harrisburg, Indiana. James Larison, a cooper by trade, kept tavern for five or six years, about 1844, where Henry Schwarnu now lives. Samuel Davis, a blacksmith, followed in the same house. After him came T. B. Smith, Mr. Small, John W. Fiske, Mr. Gilliland, John Dingfelder, W. O. Pierson, Charles Silverlake, and Frederic Horsfield, the latter of whom is here at present.

Harness-makers in Reily since 1840 have been, Mr. Barrot, on the corner near the bridge, John Linch, Thomas H. Smith, yet a resident, and L. C. Addison, who came here in 1847, and who still works at his trade.

The oldest frame house in the village stands just below Thompson Gray's residence, on the Millville Pike. It formerly stood on the south-west corner, opposite Addison's harness shop, and was built by Mr. Burke. A. L. Gaston built the store-house which stood by its side in 1835. Samuel Gray removed the building to another part of his lot, and now uses it for various purposes in his business. The belief is that the first log-house in Reily stood near the Gaston store property.

Early physicians who visited this part of the country came from Hamilton, Dr. Daniel Millikin and Dr. Greenleaf being among the number. Dr. Corey, of Millville, was a practitioner in this vicinity far back in the '20's and '30's. Dr. Andrew King, from Ireland, was the first practicing physician in the north-western corner of the township. He lived and died on a farm now owned by his son Samuel. Dr. Kerr was a resident of Reily forty years ago. He afterwards removed to the West. He was followed by Dr. Gilchrist (who studied medicine with Dr. James, of Indiana, above Scipio),

who practiced here for fifteen years. Dr. Gilchrist removed to Oxford, where he died. Dr. Hamer came next; he went from here to New London and then to Venice. He is now a resident of Denver, Colorado, engaged as a real estate agent. Dr. James N. Roberson came here in 1866, since which time he has remained. He had for his partner J. W. Bell, a son of 'Squire Bell, of Morgan Township, who, after remaining four years, removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1880. Dr. Dill is now with Dr. Roberson, who came here in 1881. Dr. Borger came here in 1876 from Priace William's Village, Carroll County, Indiana. Previous to locating in Reily he had practiced eight years. Dr. John Trembly, who lives two miles east of the village, was an early physician in this section. He now does little with his profession except in very urgent cases. Reily has three resident physicians.

The mechanic arts in Reily have always been carried on successfully. In 1830 John Miller was here in a log blacksmith shop opposite the tavern. Samuel Davis was here in 1835 in a shop above the hotel on the side hill, which land he owned at that time. James Bridge carried on blacksmithing in 1840 near the Presbyterian Church. Thompson Gray took up his residence in Reily, in May, 1843. He began as a blacksmith in a shop built by Davis on the bank of Indian Creek. He has now been here thirty-nine years. In the meantime there have been Hugh Roll, who learned his trade with Davis, George Huber, and William Sasher—the latter here in 1882.

A. L. Gaston was the first storekeeper in the village. His store was on the east side of Indian Creek one hundred yards above Dick's mill. He was here in 1828 or 1830. The frame house is now gone. Moses Burke carried on the same business at the Gaston store for two or three years. A. G. Smith was here from 1838-43 in a house where the tavern now stands. The old store-house is now between the tavern and the stable. Gaston, Pierson & Clark were store-keepers here in the Smith property for some time; followed by Gaston & T. B. Smith. After Samuel Gray, on the corner near the bridge, came Amos Smith and Arthur Gray. The store-keepers at present are John A. Lesley, King Carson, N. Urniston & Son.

Saloon-keepers are Frank Horsfield and John Baker, the latter also having a meat-store. There are two shoemakers, John Gable and John Wunder. There is one tailor, J. W. Frazee; and one undertaker, S. F. Riker. A wood-working shop is kept by William Lutes. Two saw-mills are here, one kept by Van Ausdall, Wyrescopp, Little & Bros., on the west side of the creek, and J. P. Heidley has another in connection with his grist-mill. There is also a portable saw-mill below the school-house owned by Deneen & Stimant.

The first school-house in the vicinity of Reily stood on the west of the pike leading to the State line, in the



upper end of the village, on a piece of land now in a pasture-field. Some remnants of the old house are yet to be seen. This house was there more than seventy years ago; it was used for some time. The first school-house in the village proper was erected in 1839, on land sold to the authorities by Pierson and Joseph M. Conkling and wives. The front part of the house was built first. It is brick, and stands opposite Frazee's tailor-shop. After a number of years of use the house was found to be too small; hence, in 1860 or thereabouts, an addition was made to it. James B. King was a director at this time, and took much interest in the affair. King had previously been a member of the Legislature. On the 19th of November, 1877, school opened in the new building, which cost about three thousand dollars. The one acre of land, on part of which the house stands, was bought of Samuel Gray. There are two rooms in the new school-building.

Some of the persons who have taught school in Reily are: A. W. Mustin, Thomas W. Lawrence, the latter here in 1853; W. Burget, Joseph C. Snow, in 1857, who also was an excellent preceptor; W. Bartlow, Mr. Sheely, D. Bassett, Mr. Snow, in 1859, a brother of J. C. Snow; William Salmon, in 1854, who afterwards went to California, and who had Emily O. Cumback for assistant; Alexander King in 1855; Doctor J. M. Trembly in 1857; F. A. Coleman in 1855; besides Mary Ann Howels, daughter of Rev. M. Howels; Lucretia Jones, and others.

Among the scholars of Thomas W. Lawrence, in 1853, were John Dingfellow, Albert, John, and Lafayette Sweatman, Alonzo Kerr, David Rees, James Oxley, Francis Gilliland, Hannah Little, Sarah E. Davis, Harriet Gaston, Lucy Smith, Mary Burke, and Martha King. In 1853 there was an enrollment of eighty-two scholars.

The Reily Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1836, with thirty-six members. It was a seion from Bethel, the most powerful religious organization of its faith in this part of the county. The house, made of brick, in which the congregation now worship, was built in 1840. Forty-six years after its organization the membership numbers one hundred. Among the ministers have been A. B. Gilliland, J. S. Weaver, E. Howell, T. E. Hughes, C. H. Raymond, J. De Lamater, and D. H. Green. This Church, since its organization, has been in a prosperous state. There is a neat parsonage near the church. A good Sunday-school is maintained and well supported.

Reily Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 332, was instituted November 12, 1857, at St. Charles. Some of the charter members were John and Silas Stewart, brothers, and George W. Roberts. This lodge continued at St. Charles until 1876 or 1877, when, on account of the inconvenience to members, it was brought to Reily. The society built a lodge here in 1876, and the next year it burned down. This hall cost about seven hundred dollars, and was over Benjamin F. Sayres's store-room. After the loss occa-

sioned by the fire the lodge bought the lot on which the store stood, and erected the present frame, costing about one thousand dollars. There are now about fifty active members. No. 332 was instituted by William Chidsey, of Cincinnati, now grand secretary of Ohio.

The Knights of Honor Lodge was instituted March 30, 1881, with the following members: B. F. Sayres, John Mansod, Doctor D. D. Borger, J. T. Little, J. N. Carson, J. A. Lasley, J. P. Van Ausdall, George Feichter, John Gable, H. E. Wyneccopp, Frederic Horsfield, Henry Schwarz, Morris Hamer, George Huber, Walter DeCamp, W. G. Everson, William Thompson, W. G. Ragsdill, Amos C. Vanlue, Calvin E. Deneen, A. W. Deneen, Noah S. Sayres, Gideon Stroud, William M. Sasher, P. J. B. Welliver, John Vanness, Charles Urnston, J. W. Whitehill and J. T. Bartlow. Mr. B. F. Sayres met his death by accident November 15, 1881. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. The first officers of this lodge were Doctor D. D. Borger, P. D.; W. G. Everson, D.; Walter DeCamp, V. D.; W. J. Ragsdill, assistant D.; J. P. Van Ausdall, representative; P. J. V. Welliver, F. R.; F. Horsfield, treasurer. This society has thirty odd members, and is in a flourishing condition.

There was a Grange society organized in Reily several years ago. It is now dead.

The Reily Cemetery gives these inscriptions:

Elder Jonas Roberson, born January 27, 1800; died May 11, 1874. Nancy, his wife, born November 28, 1804; died March 16, 1870. Hannah, wife of B. F. Sayres, died May 28, 1877; aged 52. George Bowman, died March 6, 1876; aged 64. Elias Sayres, died October 6, 1867; aged 66. Amanda, wife of John F. Ward, born June 25, 1829; died September 13, 1877. Sarah J. Ward, born April 5, 1839; died February 4, 1856. George W. Van Ausdall, born November 17, 1803; died August 15, 1876. Matthew Welliver, died January 6, 1879; aged 69. Aaron H. Davis, died February 14, 1872; aged 57. Sarah Ann, wife of Aaron H. Davis, died April 20, 1879; aged 59. Cynthia A., wife of William Stephens, born June 8, 1806; died October 12, 1864. A fine monument marks the resting-place of Joseph Smith, who was born January 20, 1806, and died January 1, 1881. Abigail Smith, his wife, was born October 5, 1812. Another very fine monument says: Elizabeth, wife of John Abbott, died March 18, 1857; aged 47. Also, Margaret, wife of John Abbott, who died July 27, 1880; aged 71. Elizabeth, wife of William Smith, died June 18, 1859; aged 90. James Johnson, born December 1, 1808; died February 4, 1875. From a handsome monument: J. D. Smith, died April 30, 1877; aged 75. Susan, wife of J. D. Smith, died October 2, 1837; aged 35. Elizabeth, wife of J. D. Smith, died August 1, 1877; aged 58.

This burying-ground is comparatively new, and there are but few old burials in it. Every thing about the yard is neat and orderly.

In early times the townships of Reily, Hanover, and Oxford—the uplands near the heads of the creeks—were covered by large ponds of water. There were hundreds of acres entirely useless, except that large quantities of wild



geese and ducks made these grounds their resort. The excessive timber prevented the water from running off. There were immense thickets of wild gooseberry bushes, patches of briars which covered three or four acres, and plenty of wild currants. Above the Baptist Church, on Indian Creek one mile and a half, there were twenty acres of wild black currants, "which were much better," so the old settlers say, "than our common white currants." Crab apples abounded; also wild onions. Colonel William Stevens says an "oak tree, seven feet in diameter, above his father's house, turned out fifteen coons at a single catch." Foxes, ground-hogs, opossums, and squirrels abounded. Game was always fat. Sugar making was carried on very extensively by the settlers. Camps were opened wherever a good opportunity presented itself, regardless, in many cases, of its location. The general price for sugar previous to the war of 1812, was about three cents per pound. After the war, the price rose to twelve and a half cents per pound, many of the pioneers making handsome profits thereby. The last bear seen in Reily Township was in the north-east corner of section six, in 1809. In 1815 Brumfield Boone killed one of the largest panthers ever seen in Butler County, on a farm then owned by John Boone, his father. The farm is now owned by the Vanness heirs. The animal measured seven feet from tip to tip. People came from all directions to see it, and its skin was kept a good while in the neighborhood. There were dozens of cooper-shops in Reily Township at an early day. One of the oldest dwelling houses in Reily Township is on section four, north of the road fifteen rods, running through the center of the section. It was built by David Wing, in 1810. It is now occupied and owned by Rodney Donham, who was born August 30, 1806, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. He came with his father's family to the south side of section six, this township, in 1809, on the 22d of June.

Robert Moore was born in 1815, in Hanover Township, on section No. 22. He has engaged in carpentering most of his life, going from place to place throughout the county, erecting buildings. He is a man who owns considerable real estate and is a person of unblemished character. After 1837 he owned the mill which stood on Indian Creek, near where he lives. In 1861 this mill ceased to run.

Owen Davis, one of the pioneer settlers of Reily Township, took up his residence in the south-east quarter of section twenty, in 1811. For his wife he married Mary, daughter of John Smith, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, June, 1807. Mrs. Davis was born December 27, 1789, in the same county where she married. This marriage resulted in a family of ten children: John, born 1808, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania—dead; Rebecca, who married Samuel Davis, born 1810, died in Butler County; Philip, born 1812, died in Indiana; Aaron, born 1814, died in this county; Owen, born 1816—dead;

Hannah, who married Henry Thompson, born 1819, and lives near Reily; Charles, born 1821, unmarried, and living in California; Mary J., who married Andrew Mann, born 1824, died in Butler County in 1850; Rhoda, who married Allen Larison, born 1827, died in this county; Ezra, born 1830, living near Reily. John Smith, Mrs. Davis's father, came to this county in 1816, and settled where the Davises now live in this township. He was an active soldier in the Revolution. Owen Davis, Sen., was in the war of 1812, his wife being left with four small children to care for in a cabin in the woods of the then thinly settled community. Charles Davis, one of the sons, was a soldier in the Mexican War.

The following is a list of the postmasters of Reily Township:

Bunker Hill.—William R. Pierson, January 21, 1852; Obadiah Welliver, May 15, 1860; Jacob M. Trembly, January 31, 1863; discontinued June 13, 1863; re-established July 10, 1863; John Doyle, July 10, 1863; Charles C. Crawford, July 9, 1866; William H. Burgett, December 21, 1868; Rooney Dunham, May 19, 1869; discontinued April 13, 1869; re-established January 26, 1876; Benjamin Wynn, January 26, 1876; Robert F. Stead, March 31, 1879; James A. Moore, November 7, 1881.

Philanthropy.—William D. Jones, February 15, 1823; James Beard, June 4, 1836; J. A. Applegate, May 29, 1839; Isaac H. Pierson, December 11, 1840; James W. Fye, July 16, 1850; Aaron McGaughey, February 27, 1852; Abraham Boyd, June 27, 1853; Lewis W. Miller, June 3, 1854; Joseph A. Smith, February 10, 1857; William R. Mercer, January 16, 1861; Peter De Armont, December 9, 1862; Francis M. Abraham, February 28, 1868; William R. Mercer, March 10, 1868; John Beard, January 20, 1869; Peter De Armont, February 22, 1869; Abram B. Hodson, March 17, 1871; John L. Phillis, December 22, 1879; Frederick W. Oliver, May 16, 1879.

Reily.—Obadiah Welliver, December 31, 1825; Augustus L. Gaston, October 21, 1830; Elias H. Gaston, June 16, 1840; Samuel Gray, October 2, 1849; Joseph W. Frazee, April 27, 1854; James Roberson, March 15, 1858; Freeman P. Applegate, April 15, 1862; Samuel Gray, April 20, 1863; Dantforth B. Thompson, May 17, 1866; John N. Carson, May 31, 1867; Henry C. Gray, April 8, 1869; Samuel Gray, January 24, 1879; Nelson Urnston, May 26, 1876; John W. Corson, November 22, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Lewis Alexander was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1811. His father, Andrew Alexander, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was there married to Sarah Montgomery in May, 1804. He came to Ohio, and settled on what is now the Sample farm, dying soon after. His wife was left with four boys and



three girls. She died in 1845. Of these children but two are living, Lewis Alexander and Mrs. Martha Tremley, wife of Amos Tremley. Mr. Alexander has always lived on a farm, with the exception of sixteen months, when he was engaged in the hardware business in Hamilton, in 1857 and 1858. He was married January 25, 1838, to Rachel Burk, daughter of Alexis and Mary Burk, who were among the pioneers of this township. They have had four children. William J. was a druggist in Connersville, where he died in 1867; Henry T. was married in 1872 to Amanda Leffler, and lives at home, carrying on the farm for his father; Sarah S. was married in 1873 to Scott Roll, and lives in Hanover Township; and Amos T. died April 15, 1875, when sixteen years old. Mrs. Alexander died January 25, 1870. Mr. Alexander received his start working by the month at from \$4 to \$11. His first purchase was 35 acres at \$30 per acre, and he has added to it by installments till he now owns 254 acres. He was brought up a Democrat, but in 1842 joined the Whigs and afterwards the Republican party. His present home is half a mile west of Reily, where he moved in 1865. He has a handsome gold-headed cane, which was presented to him by his friends when he celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday.

John R. Bevis, son of James A. and Margaret (Ramsey) Bevis, was born near Cincinnati, December 23, 1837. At eighteen he entered Farmer's College, where he remained three years, when he engaged with his father in farming, carrying on a hotel, and running an omnibus. He was married June 16, 1864, to Martha A., daughter of Henry and Margaret (Jones) Leffler. They have three children—Edwin, Everett S., and Alma. Mrs. Bevis was born near New London, February 20, 1842. Mr. Bevis moved to Butler County in 1865, on his farm, which he had bought the year previous, and has followed farming ever since. He is a Master Mason of McMakin Lodge, No. 120, of Mount Pleasant, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Salem Clark, son of Isaac and Catherine Clark, was born in Butler County, February 26, 1818. His parents came to this county in 1810. He was married in 1841 to Susan Ragsdill, daughter of Wilson P. Ragsdill. She was born in this county, November 28, 1823. They have had four children. Mary Louisa Beard was born December 22, 1841; Alfred, September 4, 1844; William Edgar, March 6, 1849; Henry Wills, April 15, 1854. Mr. Clark is a farmer, and was born within one mile of where he now lives. His children, who are all married, live near to him.

Samuel Garner was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1802, and came to this county with his parents, Henry and Catherine Garner, in 1806. He was united in marriage on the 19th of November, 1829, to Elizabeth Keever, daughter of John and Lydia Keever. She was born in Warren County, March 7, 1804, and came to this county with her parents in 1804. Mr. and Mrs.

Garner have had twelve children. Rebecca Dunwoody was born in April, 1821; William, May 30, 1822; Henry, December 17, 1823; John, June 12, 1826; Samuel, May 5, 1829; Elizabeth Rothermel, February 8, 1832; Lydia Descombes, November 10, 1834; Susan Ragsdill, March 24, 1836; Mary Everson, February 16, 1838; George, November 15, 1839; Andrew, September 26, 1842; Margaret Hauck, September 26, 1845. Mr. Garner settled in the woods, and saw many of the experiences of a backwoods life. His father was a soldier in the Revolution, as was also his wife's father. In the last war there were of his family Henry, John, Samuel, George, and Andrew in the service.

Samuel Landon was born on the farm where he now resides, June 16, 1818. His father, Elisha Landon, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, May 25, 1772, and removed to Pennsylvania with his parents when four years old. He came from Pennsylvania with General Anthony Wayne, with whom he had enlisted for three years. Serving his time out, and being discharged at Greenville, Darke County, he went back to Cincinnati, where he married Sarah Herkless, and in 1808 moved to Reily Township, taking up a quarter of section eight, where he built a cabin in the woods. They had twelve children, Elizabeth, William, Daniel, Anna, Amy, Laban, Mary, Samuel, Jane, Sarah, James, and Elisha C., who all grew up. Four only are now living, Daniel, Samuel, Amy, now Mrs. John Gandil, and Jane, now Mrs. John Blackford. Elisha was one of the first trustees of the township; he was of Welsh descent. His grandfather and five sons were in the Revolutionary war, being engaged in the battle of Brandywine. Mr. Landon died June 3, 1853. Samuel Landon has always resided on the farm where he now lives. His first teachers were John Elliott and Elvira Heazeltine. He has been twice married. On November 21, 1846, he was united to Ann Bates, daughter of Joel and Sarah (Conover) Bates. They had eleven children—Alexander, James H., Joel B., Francis C., Newton, Sarah (deceased), Willard, Edgar, Rebecca Ann (deceased), Daniel, and Elvie. Mrs. Landon died September 20, 1879, and he was again married March 30, 1880. His second wife was Mrs. Amanda Brosius, widow of John Brosius, and daughter of David and Sarah Timberman. Mr. Landon was trustee for three years, about 1859, and has been president of the Millville, Reily, and Milton Turnpike for twenty years. He was one of the first members of the township school board, under the free school system, and has held the office of school director for some fifteen years. He is treasurer of the King and Thompson free pike. He was overseer of Reily Grange No. 544, and succeeded to the office of Master by the death of the presiding officer. He is a member of Pomona Grange, of Butler County, and was its steward three years.

John Lindley was born in Butler County on the 3d of May, 1814. He is the son of Isaac and Abigail Lind-



ley, who came to this county in 1810. He was married June 16, 1844, to Samantha Hand, daughter of Darby and Hannah Hand, who was born in this county July 29, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have had four children. Isaac N. Lindley was born June 4, 1845; Mary A. Lindley was born December 4, 1846; Leroy W. Lindley was born October 19, 1848, and Ellis H. Lindley was born January 21, 1851. Mr. Lindley is a farmer and has never held any office. His grandfather, Isaac Lindley, was in the Revolutionary War.

Moses R. Pierson, bricklayer and plasterer, was born in Reily Township September 21, 1830. He is the son of Moses Pierson and Hannah Ross, both from New Jersey. He was married in Oxford September 11, 1851, to Cynthia A. Wilson, born May 2, 1835, daughter of Abner Wilson and Esther Smith, who were from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born the following children: Mary O., Almira F., Hester Ida, Estella B., Phebe Jane, Lou Nellie G., David Lorrain, and Elbert Neison.

James N. Roberson, M. D., of Reily, was born in Carthage, Hamilton County, September 17, 1842. His father, Jonas Roberson, was born in New Jersey, emigrating to Ohio in 1804 with his parents, and settling on Duck Creek, near Cincinnati. He learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed till 1850, then being in mercantile and farming business until 1872, when he retired. He died May 11, 1874. He was postmaster of Reily for eight years, and preached as a local minister from 1870. He was the regular minister of the Baptist Church in Reily two years prior to his death. He was an earnest, zealous worker in the Church, and a truly Christian gentleman. He was married October 6, 1826, to Nancy Bryant, by whom he had six children, James being the only surviving one. The mother died March 16, 1870. Doctor Roberson attended Beach Grove Seminary, of Indiana, four years, and read medicine with Doctor Gilchrist, of Reily, three years. He was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1862, at the age of twenty. In the Fall of 1862 he entered the service as assistant surgeon, being at first with the sanitary supply, and then in the army of the Cumberland. He resigned on account of ill health in 1863; in May of that year beginning practice at Fair Haven, Preble County. In 1864 he was assistant surgeon in the 156th Ohio National Guard, during its hundred-day service. In the Spring of 1865 he removed to his present location, where he has conducted a successful practice ever since. November 29, 1862, he married Mary Frazee, daughter of J. W. Frazee, and by her was the father of one child, Carrie Edna. His wife died November 28, 1866, and he married April 4, 1870, Lizzie Phillips, daughter of Joseph Phillips. They are the parents of two children, Edward P. and Georgie E. He is a Master Mason of Oxford Lodge, No. 67, and is also a member of St. Charles Lodge of Odd Fellows.

David Rothermel was born in Ross Township March 30, 1826. His father, Solomon Rothermel, came of an old Revolutionary stock. Solomon Rothermel's uncle, Joseph, fought in that memorable struggle, and died a prisoner of war. He was with Washington at Trenton. Mr. Rothermel was married February 26, 1857, in Morgan Township, to Mary Ann Martindell, born in that township January 26, 1834. She is the daughter of Wilson Martindell and Nancy Martin. Both are living in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Rothermel have had nine children. Mary C. was born November 29, 1857; Nancy M., September 11, 1859; Ann E., August 13, 1861; Flora B., September 16, 1863; Cervanida, July 31, 1865; Charles W., September 8, 1867; James J., April 14, 1870; Parmelia, June 16, 1872, and Nona, October 3, 1875. Charles W. Rothermel died October 10, 1868. Mr. Rothermel has been supervisor of his township for three terms, and is so this year, 1882. He is a butcher by trade, and followed that business for about ten years, in connection with farming, but now pays all of his attention to the farm. He has been a resident of Butler for fifty-five years. His mother was Christina Brosius. She is now dead, as is his father.

W. D. Salmon, the son of William and Martha J. Salamon, who were emigrants from Pennsylvania, was born in Hanover Township, August 15, 1831. On the 16th of February, 1853, he married Margaret J. Meeker, daughter of Mitchell and Margaret Meeker, who came to this portion of the world in 1803, from New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon have four children, all girls. Charlotte A. Black was born October 26, 1855; Maggie J. Dorr, August 25, 1858, and Hattie Maud, April 12, 1865. Mr. Salmon is a farmer. His wife's father served in the Revolutionary War.

John H. Smith, deceased, was the son of Captain John and Rebecca (Griffin) Smith, and was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1808. Captain John Smith served in the Revolutionary war under Lafayette till its close. In 1816 he and his wife, with their seven children, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Butler County, where he entered half a section of land in Section 20, and a quarter in Section 29. Captain John died in 1851, having held the office of township trustee for several years. His wife died in 1819. Of their children but one is now living, Mrs. Annie Mann. The others were Mary, Charles, Sarah, Rebecca, John H., and Amos G. The life of John H. Smith was spent on the farm. He was twice married; first, to Sarah Lemon. To this union one child, Rebecca Ann, was born. She is now dead. His second wife was Sarah Jones, whom he married in 1843. She is the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Farnsworth) Jones. Her father, who served in the war of 1812, died in 1853, and her mother in 1855. By this marriage they had seven children, John O., Nicholas J., Daniel W., Newton J., Charles E., Annie, and Fanny (now Mrs. Dayton). The children



are all married, except Newton J. Mr. Smith died June 18, 1881. He held the office of school director for many years. Mrs. Smith was born in the township in August, 1816. Her grandfather, Jonathan Jones, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Keziah Harvy. In 1806, with their eight children, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in the north-east corner of Reily Township. None of the children are now living. Charles E. Smith was married, March 19, 1878, to Mary E. Van Sickle, daughter of John and Diana (Kiger) Van Sickle. They have two children.

John W. Smith was born in Reily Township, April 9, 1817. He is a son of Charles G. and Phebe (Bartlow) Smith. The land where he was born was originally entered by the grandfather, who gave it to Charles, who was married in 1816 in Indiana. He followed farming all his life, except five years that he was in the service of the government. Among other things, he burned the brick for the fort at Green Bay. He died October, 1834, but his wife is still living, aged eighty-seven. John W. Smith has always followed farming, receiving his education in the district school. He was married June 15, 1837, to Catherine, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Thomas) Warfield, by whom twelve children have been borne him. They are Joseph B., Rebecca Ann, now Mrs. George Lane, of Hamilton; Margaret, now Mrs. Oliver Bear, living in Indiana; James J., David L., Isabella, Harrison H., Phebe J., now Mrs. John Moorehead. Eveline, John, Mary, and Vallandigham are deceased. Mr. Smith has served forty-one years as a school director of his district. He is a member of Oxford Lodge of Masons. Mrs. Smith was born in this county, and when four or five years old moved with her parents to Indiana. When she was fifteen she returned to this county and lived with her sister until her marriage. Mr. Smith has now 335 acres, which he still holds, besides giving some three hundred acres to his children.

Thomas H. Smith is the son of Thomas and Lucy Smith, who came to this county in 1816, and he was born in Fairfield Township, August 2, 1826. He is a farmer, and now has one of the finest residences in Reily Township. He was married on the 1st of February, 1851, to Sarah Ann Van Ness, daughter of Eliza and Rebecca Van Ness, who was born January 12, 1828, in Reily Township. He has been a notary public.

Colonel William Stevens, one of the leading men of the township, was born in the State of New York on the 11th of June, 1803. He is the son of James and Abigail Stevens, who removed to this county in 1807. They are now both dead. He was married in 1825 to Cynthia Fisk, also a native of New York, and the daughter of Amos and Cynthia Fisk. They came to this county in 1811. Mrs. Stevens was born June 8, 1806. Three of their children are living. Lorenzo Dow was born August 15, 1825; Caroline Lawrence

was born July 7, 1827, and George Washington was born January 11, 1837. Benjamin F. Stevens, George Stevens, and Andrew Stevens were out in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. William Stevens himself went out as a volunteer, at the age of fifty-nine, and served two years. He was a colonel of a militia regiment for about eight years before the war. Notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is still active, and his strength is still surprising. He has voted in the township for fifty-six years. He is a farmer.

Amos Tremley, son of Daniel and Mary Tremley, was born in this county June 3, 1811. His parents moved here in 1803. He was married March 6, 1834, to Martha, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Alexander, who was born in Butler County February 6, 1811. They have had five children. Daniel A. was born April 21, 1835; Sarah Elizabeth Lemon, August 3, 1837; Jacob, November 1, 1839; Cynthia A. Lasher, January 15, 1846, and Rebecca A., December 21, 1853. Jacob is dead. Mr. Tremley is the oldest man living in the township, born there. His father was in the war of 1812, and his sons, Daniel A. and Jacob, were in the late war.

Samuel Urnston, who was born in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio with his parents in 1806, and settled near Cincinnati. He soon after moved to this county, serving in the war of 1812. At the conclusion he received a land-warrant for his services, which he afterwards sold, moving back to Hamilton County about the year 1827; but again coming to Butler County, in 1851, he located near the present Woods' Station, living there till 1869, when he removed to Millville, where he died in August, 1871. He married Keziah Hall, and had by her nine children, of whom eight are now living. Nelson Urnston was the fifth child, and was born in this county November 12, 1822. In the fall of 1848 he began selling goods in Hamilton County, which he continued till 1850, when he sold out. In the Spring of 1851 he returned to Butler County, where he opened a store at Woods' Station, continuing there till 1852, when he moved to Millville. In 1870 he returned to Reily, where he keeps a general stock of merchandise. On the 4th of April, 1850, he was married to Rachel Hunt, to whom one child was born, Mrs. G. W. Meats. Mrs. Urnston died November 6, 1851, and he was married on the 3d of February, 1853, to Sarah Flint, daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. Flint. He has four children by the second wife. They are Alice (Mrs. Andrew Morris), Nelson A., Joseph, and Jesse Andrew. Nelson Augustus is a partner with his father in the store, having been admitted in 1876. He was married February 13, 1879, to Margaret E. Blacker, daughter of James H. and Sarah Blacker. He was in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment during the civil war.

Mandeville Tyler Urnston was born in Seven-Mile, Butler County, the 22d of September, 1828. His



grandfather was a life major in the Revolution, and died at the battle of Brandywine. His father was John G. Urnston, and his mother's name was Mary. They came to this county at an early period, the mother in 1822. The father once filled the position of judge. Mandeville T. Urnston was married on the first of July, 1841, to Rebecca Hand, daughter of Darby and Hannah Hand, who came to this county in 1814. She was born on the 17th of September, 1823.

John F. Ward, son of Hugh and Sarah Ward, is one of the oldest persons in the township of Reily. He was born in Morris County, New Jersey, on the 17th of June, 1817. His parents were also natives of that State, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Ward came to Reily in June, 1849, and was married on the 9th of the same month to Amanda Hideley, daughter of Henry Hideley. Mr. Ward is a painter and artist, and has a fine reputation in his calling. He has established a fine cemetery a little west of Reily. He is a man of enterprise, and is well situated.

P. J. B. Welliver lives on the Millville, Reily, and Milton Turnpike, three miles south-east of Reily Village. He was born in the house in which he now resides, October 31, 1817, and is the son of Obadiah and Hannah (Johnston) Welliver. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and she of New Jersey, being married in Pennsylvania in 1796, and coming to Ohio in a wagon in 1810. He entered a quarter where his son now lives, dying in 1839. His wife lived till 1865. There were nine children in the family, of whom but two are now living, P. J. B. Welliver and Mrs. Samuel Jobe. He has always resided on the farm, with the exception of about a year he spent in a store at Brownsville, Indiana. His early education was derived from the district school, attending the private school of Aaron Powers one year. He was married November 30, 1837, to Elizabeth M., daughter of James and Rachel (Mills) Everson. She was born September 25, 1817. They have had nine children—Emma, Cynthia Ann, Susan K., Minerva, Sarah S. (dead), Alfred J., James E., Locky J., and Nannie H. (dead). Mr. Welliver served as justice of the peace of Reily Township for nine successive years, beginning about 1853, and one term of three years since the war. He was a Master Mason of the Oxford Lodge, but has taken out his withdrawal card. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 2400, of the Knights of Honor

of Reily. Their children are all married. Emma is now Mrs. Henry Garner; Cynthia, Mrs. George Clark; Susan, Mrs. G. W. Garner; Minerva, Mrs. W. H. H. Pierson; Locky, Mrs. James R. Van Ness. Mr. Welliver is a Democrat.

Gideon Wilkinson was born January 5, 1815, on the farm where he now lives, in a log cabin, which stood near his present residence, which was among the first erected in this part of the township. His father, Gideon Wilkinson, was a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1806. He stopped on the Little Miami River, on what is called Round Bottom, and raised one crop of corn. The next year he purchased land in Reily of Jonathan Covalt, who had entered the farm, but was not able to pay for it. His first dwelling consisted of four forks set into the ground in the shape of a square, with a bark roof, and three sides of bark and brush. At the front a sheet was hung up for a door. He lived in this one season, from Spring till Fall, until he could erect a more substantial cabin. He was married about the year 1808 or 1809 to Mrs. Abigail Van Ness, and had by her six children. They were Abraham, Margaret, Mary, Gideon, Elisha, and Abigail. They are all living except Mary. In the war of 1812 Mr. Wilkinson enlisted under Captain Crooks, but when they had marched as far as Brookville, Indiana, word was brought that peace had been declared, and they were discharged. Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Van Ness, in 1817, made a visit to their old home in New Jersey, traveling the whole way on horseback. Mr. Wilkinson died in 1842 and his wife in 1843. The present Mr. Wilkinson remained with his parents until their death, they having deeded him the home farm. The other children were otherwise provided for, the boys receiving one hundred acres and the girls sixty acres each. By industry Mr. Wilkinson has added to his fields, until now he owns seven hundred and eighty acres of land. He was married in 1833 to Mary DeCamp, daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Baker) DeCamp. She was born in Reily Township, June 18, 1818. They have had thirteen children—Abraham, Miranda, Abigail, Rachel, Adaline, Mary J., Francis M., Rebecca E., John D., Sarah E., Harriet E., Gideon J., and Annadore. They are all living except Abraham, Rachel, Sarah E., and Mary J. Mr. Wilkinson was one of the township trustees for several terms, and was school director about thirty years.

MORGAN.

THIS is a township lying in the south-west corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Reily, on the east by Ross, on the south by Hamilton County, on the west by Indiana. Originally it formed a part of Ross Township, and was created on the 4th of March, 1811.

When the first settlements were made along the Dry Fork, Howard's Creek, and Paddy's Run bottoms, ague and fever prevailed to a fearful extent. The surface in Morgan Township is partly undulating, but a great deal is rough. Along the route of Dry Fork and Paddy's Run the bottoms extend on either side from one quarter to one mile in width. The former of these streams is noted for the fertile land which borders it—the bottoms being admirably adapted to the growing of corn and barley. When the timber was first cleared off, and within a year or two after the soil was thoroughly worked over, immense crops were raised. In the south-western corner of the township the soil is unproductive, compared with the rich Dry Fork and Paddy's Run bottoms. The country around Scipio is favorable to agricultural pursuits. This section forms the basin from which Dry Fork takes its source. All the territory in the north-east corner of the township is elevated. The valley of Paddy's Run is a famous body of land for farmers. New London is situated in the midst of a fertile and very prosperous farming section.

Dry Fork, of Whitewater, is the longest as well as the largest creek in Morgan Township. It takes its rise in the region of Scipio, Okeana, and St. Charles, and has for its tributaries on the east Buck Run and Kiatta Creek. The main fork rises in Indiana. Dry Fork takes its name from the fact that near its mouth there is less water than ten miles above. During a dry season there are no signs of water in Hamilton County, while in the county of Butler, above Okeana, there is a sufficient supply for all necessary purposes. Howard's Creek cuts the south-west corner of the township, and empties into Dry Fork about one mile and a half south of the county line. It took its name from a family who lived on its banks many years ago. Paddy's Run took its name because an Irishman was drowned in it. The stream is about half the size of Dry Fork, and empties into the Big Miami, a mile and a half below New Baltimore, in Hamilton County. There are numerous other streams, all of which, however, form the affluents of either Howard's Creek, Dry Fork, or Paddy's Run.

The original timber was made up of sycamore, walnut, blue and white ash, sugar tree, and poplar, along the streams; on the uplands, beech, hickory, some scattering walnut, ash to a considerable extent, large quanti-

ties of red and white oak, but principally of the latter, gum, hackberry, and a good supply of dogwood. There was also a dense growth of spice bushes, and about the beginning of the present century a luxuriant crop of pea-vines. These vines covered the face of the country along the rich bottoms, and for a number of years after the first settlements furnished all the food necessary for the cattle and sheep. A few years, however, of constant pasturage destroyed their vitality.

When the township received its first quota of settlers there were no roads of any kind to lead to distant settlements. Blaze roads soon came to be regarded as very necessary. These were often supplemented by bridle-paths, which led through the underbrush.

"After the county road was laid out and opened from Cincinnati to the Miami," says Rev. B. W. Childlaw, to whom we are indebted for many of the following facts, "a new era of transportation dawned upon the country. For many years the settlers took the produce of their fields, poultry-yards, and dairies to Cincinnati on pack-horses. At an early day Paddy's Run butter commanded a quick sale and a premium in Lower Market, then the business center of the Queen City. Hospitality and sociability were cardinal virtues among the pioneers. Their raisings, log-rollings, corn-buskings and harvestings, their chopping frolics, quiltings, and wool-pickings are the memorials of their readiness to help each other."

One of the first roads in the township was called the State road; it led from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to Oxford, Ohio. It struck or entered the township where the Shaker road now does. This road was also called the "post road," from the fact that it was over this route that the early mails were carried. The same road is now in use, but is not considered as of much importance. Another early road, and a very prominent one too, followed down the creek from Scipio, and on to Venice in Ross Township. The Howard's Creek road was not so prominent. It followed the stream and united with the Lawrenceburg and Oxford road near the north family of Shakers. There was a road also which struck off at St. Charles and passed by the way of Layhigh to the Miami at Dick's ford. This was called the trace road. The old Scipio road is now the Colerain and Brookville turnpike, but of course the original trace is not always followed. From Scipio it formerly took down the creek and struck Okeana about where that village now stands. Here it crossed Dry Fork and took the direction of Venice. Most of the roads formed a junction at Dick's or Shaw's ford on the Big Miami, about one-half mile above where the bridge now stands, but which at that

time was an unthought-of affair. For some of the farmers to reach market who lived in the south-west corner of the township, a crossing was made at New Baltimore in Crosby Township, of the adjacent county.

It would be difficult at this late day to tell which of these highways was the most prominent, but during the Fall and Winter seasons the trace road was unmistakably used much more by hog-drivers than any other thoroughfare in the township. There is now a free turnpike leading from Harrison, in Hamilton County, to the Scipio and Millville pike, which for most of the way follows the section line one mile west of the Indiana line. This road caused much litigation, and was the cause of sending a forger to the penitentiary for ten years. There is another well used from New London to Millville. A good pike—a toll road—runs from Scipio to Millville. Many of the roads are very good.

For forty years or more there has been an omnibus run daily between New London and Cincinnati. The Western Stage Company carried on staging thirty-five years ago. John R. Bevis was an early proprietor; from him it passed into the hands of his brother, Jesse C., who quite recently sold out to Charles Shields, who, in turn, sold to Clements Butterfield. In former days, before the time of pikes, an old-fashioned leather-spring stage was run between Cincinnati and Connersville. The trip was made in three days. Frederic George was among the first and most permanent drivers.

The first land entered in Morgan Township was by Edward Bebb. It was a half-section in Section 27. The first blacksmith, as well as the first miller, in the neighborhood of Paddy's Run was James Nicholas. In 1831 he moved to Allen County, Ohio, and was one of the first settlers in that large and prosperous community of Welsh people. John Vaughn built the first barn and brick house in the settlement in 1816; they are yet standing. During 1803 there settled on Dry Fork and Paddy's Run the families of Jacob Phillis, John and Samuel Harden, Bryson Blackburn, George Drybread, John Howard, and Thomas Milholland. Blackburn was a blacksmith. His customers found their own iron and steel, which he hammered into axes, hoes, butcher-knives, and so on, with a brawny arm and a skillful hand. "A clock-case, now owned by Mrs. Mary Vaughn, made for her father, Edward Bebb, by Stephen Hayden, in 1804, shows the ingenuity and taste of this pioneer cabinet-maker. It is made of cherry slabs, dressed as best he could, overcoming the want of a saw-mill with a whip-saw. For over seventy years it has been been the cozy home of a brass clock which Mrs. Bebb brought from Wales seventy-nine years ago. This venerable clock was a great curiosity to the Indians, who frequently visited Mr. Bebb's cabin. Captain William D. Jones brought the first stock of goods into the township on a pack-horse, and opened a place of business near where the turnpike crosses Paddy's Run. His business was con-

ducted chiefly on the bartering basis, as specie was very scarce. The first physicians were Doctors Sloan, of Fairfield; Millikin, of Hamilton; and Crookshank, of Harrison. They practiced as early as 1806, and were eminent in their profession and useful in the community. In 1808 Maxwell Parkinson officiated as justice of the peace, probably appointed by the Governor."

SCIPIO.

The village of Scipio was laid out by Joseph Alyea about fifty-five years ago. The original plat is entirely in the State of Indiana. When James Bartlow first came to this section there were remnants of Indian wigwams in the little bottom where the Odd Fellows' Hall now stands.

William D. Jones was the first storekeeper in the village. His place of business was in a little log-house on the Morgan Township side. After him came Joseph Alyea, the founder of the town, in a log-house one and a half stories high, opposite the store where Frederic Oliver now keeps. This house was about eighteen by twenty feet, and is now gone. George Hubbell was another storekeeper in a house, part of which was frame, opposite Alyea's. William White came soon after Hubbell, who, also, was his son-in-law. Clark & Pearson, Thompson & Hodson, were firms prominently engaged here in commercial pursuits. Then came Aaron McGhaney, Samuel and James Fye, Cornelius Bartlow, Charles Fossett, Miller & Jaquish, Smith & De Armond, William R. Mercer, Fossett & Snyder, Sortman & Hodson, and others. There is now but one store in the village, which has already been mentioned.

The original taverns of this part of the township were rude affairs. Scipio was always a great stopping point for travelers, many of whom came from near Connersville, and the interior counties. William D. Jones, a Welshman, kept the first tavern in the village in a two-story log-house, exactly where the public scales are now. His sign was a cross and compass. Reuben Conaway, in 1836, had a very large public-house which stood on the hill where Mr. John Beard now lives. The house was a two-story log building; he also sold whisky, cigars, and tobacco; and it is worthy of remark that his accounts were kept behind the counter in full view of his customers, by the use of chalk and a blackboard. Paul Clover had a "regular tavern" in a frame house on the Indiana side, about 1842. James Johnson came next in the same house; and then Griffin Abraham, who was the last. All these men did a good business. James Beard had a small place of entertainment in 1836, and for three years thereafter, near the scales.

Michael McCarty was the first blacksmith in this region. His shop was on the Indiana side, near the foot of the hill. He was here again some ten or twelve years after he first left. Joshua Nye had the second shop, opposite Jeremiah Conu's present residence. Then came



James Thompson, in a stone shop opposite Oliver's store. The present shop was built by Elias Gaston, and is now occupied by I. P. Linning.

A carding-mill was owned by William D. Jones, which stood on the Ohio side, and which was run by horse-power. As early as 1830 George Hubbell had a grist-mill on Dry Fork, a quarter of a mile below town. He soon added a flaxseed oil-mill, which was run for five or six years. The oil-mill was a frame, while the grist-mill, of course, was a log building. The oldest mill in this part of the township was built in 1810 by Jeremiah French, three-quarters of a mile below Scipio. It had an overshot wheel eighteen feet in diameter, and stood on the east side of the creek. At first the mill stood on posts, which in time rotted; and in order to build a saw-mill, stone were used for a foundation. John Hydee succeeded French, who also was followed by Jesse Smith and Hollibut, both of whom were Yankees. Smith was a mill-wright by trade. The old French mill ceased running more than forty years ago. Below French's mill a few rods, Levi Sparks built a stone still-house. He had his corn ground at the mill above. Mr. Thomas Shroyer kindly furnishes the following:

"On Howard's Creek, near the Hamilton County line, there was a distillery run by Joseph Boggett, and about twenty rods north was another by James Charlton, Sen. One mile further up the creek was one by John Hommer, Sen. About one mile north of this one, near where the Macedonia Church now stands, John Misner had a still-house. From there we go to the headwaters of Dry Fork, near the State line, just south of Scipio; here was one by Smith & Hollibut, and a little further down, one carried on by Reuben George, Sen. Near where the new bridge on the Biddinger Turnpike crosses the creek was another by James Jenkins, and near the residence of Jacob Keen was one more by Reuben George, Jr. Just west, one mile of this one, on the old Hanly farm, was another, owned by John Phillips. Below Okeana were two more, belonging to Charles Shields and Alexander De Armond. Two miles further down was another, owned by Jacob Brandenburg. Mr. Brandenburg was scalded to death at his distillery more than forty-five years ago. The old site is now on the farm owned by Jonathan Hall. One-half mile below was another, on the property of Hugh Smith. John Iseninger was the originator of this. The whisky was made in large copper stills, six bushels per day being the capacity of each house. Twelve gallons of the real old-fashioned whisky was a good day's work. The price was twelve and eighteen cents per gallon. Besides the above list of still-houses, there was a still on the Vantrees farm, where a superior article of peach brandy was made. Neighbors took their peaches here for miles around, and had them made up on the shares. This brand is reported to have been of a superior quality."

It is well to state that peaches grew here spontane-

ously early in the present century. There were large quantities of apples raised also, which were turned into apple brandy. Wild plums, wild gooseberries, wild currants, haws, and wild crab-apples were scattered over the country in great abundance.

Jabez Hamilton, William Ludlow, and Harvey Hann were early distillers in the immediate vicinity of Scipio. The old Reuben George distillery, opposite where James Gwaltney now lives, closed with James Davis. Below the Jenkins still-house was a fulling-mill by Mr. Thomas, who made many a wedding garment for the young men of this township in early times. This mill was converted into a dwelling-house.

Scipio had for its first school-house a log building. The school was taught by John Cavender, who was an excellent penman, in 1822. This house was in the upper side of the town. Rev. Moses Hornaday, one of the early Baptist preachers in the Miami and White-water Valleys, was a school-teacher here after Cavender. James Osborn, an Irishman, was also one of the first teachers. Some of his scholars were Joseph P. Jones, Anna Jones, Newton Butler, and John Beard. The old school-house was used for about fifteen years, then being converted into a wagon-maker's shop. The Davis district, as it is commonly called, was among the first to have a system of popular education.

Scipio can hardly boast of a resident physician during her eventful history. Dr. James was for many years a physician living on the Indiana side. He was an excellent man. Dr. Thomas, a resident of New London, was one of the first practitioners in this vicinity. Dr. Berry, who now resides near Brookville, is one of the oldest men in his section. He practiced medicine here many years ago.

Dr. Goff, an Englishman, was at one time a resident of the village. Dr. Cleaver, of Drewersburg, was a citizen of the village at one time; also Drs. James, Chitwood, Van McHenry, and Boyd. Dr. Carnahan was here in 1838. There are no resident physicians at present. Adjacent towns supply this need.

The Scipio Odd Fellows' Lodge was chartered in September, 1875, with the following members: F. Oliver, A. B. Hodson, Paul Applegate, Marion Smith, Marion Davis, John Wynn, W. R. Jenkins, W. R. Hodson, and John Mccum. This lodge is an outgrowth of neighboring lodges. About \$500 of the money which built the hall was given by similar institutions. A. B. Hodson advanced the funds and acted as contractor, the members paying him for the use of the hall, which is over one of the old stores. There are now about forty members; officers are as follows: Paul Applegate, N. G.; F. Oliver, V. G.; A. B. Hodson, Treas., W. R. Jenkins, Sec.

William Jones was the first postmaster in Scipio, or more properly Philanthropy. Scipio is wholly on the Indiana side, while Philanthropy is on the Ohio side.



Jones had the post-office in his old tavern. About 1840 it was removed to the store kept by Reuben George and John A. Applegate. The next move was across the street, in Thomas Watson's tailor-shop. From there it went to Boyd's store, and in turn to the store under the Old Fellows' hall, about 1850. Since the last move there have been various changes, most of the time remaining on the Indiana side. There is no other post-office in the United States by the name of Philanthropy. A list of the postmasters is found under the head of Reily. The town lies on the dividing line.

The Scipio church was built in 1869, by four different denominations, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Baptists, and United Brethren. Of these churches the Methodist is the oldest. Their first place of worship was in Indiana, principally in the houses of the early settlers. The Rev. Mr. Bigelow was among the first of their preachers. Some of the members were Edward Blacker, Isaac Woods, James Bartlow, Matthew Sparks, James McKaw, and Benjamin Woods. The Baptist church is second in age. For their first preachers they had Moses Hornaday, who lived near Harrison, in Hamilton county; Wm. Tyner, Mr. Gard, and Joseph Flint. Among the members were Lot Abraham, James Beard, and John Smith, Sen. Their first place of worship was in Reily Township, at the old Indian Creek Baptist church. The Presbyterians and United Brethren have little in the shape of history. Their original members have removed to other localities or died.

The following are inscriptions from the Scipio cemetery, which lies near the church, embracing about three acres of land:

John Fye, born February 3, 1781; died November 10, 1825. Catharine, his wife, died November 18, 1878, aged 88. These two persons are among the pioneers of this locality. Dr. A. B. James, died May 23, 1871; aged 68. Dr. James was for many years a prominent physician in this neighborhood. James L. Davis, died August 23, 1856; aged 59. Sarah Jane Davis, died March 24, 1869; aged 71. Patrick Blacker, died April 26, 1879; aged 77. Margaret Blacker, died April 27, 1875; aged 72. Robert Blacker, died March 1, 1819; aged 63. Nancy Blacker, died March 18, 1850; aged 88. These two persons were from Ireland, and were the original founders of the Blacker family in this section.

The original road from Hamilton to Brookville passed through Scipio. James Beard was the first supervisor on this highway. He "blazed" the road from Auburn to Scipio. Mr. Beard is now dead. He lies in the Bevis Cemetery, in Colerain Township. His widow is now the wife of Samuel P. Withrow, of Seven-Mile, both in the full enjoyment of ripe old age.

OKEANA.

Before this village was regularly laid out it went by the name of the Tariff Post-office. Some of the early settlers, disliking the name, had it changed, by petition, to Okeana. Okeana was the name of the daughter of

the Indian chief, Kiatta. The Rev. Benjamin Lloyd, a native of Wales, and a son of Rev. Rees Lloyd, platted the village on land which he owned at that time, and gave the place its name. The town, as it now is, stands mostly in School Section No. 16, which was bought by Charles Shields, but who in turn sold a portion of the section to Mr. Lloyd.

Among the first residents of the village were the sons of Benjamin Lloyd, Samuel, William, and Alexander, the latter of whom was a storekeeper on the corner where J. E. Boze now resides. Charles Shields was a storekeeper here in 1845, in the house now occupied by James Applegate. Jenkins & Evans were here as commercial men in the Boze residence before Lloyd. William Wright was another business man in Okeana, in a one-story house which stood in the forks of the road. The building was removed, and afterwards was occupied for a dwelling, but is now deserted. Henry Brandenburg, one of the noted storekeepers of the place, bought the store goods and real estate of Samuel Lloyd, and in 1873 or 1874, erected the present fine building where the Phellis Brothers keep. William Mercer was a storekeeper here at one time; he was followed by Samuel Gwaltney. Thomas and Charles Jones were here also for some time, in the old Shields property. William De Armond had a little store in the yard of the Shields estate. Then came Jeremiah Day in the same house. In 1850, or thereabouts, Alexander De Armond and Joseph Smith were here engaged in selling dry goods and groceries. The present storekeepers are J. W. Phellis and Perry Clawson.

One of the first places of entertainment in sight of the village was kept by William Jenkins, in a log-house where Charles Shields now lives. The tavern stand was made up of log barns and stables with clapboard roofs. Jenkins also had a still-house. Mr. Joseph Clawson, of the village, says there was a time when sixteen still-houses were in active operation in Morgan Township. Four of them were on Dry Fork between Okeana and Scipio. Most of them had disappeared before 1845. One of the most remarkable of these mills was built by David Griffith, on Dry Fork; it was used principally for sawing, and was what is known as a tub-mill—at that day a very uncommon affair.

The blacksmiths in Okeana have been James Bowman, who was here in 1845; William Pierce, Mr. Roland, Alex. Frost, Mr. Stoughton, Thomas Hughes, a Welshman and a fine mechanic; John Looker, Mr. Doty, who now resides near Venice; Stephen Mullen, who is here at present; and Louis Wilhelm, but now in other parts. There were helpers frequently, who came to remain but a few months during the Summer season.

Dr. Benjamin Morris was, perhaps, the first resident physician within the boundaries of the village. Dr. Morris was here about 1847. He died in this township six or eight years ago, and is buried at New London. Eli



Parkhurst was another physician. He moved to Cumminsville, Hamilton County, Ohio, four or five years since, and died in 1881. Dr. H. L. Armstrong was here later. He married Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, of New Baltimore, in 1880, and is now living in Indiana. Dr. Martin, from Kentucky, was also a resident physician, and a good man; he is now in the West. Dr. Newton, formerly of Mt. Carmel, Indiana, is the present physician.

Many of the first township elections were held at Wm. Jenkins's tavern. In time the voting-place was changed, and the ballots cast at the residence of James De Armoud. Several years before the late war the township house was built by a special tax. Since its erection it has been used by the shows which travel over the country; for village singing-schools and concerts; and, during the Winter of 1881 and 1882, for a school-house for the small children of the district.

The earliest record of Methodism in this field was found in the possession of A. Jackson Youmans, a member of the Venice Church. The record was begun and kept for many years by Peter Youmans, who was a prominent lay member of the Church when Methodism was being planted in the Whitewater and Miami Valleys. The Youmans record dates back to 1817, when the territory now included was embraced in the Whitewater circuit. The Ohio Conference then contained all of Ohio, portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, and Indiana. All the country at that time lying north of the Ohio River, and between the Great Miami and Whitewater Rivers, was embraced in one circuit.

In 1817 Moses Crume was appointed presiding elder, and Benjamin Lawrence preacher in charge. In 1818 that part of the circuit which was between the Ohio River on the south, and the Miami River on the east, and the State line on the west was detached and embraced in the Miami circuit.

The probabilities are that the Okeana Church was organized at the residence of old Peter Youmans, who resided at that time on Paddy's Run, above New London, near the Brookville road. One authority says, preaching was held at Mr. Carmack's before Youmans's was made a regular place of worship. The Church, at that time, 1817, went by the name of the Ephraim Carmack Society. In 1829 the place of worship was changed to the house of Peter Youmans, one mile north-west of New London. In 1849 the place of worship was removed to Hickory Chapel. In 1851 a subscription was taken to build a church in Okeana. The house was built and dedicated in 1853. M. Kauffman was the pastor in charge. On the day of dedication, the Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin, of Brookville, Indiana, delivered the discourse. The Hickory Chapel Society was then removed to Okeana, and since has been known as the Okeana Society. In 1857 a powerful revival was conducted under the Rev. M. Bitler and the Rev. D. Griffin. A great many were admitted into the Church. This Church, says the record,

has always been unfortunate in its situation, surrounded often by a critical public, and sometimes molested from within.

Among its early members were Ephraim Carmack and wife, Peter Youmans, wife, and several of his family; Joseph Blair, who for many years was class-leader; Henry Miller, wife, and family; Mrs. Brightwell, who married John Vaughn, both of whom are now dead, and others. The present condition of this Church is prosperous, with some forty members. The Rev. E. A. Easton is in charge. Preaching once every two weeks.

About the year 1840 Gershom Rude, who was preaching at the Christian Church at Harrison, as well as working at the blacksmith trade, made occasional visits to the neighborhood of Macedonia, and preached to the people of that section in the old school-house district No. 4. In 1850 a new house was built, John Harper giving the ground and fifty dollars in cash, the members and friends assisting in various other ways. John McLain walked two miles every night, after doing a day's work, and split the lath. Among the pastors who have had charge of the Church are the following, in their order: Elders Rude, Balaridge, Campbell, Patterson (the latter for twenty years), James and Jonathan Henry. Elder Knowles Shaw, the distinguished singing evangelist, visited the place several times. Elizabeth Phillips and her sister, Catherine McLain, were the first persons baptized at the place. Among the old veterans of the Church, only Mr. and Mrs. Allen McLain are left. Both are in their seventy-ninth year, and have been married fifty-five years. Macedonia, in its greatest prosperity, numbered over two hundred members. Elder J. M. Land, of Harrison, is the present minister in charge. A Sunday-school is kept up most of the time, sustained regardless of denominations. Near the church is one of the old school-houses of the township. The Biddinger free turnpike crosses here also. Following are inscriptions from the cemetery:

Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Smith, died October 5, 1858; aged 70. John Phillips, died October 31, 1859; aged 51. Elizabeth, wife of John Phillips, born August 27, 1806; died August 22, 1873. Rhoda Goble, born January 13, 1789; died December 20, 1873. In memory of Jane Laugh, who died September 15, 1865; aged 81. Samuel Laugh, born July 23, 1785; died February 20, 1853. John Harper, died July 26, 1858; aged 71. Hannah, wife of John Harper, was born August 10, 1796; died August 22, 1846. Permelia, wife of John Harper, died December 7, 1862; aged 62. William McLain, Jr., born November 15, 1801; died February 16, 1869. Absalom McKean, died June 17, 1874; aged 61.

There are many unmarked graves here, perhaps as many as seventy-five. The gable-end of the church, which is a frame, bears this: "And the disciples were called Christians first at Antioch."

While the Methodist preachers were actively at work in this township in 1818, a meeting-house was built exactly in the south-east corner of Section 32, known as the



Mt. Tabor Church. Previous to 1818 services were held in a school-house where the Marsh district now is. The land on which the church stood was given by Mr. Barnes, who, with Joseph Boggett and his wife, old Mr. McKee and wife, Jonathan Vantrees and wife, Elizabeth Cogle, Isaac Frost, and others, were among the early members. A grave-yard was connected with the church, containing about one-fourth of an acre. Some of the persons buried here are Andrew Elliott, James and Robert McKane, Jonathan Vantrees and wife, and a number of others, who were founders of the Church.

The Lutheran Fairview Church stands in the southwest corner of Section 32. Solomon Biddinger gave the land—one acre—for church and burying purposes. Like the Mt. Tabor Church, the first services were held at the Marsh school-house. As members this Church had Frederic and Solomon Biddinger, with their wives; Martin Shupp, wife, and daughter; Enoch McHenry, and others. This Church was organized in 1832, and the house, a frame, was built in 1844. John Shroyer, who for nearly fifty years made his own coffins and acted as undertaker for the citizens of this and adjoining counties, perhaps burying as many as one thousand persons, was the contractor and builder. The subscription list amounted to \$500. The Rev. B. W. Chidlaw delivered the dedication sermon, assisted in part by the Rev. John Surface and neighboring pastors. There are now no regular services held here; sometimes the United Brethren and Methodist ministers use the house. Mr. Solomon Biddinger still keeps the church in repairs, and says he intends to do so until his death.

One of the oldest churches in the township stood on the county line in the middle of Section 34. In 1817 it was an old church, and was fast going into decay. It was built of round logs. Connected with it was a burying-ground. Among those buried here are Nancy Ward, Polly, wife of Jeremiah Dunn, one of the pioneers of this county; Nancy Story, Polly McKance, sister of Jeremiah Dunn, and two children of Elizabeth Whitehead. These latter burials were made in 1827. At that time there were some fifty interments; the last were made in 1827. It is said that the renowned Indian fighter, Adam Poe, who fought with Big Foot, lies here. If true, this grave-yard is what is claimed for it, the oldest in the south side of the county. There is nothing left to mark the church site or the burying-ground. The highway from New Haven to Okeana passes over a portion of the old yard. The remainder is under a state of cultivation.

CEMETERIES.

"The oldest in the township," says Mr. Chidlaw. "was located on the west side of Camp Run, near its mouth; all traces of this first burial place are obliterated. John Halstead and Ephraim Carmack opened grave-yards on their farms, which the neighborhood used for many years. In 1821 John Vaughn and Morgan Gwilym donated the

lot for meeting-house and grave-yard, and until 1867, when the new cemetery was opened, this was the place where the dead found a sepulcher, and where nearly all the old settlers have been buried." Below are inscriptions from the old New London burying-ground:

Dr. William Thomas, a native of Wales, died October 29, 1831; aged 36—leaving a wife and infant daughter. William Gwilym, a native of South Wales, died November 8, 1848; aged 82. Ann, wife of William Gwilym, a native of North Wales, died November 17, 1838, in the 74th year of her age. The grave of Hannah Gwilym, the wife of the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, A. M., born August 14, 1816; died June 16, 1841. Two large white marble tombstones, without dates of any kind, bear the following simple but significant notices: "Edward and Margaret Bebb;" the other, "Evan R. Bebb." In memory of Humphrey Evans, of North Wales, G. B., who departed this life September 1, 1821, in the 45th year of his age. Susan, relict of Humphrey Evans, died July 5, 1849; aged 65. Elizabeth Humphreys, of North Wales; born March 12, 1783; died August 26, 1821. John Vaughn, died September 4, 1848, in the 81th year of his age. Ruth Crosby, wife of John Vaughn, died August 5, 1825; aged 60. Hezekiah Shaw, born July 1, 1783; died July 22, 1860. Abel Appleton departed this life July 19, 1834; aged 62. Elizabeth Appleton, died June 13, 1862; aged 89. A large sandstone slab reads: "Here lies the remains of Evan Jones, a native of North Wales, G. B., who died November 28, 1840; aged 30." Arthur Mullen, died April 29, 1851; aged 73. To the memory of Jane Mullen, who departed this life July 18, A. D. 1855; aged 78. William Bebb, died October, 1852, in the 72d year of his age. Ann, wife of William Bebb, died March 30, 1849; aged 69.

This yard is now but seldom used. Among others buried here are the Wilkinsons, Browns, Evanses, and others. William Evans died July, 1821. He was a native of North Wales. Maurice Jones and wife died in 1834.

The present fine New London Cemetery was bought in 1867 of Richard Manuel, at a cost of \$128.25 per acre, containing very nearly ten acres. It is nicely fenced, and has a very strong stone vault, which was erected two or three years ago by some gentlemen from Venice, costing about one thousand dollars.

Among the inscriptions are: Peter Youmans, who died March 5, 1837; aged 60. The part Mr. Youmans played in this vicinity will be found in the Church history of Okeana. Sarah Youmans, died March 23, 1873; aged 94. Derran Youmans, died July 5, 1835; aged 20. Andrew Youmans, died March 15, 1873; aged 53. Robert Patterson, born March 8, 1792; died May 14, 1876. Jane, wife of James D. Salisbury, died August 8, 1873; aged 75. John Henderson Scott, died July 13, 1872; aged 52. Henry Otto, died December 31, 1878; aged 68. Joseph Foster, born March 1, 1841; died June 10, 1871. Charles Ent, died June 20, 1847; aged 80. Mary, wife of Major Charles Ent, died April 15, 1859; aged 90. The Rev. A. F. Jones, died August 12, 1864; aged 31. John B. Davies, died April 2, 1877; in the 53d year of his age. G. W. Shaw, M. D., died August 25, 1863; aged 46. Sarah, wife of John Evans, died April 8, 1870; aged 64. John Davies, died August 17, 1866; aged 59. Also, Jane, his wife, who died August 18, 1866; aged 58; both natives of South Wales. Hannah, wife of Samuel Robinson, died October 12, 1869; aged 76.



This cemetery is one of the finest in the county, outside of Hamilton, Oxford, and Middletown.

On the hill, north-west of Okeana one mile, is the old George burying-ground, on the south side of the original Scipio road, on Section 17. This yard was originated as a private ground. Quite recently an addition of three acres has been made to it. The inscriptions will tell the rest.

Christopher Armstrong, died August 5, 1835; aged 38. John McLain, Sen., born in 1768; died June 18, 1842. In memory of Rachel Davis, who died February 13, 1839; aged 39. In memory of Meshach Davis, born September 4, 1764; died October 11, 1845. In memory of Elizabeth, consort of Madison Congle, who departed this life August 20, 1839; aged 23. Joshua George, died February 25, 1836; aged 35. A cedar tree ten inches in diameter has grown over this grave. In memory of Isabelle, wife of Evan Jenkins, who died November 14, 1832; aged 37. Jemima, wife of Thomas Jolliffe, born November 17, 1790; departed this life March 31, 1847. Archey Handley, departed this life August 7, 1842; aged 53. In memory of Rebecca, wife of Archey Handley, who departed this life November 14, 1839; aged 50. Catherine, wife of Joshua George, died October 29, 1862; aged 61. Samuel Patterson, died December 5, 1853; aged 84. John Brown, died August 6, 1865; aged 50.

The Hickory Chapel Church, which enters so largely into the religious history of the township, was a place of worship in 1820. The Rev. Rees Lloyd, who was pastor of the Congregational Church, now of New London, wanting the house built on a particular site, bought the land, erected a peeled hickory log-house, and began his work. It was from these significant logs that the Church took its name. The inscriptions in the grave-yard are:

To the memory of the Rev. Rees Lloyd, who departed this life May 21, 1838, in the 80th year of his age. Sacred to the memory of Rachel, wife of Rees Lloyd, who departed this life April 25, 1847, in the 91st year of her age. Fanny Grifis, daughter of Rees and Rachel Lloyd, departed this life July 8, 1837, in the 54th year of her age. Sacred to the memory of David, son of Rees and Rachel Lloyd, who departed this life November 1, 1849, in the 61st year of his age. In memory of George Drybread, who died November 5, A. D. 1832, aged 79. Susanna, wife of George Drybread, departed this life October 7, 1839; aged 79. In memory of Robert Mahaffey, who departed this life August 26, 1833; aged 67. Nancy, wife of Robert Mahaffey, died March 21, 1852; aged 77. Jane, wife of James Mahaffey, born January 1, 1800, died September 1, 1855.

There are as many as twenty-five graves here unmarked. Briers, locust trees, and bushes have overgrown the yard.

Among the other burial places in the township is the Marsh on the California free turnpike; about fifty interments were made here, mostly relations. On the farm of Warner Wynn is a private burying-ground, which has buried in it Nellie Watkins, a woman who figured as a witch in this region in early times. This witch was but three and a half feet in height. Martin Simmons, an old settler, lies here also. In the same yard is Ches-

ter Agnew, a little boy. All these interments were made over sixty years ago. The Davis grave-yard, midway between Okeana and Scipio, has been thrown into the field by taking up the remains.

MORGANTOWN.

According to one local historian, this was a village situated on Dry Fork, in Section 34, on a strip of waste land now owned by the Shakers, at the north-east corner of the John Shroyer farm, one-half mile from the county line. Morgantown began with either Hugh Smith's grist-mill or else the John Iseninger still-house. There were at this settlement, at various times, a flax-seed oil mill, by Smith & Robinson, a saw-mill, and a brewery; also a blacksmith's shop and an extensive cooper's shop. These establishments were in active operation from 1810 to 1830. In its most prosperous days the village was about the present size of Okeana. At this time there are no traces of the place left except an old log-house. In 1810 George Iseninger had a store here; also Smith & Robinson. Iseninger was at one time a miller and sawyer in the village. His brother-in-law, Repbart, was the brewer. William Easterbrooks, one of the eccentric characters of the township, lives in sight of the old village.

NEW LONDON.

New London, or "Bagdad," as the boys at Bebb's High School used to call the place, was laid out about September, 1859. Although a village had long existed there, the old plat was mislaid. The village is entirely within Section 25, near the center. From 1806 to 1812 the following families came into the settlement, begun several years earlier by persons already given: William Evans and family, from North Wales, settled on the hill west of Dry Fork. William Jenkins and family, from Virginia, settled on Dry Fork. Two brothers, King and Alexander De Armand, natives of Pennsylvania, settled, the one on Paddy's Run, the other on Dry Fork. Many of their descendants are now living in this township. The Rev. Michael Bottenburg, from Maryland, a minister of the United Brethren Church, and John Merring, his son-in-law, came at the same time. Robert Mahaffey, from Pennsylvania, with a large family, settled on the hill between Paddy's Run and Dry Fork. The Rev. Hezekiah Shaw, a son-in-law of John Halstead, resided in the neighborhood and devoted his time to the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, traveling extensive circuits. William D. Jones settled near Shields, and opened the first mercantile house in the township. Peter Youmans and family, from New Jersey, settled on the farm where he lived for many years. Ephraim Carmack, from Maryland, brought with him a team of eight horses and a genuine Conestoga wagon. He settled where Robert Reese now lives. He was a natural born rearster. He was also a great hunter, and but seldom returned from his excursions without bringing many trophies of his

skill in the chase. Finally he removed to Mercer County, Ohio, and was among the pioneers in that section. In 1817 the Rev. Rees Lloyd and family came from Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and bought land on the hill west of the town.

In 1818 the following families, chiefly from Montgomeryshire, North Wales, made this valley their home: John C. Jones and Jane, his wife; Evan and Jane Morris, John and Jane Breese, Richard Jones and wife, William Davis and wife, the parents of the distinguished physicians, now of Cincinnati; George and Catharine Williams, Evan and Mary Humphreys, Griffith Breese and wife, and Humphrey Evans and wife. Connected with these families were a number of adult unmarried persons,—among them Francis Jones, who married Elizabeth Francis; John Evans, who married Sarah Nicholas; Deacon David Jones, who married Mrs. Mary Humphreys; John Swancott, who married Miss Mary Jones; David Davies, who married Miss Rachel Gwilym. The families of Evan Owens, Evan Davies, and Tubal Jones, from Cardiganshire, South Wales, were added to the families of this valley at this time.

From 1820 to 1830 many families from Wales found their way to Paddy's Run, adding to the general wealth of the community. Among them were Deacon Hugh Williams, from Anglesea, North Wales, who married Mrs. Eliza Gwilym Francis; Joseph Griffiths and Jane, his wife, with a large family of sons and daughters, from Carno, North Wales, who in 1837 removed to Allen County, Ohio; Henry Davis, from Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, who married Miss Mary Evans; Thomas Watkins, who married Miss Jane Evans; David Roberts, who married Miss Annie Nicholas; Rowland Jones and wife, and John Jones, who married Miss Jane Gwilym. In 1832 these families became the pioneer settlers of the large and prosperous Welsh community now found in Allen County, Ohio.

The first minister who preached in the settlement was the Rev. John W. Browne, of Cincinnati, a Congregationalist from England. He preached at the house of Edward Bebb, on Dry Fork; at Andrew Scott's, at the mouth of Paddy's Run; at John Vaughn's, on Paddy's Run, and David Lee's, on Lee's Creek. All the settlers through the country attended these meetings.

In July, 1803, at the house of David Lee, a committee, consisting of Mr. Browne, Asa Kitchel, Andrew Scott, Joab Comstock, and David Cunningham, was appointed to draft a constitution and articles of faith for the proposed religious society, and present it before the people. On September 3, 1803, at the house of John Templeton, on Dry Fork, near New Haven, the report of the committee was adopted. The society was called the Whitewater Congregational Church. The first members were Benjamin McCarty, Asa Kitchel, Joab Comstock, Andrew Scott, Margaret Bebb, Ezekiel Hughes, William and Ann Gwilym, David and Mary Francis.

In 1804, at the house of John Bennefield, in Crosby Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, Mr. Browne was ordained to preach the Gospel and administer the ordinances of the Church. The record shows that the Church appointed a committee of its own members to set apart this brother to the sacred office of the ministry. The flock thus folded met from Sabbath to Sabbath in the cabins of the members, and often under the shade of the forest trees. Mr. Browne lost his life in the Little Miami River, while on his way to fill an appointment in Clermont County, in 1812.

From 1810 to 1817 the records of the Church are lost. In 1817 the Rev. Rees Lloyd, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, who came from Wales in 1795, was invited to accept the pastorate of the Church and preach in Welsh and English. In 1820 the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Welsh parentage, but a native of England, emigrated to this country with his family, and was invited to act as co-pastor with Mr. Lloyd. He was a good scholar, and his efforts in this section greatly advanced the cause of religion. Mr. Lloyd gave up the pastorate of the Church; Mr. Thomas continued, and also established a school, which gained much celebrity. In 1823 Matthias Ollis and Roger Sargent were chosen deacons. Mr. Thomas preached in his school-room, in dwelling-houses and in the wagon-shop of David Jones; and, when the weather was favorable, in the open air, beneath a grove of sugar trees, where Mrs. Eliza Williams now lives.

In 1823 the old meeting-house was commenced thirty by forty-three feet, John Vaughn, a brother-in-law to Governor Bebb, burning the brick for the house just east of the village. Mr. Vaughn also burned most of the brick for the houses in New London, and many in the country at a distance. The Church was inclosed in 1824, and in 1825 the furniture was added. The first service within its walls was the funeral of Mrs. Ruth Vaughn.

In 1827 Mr. Thomas gave up the call and accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Venice. He labored here until his death in 1831. In the mean time Mr. Lloyd had retired from active work in the ministry. July, 1828, Rev. Thomas G. Roberts, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, entered the pastorate and took charge of the Church, preaching in both languages. Failing health caused him to return to his home in 1834. The Rev. Evan Roberts came to the neighborhood, preached several months, when he returned to Steuben, New York, and died there in 1834.

In 1836 the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, who had preached in the neighborhood for over a year, a resident of Radnor, Ohio, but at that time a student of Miami University, was called to the pastorate. He was ordained in May, 1836. Mr. Chidlaw continued in his work for seven years, advancing the cause of the Church and establishing a fine system of Sunday-schools throughout the

country. He entered the American Sunday-school Union and continues in it to this day.

In 1843 the Rev. Ellis Howell, from England, entered the work and continued for several years. He was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Riley, Ohio, in 1876. Mr. Howell was followed by the Rev. Joseph H. Jones, from South Wales. In 1876 he was spending his old age at his home, in Randolph County, Indiana. Since that time the pastors have been James M. Pryse, now of Minnesota; D. W. Wilson, now of Tennessee; J. M. Thomas, now of Pomeroy, Ohio; H. R. Price, who died in 1876; J. C. Thompson and George Candee, both in Northern Ohio; and John L. Davies, a graduate of Marietta College and a student of Lane Seminary, who was ordained by the Southern Ohio Conference, in Gallia County, and who entered upon his work in 1876, but who left in 1881. At present the Church has no regular pastor.

The deacons of the Church have been Joab Comstock, Asa Kitchel, Matthias Ollis, Roger Sargent, David Francis, David Jones, John Merring, Hugh Williams, David Davies, William Jones, John Gibbon, Thomas F. Jones, Abner Francis, and Robert Reese. The membership numbers about one hundred and fifty. Liberal bequests have been made to the American Bible Society and the American Missionary Society by Deacons Hugh Williams and William Jones. Miss Ana Evans, Deacon David Francis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gwilym have bequeathed a generous sum for the support of their Church. The fund is safely invested and the interest available for the purpose designed.

The first Sunday-school was organized in 1819, in a private house, and superintended by Benjamin Lloyd. In 1821 a supply of books, published by the American Sunday-school Union, was secured. The school has continued ever since, and now numbers about one hundred and fifty scholars. For many years a school was held in the old church, conducted in the Welsh language, which the old people greatly enjoyed. There are weekly prayer-meetings. From the beginning a monthly meeting for the transaction of business has been held.

Church clerks have been, in 1804, James Seett; from 1820-27, the Rev. Thomas Thomas; from 1828-40, Evan Davies; in 1840, Thomas F. Jones, who was followed in 1871 by Griffith Morris. The Church is under a healthy administration.

The St. Aloysius Catholic Church of New London was built in 1878. It is a handsome brick building, capable of seating three hundred people. Its history begins in 1873 or 1874, and extends, with variations, to the present time. The membership numbers about twenty families. The church is thirty by sixty feet, and cost \$4,000, all of which is paid. The money by which it was built was contributed mostly at Hamilton, the members here hauling the stone, brick, and lumber.

The first school in the township, says Prof. James A.

Clark, was in a log school-house, built in 1807, on the land now owned by Thomas Shields, and taught by Miss Polly Willey. Her salary was seventy-five cents a week, boarding around. She taught her twenty scholars reading and spelling. Mr. Jenkins succeeded her in 1808, and was noted for his method of teaching morals and manners. Before dismissing his scholars at noon he collected them around a large table in the center of the room, and, after asking a blessing, acted as "autocrat of the dinner table," requiring silent attention from all. In 1809 another school was opened in a rented log cabin on Dry Fork, in the western part of the township. Here Adam Mow taught a subscription school, at \$1.50 per scholar for a term of three months. In 1810 the people in the vicinity of Paddy's Run met together and built a log-house, with a eat-and-clay chimney, wooden latch, slab benches, board roof, and two small windows, but provided with no blackboards, maps, or globes. Here children were taught to read in the New Testament, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and American Preceptor, and to write and cipher in Bennett's and Pike's Arithmetics, graduating at the "rule of three." This school was kept going until 1819, when David Lloyd, a graduate from Philadelphia, was employed to teach. He introduced grammar and geography, and classified his scholars in these branches and in arithmetic. Before this each pupil recited by himself. Before 1819 the general government had made some provision to help the schools by appropriating Section 16 in every township for this purpose. The land was finally sold, and the money divided, *pro rata*, among the schools.

In 1821 the Rev. Thomas Thomas, father of the late T. E. Thomas, D. D., established a high school, in which he taught, for a number of years, advanced students in grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. In 1821 the Union Library Association of Morgan and Crosby Townships was formed. In 1826, when the schools were organized under the new State law, the people were eager to avail themselves of its advantages. A new school-house was built, and William Bobb, who became Governor of Ohio in 1846, was the first teacher employed under the State law.

As early as 1825 there were township examiners to decide upon the qualifications of teachers. The Hon. James Shields was the first examiner. Excepting Prof. McGuffey, he was perhaps the best educated man in the county, taking a leading part in all educational enterprises. He was educated at Glasgow, Scotland. He examined Governor Bobb, Evan Davies, and other noted teachers. From 1828 to 1832 Governor Bobb was township examiner. Evan Davies taught here for six or seven years, commencing in 1830. He was for forty years one of the most prominent educators in Butler County, being county examiner from 1846 to 1869. After Mr. Bobb, the Rev. Benjamin Lloyd and the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw were township examiners. From 1837

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to 1840 Mr. Chidlaw taught high school here with great success.

These eminent teachers gave a good education to those who have since furnished pupils and teachers for their schools. Among the most noted in the Rev. Thomas Thomas's school were Charles Sheldon, author of Sheldon's book-keeping, and the late T. E. Thomas, D. D., of Lane Seminary. Mr. Evan Davies built up and popularized the common schools, and prepared pupils for the high school. He taught more on the modern plan, preparing some eminently successful teachers. We mention T. F. Jones, Griffith Morris, Evan Morris, and M. R. Shields. These gentlemen conducted the schools here and in the neighboring villages with great success for many years. Mr. M. R. Shields afterwards filled the office of Surveyor in this county for a number of years. Mr. Evan Morris graduated in civil engineering in the College of Cincinnati, under Prof. Mitchel, the distinguished mathematician and astronomer. Some distinguished editors attended Mr. Chidlaw's school, the best known of whom is Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose father, Colonel Griffin Halstead, still lives here.

In 1852 or 1853 a new library association was formed and about one thousand volumes of standard literature purchased for it, free to all people to read.

In 1858 the academy, or high school, was organized on a more permanent basis. Twelve of the most prominent citizens were appointed as directors. They employed David W. McClung as principal, at a salary of three dollars per day. The public school was also at this time divided into two departments. The Misses Atherton were teachers for several years. Of the noted teachers in the high school we might mention the Rev. David Wilson and the Rev. Mark Williams. A large number of the principals of the high school who have been here are now filling high professional positions as preachers, lawyers, and doctors elsewhere.

In 1865 James A. Clark was employed as principal of the high school.

On December 10, 1869, the New London special school was organized, and Messrs. Joab Scheel, Evan Evans, and Thomas Appleton were appointed the first board of directors. They employed as principal Samuel McClelland, a former pupil of the high school, and a graduate of the Miami University. In 1871 a large and beautiful lot of about three acres was purchased, and a commodious brick school-house erected, containing four departments and costing about \$13,000.

Miss Florence Shafer was the only lady teacher ever employed in the high school. In 1872 Professor Clark was again employed as principal, and remained so until his death in 1880. He was a man of fine ability.

The Masonic Lodge, No. 264, of New London was chartered October 25, 1855, with the following members: M. R. Shields, John G. Vaughn, Edward Jones, Edward

Morgan, Wm. S. Brandenburg, George Atherton, Josiah Gwaltney, John L. Evans, James Brundage, Henry Sefton, R. W. Griffiths. At that time William B. Dodds was M. W. G. M. of Ohio, and John D. Caldwell, R. W. G. Sec'y. The hall was built in 1856, being an addition over Dr. Shaw's store-room, costing \$865. At present there are thirty active members.

Edward Jones and George Atherton built the New London saw-mill in 1854. Richard M. Evans was the second proprietor; then A. H. Guthrie and George Grooms. The present owner is John L. Jones.

In 1838 Charles Lyle erected a brewery in the village, which continued to run until 1842. A portion of the machinery was bought of the Shakers, who about 1835 brewed at the Center village.

There was a tan-yard one-fourth of a mile below the village at one time, owned by the Shields Brothers. Another occupied a site on Buck Run, on the north-east corner of Section 15, owned by Abram Conwell.

Probably the first tavern-keeper in New London was John G. Randall, in 1830; his place of business was where Mrs. James T. De Armond now resides. Hamilton Blackburn followed from 1830 to 1835 in the same house. Then came Charles Lyle, who left in 1842. From 1842 to 1860 Job Wooley had a tavern in the house where the post-office now is. Part of the house was of logs. Since 1848 Henry Robinson has been the village tavern-keeper, in the lower end of the town, in a brick house.

ALERT.

Alert is a post-office connected with an old-fashioned country-store, on Howard's Creek, in Section 28, near the west line, equally distant from the north and south side. Sometime between 1817 and 1820 a school-house stood opposite John Iseninger's store, in which David Lloyd, an old bachelor, acted as one of the teachers. The post-office was established in 1850, but not at this point. The only postmaster has been John Iseninger, who came here in March, 1842, residing here ever since, during which time he has been selling goods, with the exception of two years, in 1853 and 1854, when King De Armond filled the position. Mr. Iseninger began as an auctioneer in 1836, and has followed the business ever since. From 1856 to 1880 he has cried four hundred and fifty-one sales. Previous to this date no records were kept. Mr. Iseninger was born at Iseninger's mill, February 26, 1808. He attended Governor Bebb's school when he taught at Hickory Chapel; he lived all his life on Howard's Creek, and is one of the well-known men in the country. When the mails first began to arrive at Alert they were weekly; then, semi-weekly; then, tri-weekly; and now, daily.

Section No. 27 is a tract of land entered by Edward Bebb, father of the Governor, split into halves by Dry Fork. The red brick house in which Charles Sater now lives was built in 1830 or 1831 by William Bebb. The



old homestead, rather south-west of Mr. Sater's, is occupied by Augustus De Armond.

The Bebb school, which is referred to frequently, stood south of the brick one hundred yards, in the field now under a state of cultivation. Among the scholars who attended here, many of whom boarded with their teacher, was Judge Carter, now of Cincinnati, who says the "red brick house was a palace in its day," and that the "foundation-stone were brought from Dayton on the canal to Hamilton, and from there hauled to their destination;" also, that "the governor was noted for keeping poor fires, which sometimes made it difficult to keep warm." A part of the old school-building is now occupied by William Easterbrooks. Other scholars were William Dennison, who became governor of Ohio in 1861; Hon. G. M. Shaw, of Indiana; Hon. Daniel Shaw, a member of the first Legislature of Louisiana after the late war; and Hon. Peter Melindy, of Iowa. This school was patronized by many of the wealthy citizens of Cincinnati and the Southern States.

In 1813 a company of volunteers was raised in Morgan Township, under the command of Captain W. D. Jones. The house of John Vaughn was the place of rendezvous. They marched with other troops to the relief of General Hull, then threatened by the British. On their way through the forest they suffered for food. Near Fort Wayne, Indiana, they captured three bushels of parched corn, in bark boxes, secreted by the Indians, and on this they subsisted until they reached the fort. Hull having surrendered, they returned. One of their number, Samuel Harding, died of disease contracted in the service. In 1861 thirty-eight volunteers enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and during the war a large number entered the army.

In 1834 the Asiatic cholera visited the township, especially the eastern side, in a malignant type. About sixty died within three weeks. There was scarcely a family which was not visited. In 1852 flux prevailed as a disease, and twenty died within two weeks. On the 16th of November, 1854, six lives were lost by the falling of the church-steeple—Nathaniel and Robert Jones instantly killed; on the 17th, John C. Jones died from injuries; in a month, Joseph Phellis, the contractor, died; and after lingering several weeks, Thomas Jones and Elias Williamson died. In 1856 Robert Griffiths and his family were drowned in the Ohio River, near Madison, while on their way to Missouri. Their bodies were recovered and buried in the old grave-yard. In all there were seven who lost their lives.

The men who laid the foundations of society in this valley were intelligent, and the firm friends of knowledge. In 1821 a bill was passed in the Ohio Legislature incorporating the Union Library Association of Morgan and Crosby Townships. Sixty-five shares were taken, costing three dollars each. The books purchased were Plutarch's Lives, Rollin's Ancient History,

Josephus, Mungo Park's Travels, Lewis and Clark's Expedition, Campbell on Miracles, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, and others. The library was kept at Smith's mill on Dry Fork, and the shareholders assiduously improved their opportunities to read.

The year 1811 was memorable for the appearance of a wonderful comet. During the Summer a fearful pestilence visited the township, and all who were smitten by the disease died. People called it the "cold plague." After the pestilence came a terrible hail storm, the ground in some places being covered with pieces of ice of irregular shape, six inches in circumference. In 1812 an earthquake convulsed the country and filled the people with terror. Dishes were shaken from their places, and the limbs of the trees swayed back and forth in a very remarkable manner.

The first death in the township is said to have been a daughter of Benjamin James, a squatter on Dry Fork. A coffin was made by splitting a black walnut log and dressing it with a broad-ax and drawing-knife. The slabs were fastened with wooden pins, and the body laid in the first grave dug in the township in the neighborhood at what is now known as Race Lane. Mrs. Blackburn, mother of William Blackburn, was the first who died on Paddy's Run. Her remains were buried on the hill west of where Mrs. Margaret Sefton now resides. John Merring, a distinguished Sunday-school worker, was kicked to death by a horse at the Fairview Church, many years ago. The Indian chief Kiarta is buried on the stream which bears his name, a few rods above where it empties into Dry Fork. Nothing marks the grave.

In June, 1880, a terrible hurricane passed over the township, entering it two miles east of Scipio, and going in a south-easterly direction. Entire forests were destroyed, barns and houses were unroofed, fences swept away, and an immense amount of damage done in various other ways.

The first three hewed log-houses erected in Morgan Township are yet standing in a good state of preservation. One is located on the California Pike near Biddinger's saw-mill, and is owned by Samuel De Armond. It was built by Reuben George. The other is in Okeana on North McLain Street, occupied by Nancy De Armond. It was built by Alexander and King De Armond. Another is on the old Atherton farm, north-west of New London, owned by J. P. Jones. It was built by Patterson Blackburn of blue ash logs that would five from fifteen to twenty inches. It has been weatherboarded, and is now used for a barn.

The postmasters of this township from the beginning have been:

Okeana.—Samuel D. Lloyd, May 27, 1858; Henry Brandenburg, May 3, 1866; Perry Clawson, January 13, 1876. Before being known as Okeana it was called Tariff, and under this cognomen had the following post-



masters: William Jenkins, January 14, 1828; Joseph P. Jones, May 17, 1833; Evan Jenkins, March 17, 1834; John Isenminger, June 3, 1835; John Cregmille, April 14, 1836; John D. Evans, December 15, 1837; William Jenkins, March 24, 1838; Charles Shields, September 28, 1842; Alexander H. De Armond, May 14, 1847; Alexander R. Lloyd, November 19, 1849; William Wright, February 16, 1855; Samuel D. Lloyd, May 21, 1857.

Alert.—John Isenminger, July 16, 1850.

Paddy's Run.—William Vaughn, June 10, 1831; Henry H. Robinson, January 20, 1848; John L. Evans, March 15, 1852; Henry H. Robinson, August 8, 1853; John L. Evans, July 25, 1861; Alexander H. Guthrie, December 4, 1871; W. C. Vaughn, October 16, 1879; Ann T. Price, November 3, 1870.

The following were the justices of the peace: William Jenkins, King De Armond, Brant Ignene, William D. Jones, Hugh Smith, Ephraim Carmack, William Bebb, James Jenkins, Stephen Talkington, John C. Jones, Edmund Simmons, Daniel W. Shaw, Griffin Halstead, James D. Davis, Andrew McCain, G. W. Shaw, James L. Davis, John Thompson, Archie H. Foster, R. J. Bell, James W. Shields, Samuel Patterson, King De Armond, Joseph A. Smith, Samuel De Armond, William Mercer, Joseph Davis, Absalom McKean, Samuel Shields, James Brundage, Benjamin Lyle, Orrin S. Walling, Amos Jones, Stephen M. Everson.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Elder Knowles Shaw—a name familiar in many western households—was born near New London, in Morgan Township, on the 13th of October, 1834. His mother's maiden name was Huldah Griffin, and by both of his parents he was of Scotch extraction. His early life was spent in Rush County, Indiana, where he first began to play the violin, furnishing the music for many a dance. While the ball was going on he was converted, ceasing to play in the middle of the piece he was performing. Very soon thereafter he entered the ministry of the Christian Church. On the 11th of January, 1855, he married Miss Martha Finley. Most of his time after entering the ministry was spent in the West and South, and on account of his wonderful vocal powers he was called the "singing evangelist."

As a singer he was considered, in some respects, equal to Sankey and Bliss. Reporters of the press all spoke of his singing as something wonderful. Soon after beginning to preach, he began to compose and to write music. His first song was "The Shining Ones," still popular. He published at different times five singing-books: "Shining Pearls," "Golden Gate," "Sparkling Jewels," "The Gospel Trumpet," and the "Morning Star." "Bringing in the Sheaves" was one of the last songs from his hand.

His last meeting was held in Dallas, Texas, in May, 1878. He was killed by a railroad accident, going from

Dallas to McKinney, on the 7th of June, 1878. During his ministry he baptized over eleven thousand persons.

Henry Sefton, the father of a large posterity, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, February 19, 1812. On the 22d of March, 1838, he married Margaret Jones, daughter of Morris and Ann (Bebb) Jones. His wife was born in Ross Township, Butler County, Ohio, January 11, 1814. This union produced eleven children, seven of whom are living, two dying in their youth, and one at the age of twenty-seven years, killed in a well. Milton, the oldest of the family, was born on the 12th of April, 1839. He is married and lives in Preble County, Ohio. Elizabeth, who is single, was born on the 13th of May, 1840. Martha Ann was born February 21, 1842. She is the wife of John R. Bevis, of Reily Township, one-half mile west of Ogleton. Everett was born on the 14th of January, 1844, and was killed in 1871. Louisa was born February 22, 1846. Euphemia was born July 21, 1847, and died young. Cornelia was born August 17, 1849. She is the wife of William Baughman, of Harrison Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. Emma S. was born April 13, 1851; she is unmarried. Helen was born March 19, 1854, dying early in life. Gilbert was born February 15, 1856.

After his marriage Mr. Sefton farmed in Hamilton County for a few years on his father's place, and about 1845 moved to Morgan Township, on Paddy's Run, where he purchased one quarter section of land, on which he resided until his death, August 15, 1856. Mr. Sefton was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and in all the enterprises of a public nature took an active and consistent part. His son, Milton, was drafted for the war, but secured a substitute. Everett enlisted in the Fall of 1861 in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company H. He served three years, was discharged, and then taken prisoner. Mrs. Sefton, with the family, a portion of which is yet at home, carries on the farm successfully. They are among the solid people of the county, having accumulated a handsome competency.

John P. Jones was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, April 20, 1810. On the 9th of June, 1834, he married Mary (Jones), widow of John Swancott, of this township, who was born in Montgomery, North Wales, October 16, 1794. This marriage produced two children—Elliott, born May 24, 1835, and who died May 5, 1867, and Michael, who was born August 13, 1838. He is married and lives in New London. Mr. Jones came to America in the Fall of 1832, settling in Morgan Township, on Paddy's Run. When first taking up his residence here he was a poor man. He at once went to work by the month on a farm until his marriage. He then purchased one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, part on time. Since his arrival from the mother-country he has, by careful management, accumulated a large property, ranking at present as one of the wealthiest citizens of the township. Of the minor



offices of the township he has held several. He is also a faithful member of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Whig till about 1856, from which time he has ranked as a Republican. His first vote was cast for General Harrison. Michael, the second son, married Miss Parthenia Wilkins, June 2, 1881, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 22, 1848. He was a member of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company B, being stationed in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He was also a member of the "one hundred day" company; took part in Morgan's raid; and has been a school-teacher for three years each, in Morgan and Ross Townships.

A well-known man in Morgan Township is William Augustus De Armond, who was born August 17, 1846, and married Ada Brown, daughter of H. W. Brown, of Okeana, November 28, 1878, who was born February 3, 1860. Mr. De Armond is one of the present township trustees, which office he has held for three terms. He has been assessor for two years; he is also a member of Harrison Encampment Odd Fellows' Lodge. Mr. De Armond resides at the old Bebb homestead, Section 27.

John Shroyer was an undertaker for forty years in this section of country, during which time he buried over one thousand persons. The first hearse in this township was a common one-horse farm-wagon. After several years it was replaced by a one-horse spring-wagon. In 1855 another took its place, with window glass eight by ten inches on each side. It did service until January 13, 1864, when Mr. Shroyer died, aged sixty-six. He was buried at his request in a coffin made by himself, as really he was his own workman. His prices ranged from two dollars to eight dollars per coffin and attendance. There have been eight children, the eldest dying in infancy. The others are, Nelson, Delilah, John, who died May 26, 1868, aged twenty-five; Catherine, Thomas, Lydia, and George, who died in his youth.

Thomas Shroyer is well known in both Hamilton and Butler Counties. He is of a literary disposition; has filled the office of Sunday-school superintendent, organist in the United Brethren Church of New Haven, and has for a number of years been a leading correspondent for newspapers.

Hugh Williams was born in Anglesea, Wales, March, 1806, and married Eliza Gwilym, widow of Abner Francis, Sen., in 1833. Mrs. Williams was born February 5, 1809, in Morgan Township. This union produced eight children, three of whom are living: Mark, born October 28, 1834, married, and serving as a missionary in China; Jane, born June 17, 1844, the wife of D. Gaston Boyd, of Newtown, Ohio; Hannah, born May 2, 1848, the widow of Professor James A. Clark, now of New London. Mr. Williams came to America in 1829, stopping in Pennsylvania for one year, then coming to Paddy's Run and beginning business as a blacksmith, which trade he followed until 1845. In 1847 he pur-

chased a farm of one hundred acres, on which he lived until his death in March, 1870. He was one of the prominent men of Morgan Township; was identified with all public improvements; and was a prominent member of the New London Congregational Church, of which he was deacon, for more than forty years. Mark Williams married Isabella Riggs, daughter of the Rev. S. R. Riggs, the distinguished missionary. He graduated at Oxford in 1858, went to Lane Seminary in the Fall of the same year, where he remained for three years, joining the ministry in 1861. After his theological course he preached for a short time in Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1866 was sent to China by the American Board of Missions, where he has since resided.

Abner Francis, Jr., was born February 18, 1829, in Ross Township, and is the son of Abner Francis, Sen., and Mrs. Williams, who was a widow at that time. Mr. Francis married Martha A. Vaughn, which marriage has given birth to eight children. William was born February 7, 1858; David, July 8, 1859; John, February 15, 1862; Mark, March 19, 1863; Eliza, December 30, 1865; Mary, November 12, 1868; Edward, March 27, 1872; Annie, October 6, 1875. Mr. Francis has been active in all the industrial and educational pursuits of his township and county. He is one of the directors of the Cincinnati and Brookville turnpike, along with James A. Bevis and Amzi McGill; is a member and deacon of the Paddy's Run Church, and for a number of years has been chorister of the Sunday-school.

The Gwilyms, of whom Morgan is the progenitor on this side of the Atlantic, came to America in 1768, and married Elizabeth Evans, in Butler County. His brother William came to America in 1795, and stopped on the Red Stone River, in Pennsylvania, for a few months, where he aided in making the first iron west of the Alleghanies. In 1798 he came down the Ohio and took up his residence as a squatter on Blue Rock, in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, and in 1802 settled on Paddy's Run, in Morgan Township. He died in 1845, and his wife in 1862. The marriage produced five children, all of whom were daughters.

The Vaughns came to America in 1801, and in 1802 removed from Pennsylvania to Morgan Township. Mr. Vaughn married for his second wife Ruth (Crosby) Comstock, of Yankee extraction, in 1807. She was born in Connecticut, 1766, and died August 5, 1825, leaving no family. He married the third time, to Mary Wardell, June 14, 1828, widow of William Brightwell. Mrs. (Wardell) Vaughn was born March 17, 1765, and died June 24, 1853, without issue. By his second wife he had no children. Mr. Vaughn died September 4, 1848. His son, William, was born August 16, 1803, in Morgan Township. He married Mary Bebb, November 4, 1825, who was born January 12, 1805, in this township. This marriage resulted in five children, one dying in infancy;

four of whom grew to maturity. John Green Vaughn was born January 21, 1827, and is married and lives in Marion County, Illinois; Martha Ann, born November 12, 1832, is now the wife of Abner Francis, of Ross Township; William Crosby, born February 25, 1835, is unmarried, and lives with his mother, in New London; Mary Bebb, born October 28, 1846, is the wife of Rees H. Evans, of this township. William Vaughn received from his father about ninety acres of land, on which he commenced life for himself, rising constantly in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He was chosen captain of the State militia, and served as the first postmaster of Paddy's Run, which office he held until about 1847. At the time of his death, November 22, 1851, he owned two hundred and twenty acres of land.

Another of the leading citizens of Morgan Township is Andrew J., son of John C. Jones, who was born in Ross Township, November 27, 1826, and married, for his first wife, Jane Morris, January, 1851, daughter of Evan Morris. Mrs. Jones died July 3, 1853, leaving one son, Gilbert M., who was born June 5, 1853, and is unmarried, living in the Township of Ross. For his second wife Mr. Jones married Patience Moorehouse, February 5, 1861, daughter of Eliphalet Moorehouse; the latter born February 6, 1835. Mr. Jones is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been a trustee of the township. He was in Colonel Moore's one hundred day regiment. He began life with one hundred and thirty acres which his father gave him, and from time to time has added to them until at present he owns four hundred acres of tillable ground.

Among the most prominent of the old pioneers was William Atherton, born May 21, 1808, in Boston, Mass., and married in 1839, to Elizabeth Willey, who was born in Hamilton County, Colerain Township, June 24, 1810. This marriage brought forth nine children, as follows: George, born October 30, 1831, married, and lives in Terre Haute, Indiana; Henry, born October 21, 1833, and died February 28, 1839; Amos, born December 27, 1835, married, and lives in Missouri; Olive, born September 21, 1837, the wife of B. F. Clark, of Venice; Naomi, born March 1, 1840, unmarried, at home; Mary, born June 21, 1842, now dead; Belinda, born January 5, 1845, died March 12, 1876; William, born May 26, 1847, met his death by an accident November 9, 1861; Jane, born February 22, 1850, wife of Austin Scott, the son of William H. Scott, of Crosby Township, both men of many excellent parts. These last named live near Harrison, Ohio. Mr. Atherton was brought when a child ten years of age to Hamilton County, and in 1836 purchased two hundred acres of land in this township, on which he took up his residence. He met his death from cholera, June 21, 1858. His widow still resides on the old farm. William Atherton was a hard-working farmer; and in all his undertakings was a man of probability and ultimate success.

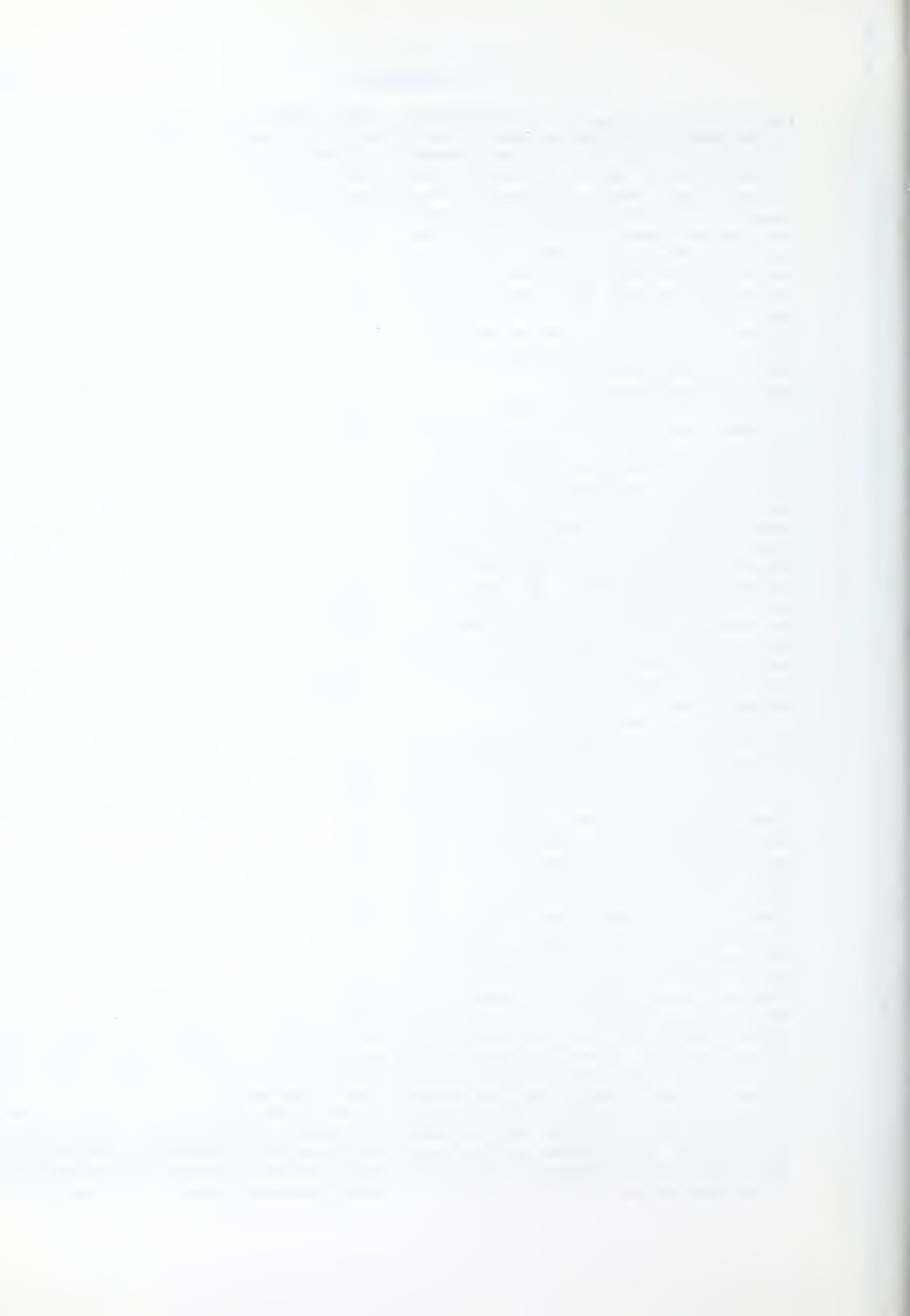
Amos Atherton, born in 1793, married Mary Francis, born in 1797, daughter of David Francis. The result of this marriage was a family of ten children, four of whom were twins: David F., born 1817, a resident of Morgan; Phoebe, born 1819, widow of Andrew McCoy Wakefield, of New Haven, Hamilton County, Ohio; Elijah, born 1821—dead; Abner, born 1823, married and lives in Iowa; Francis, born in 1823—dead; Mary, born 1827—dead; Elizabeth, born 1830, wife of David Pottenger, of New Haven, Ohio; Amos W., born in 1832—dead; Mary, born in 1835—dead; Rachel, wife of Joseph McHenry, of New Haven, Ohio. Amos Atherton came to Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1808, where he acquired a large body of land near the Shaker village, living there at the time of his death. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and distinguished for his liberality in Church matters.

David F. Atherton married for his first wife Jane Gwilym, daughter of Morgan Gwilym, of this township. Mrs. Atherton was born in 1819, and died February 5, 1867. This marriage resulted in two children, both of whom are dead. For his second wife Mr. Atherton married Jane, daughter of Hugh Price, born in Franklin County, Ohio, 1840. The fruits of this union were two children, one of whom still lives. Mr. Atherton came to Morgan Township in 1844, and settled on the Morgan-Gwilym estate, in sight of New London, where he still resides, respected by every body.

Griffith Morris, son of Evan Morris, was born in Morgan Township, September 7, 1820, and married Mary Jane Wagon, widow of Benjamin Humphreys, April 17, 1856. Mrs. Morris was born December 22, 1830, in Delaware County, Ohio. There have been four children: Minter C., born February 19, 1857, who married a daughter of the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, now resides near home as a farmer; Walter, born January 7, 1860; Minor, born August 23, 1863; Armer, born August 9, 1868.

Evan Morris, Sen., was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, where he married Jane Morris, by whom he had eight children, two dying in infancy: Evan, born March 15, 1816; Griffith, born in Morgan Township; John, born in Morgan Township—dead; Mary and Ann, dead; Mary Ann, born in this township but living in Ross; Jane, born in Morgan Township, now dead; Hannah, born in Morgan but living in Ross. Mr. Morris came to America in 1818, and from Pittsburg to Cincinnati made his way on a flat-boat. He purchased eighty acres of land on Paddy's Run, where he resided until his death, but in the mean time adding to the first purchase very considerably.

Abel Appleton, a pioneer of this valley, came from New Jersey to Morgan Township, with his wife and family, about 1807. His wife's maiden name was Patsey Reeves. She died about 1860, and her husband about 1832. This union produced five children, now all dead:



Jane, wife of George King; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Otto; Pearson; Catharine, wife of Enoch Larison, and John. Pearson Appleton was born in New Jersey about 1803; he married Margaret Mahaffey, of this county. They had eight children: Nancy, wife of David Morris, of Hamilton County; John, now a resident of Okeana; Elizabeth Ann, wife of John Morgan—dead; Isabelle, wife of John Arkenbyer, now of Kansas; Sarah, wife of Josiah Deen, of Marion County, Indiana; Mary, widow of Michael Milholland, of Hamilton County, Ohio; Abel, married and lives in Iowa; Phoebe, wife of Ainos Cann, lives in Kansas.

John L. Appleton was born November 12, 1824, and married Esther Ann McHenry December 16, 1846. His wife was born in Delhi Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 11, 1826. This marriage resulted in ten children: Pearson, born November 6, 1847, died July 6, 1848; Lindsay, born July 10, 1849, married and residing in this township; Rhoda, born September 12, 1852, wife of Amos Van Loo, of Preble County, Ohio; Pearson E., born July 31, 1855, married and a citizen of Morgan; Margaret A., born August 7, 1857, and wife of James Freiling, of this township; William W., born April 1, 1859; Wallace W., born May 2, 1862; Charlotte R., born May 22, 1866; Canowels, born September 14, 1868, and Enoch McHenry, born July 23, 1871. Mr. Appleton is one of the representative men of Butler County. His family moves in the best circles of society.

George Milholland was born in Franklin County, Indiana, December 16, 1811, and married Mary Ann, daughter of John Merring, March 24, 1842. Their children are John, born March 6, 1843, who lives in Iowa, and is a practicing physician; Charlotte, born September 24, 1845, the wife of Tobias Speiah, resides in Nebraska; Thomas, born January 30, 1848, is married, and in Nebraska; William, born July 10, 1850, is a practicing physician in Shelby County, Ohio; Anna, born September 8, 1852, lives in Mt. Carmel, Indiana, and is the wife of Edwin M. Arnold; David M., born March 5, 1858, is unmarried, and is a student of medicine in Shelby County, Ohio; George E., born June 23, 1861. John enlisted in the army in the Fall of 1861, in Company H, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until 1864. At the expiration of this time he contracted sickness, from which he suffered for some time after his discharge. Mr. Milholland came to Morgan Township in 1832. He began work by the month, and rented until 1842, when he and his wife purchased one hundred acres of the Merring homestead. Mr. Milholland was a member of the Congregational Church, and in many other matters took a lively interest. He died in March, 1878, leaving a wife and seven children.

John Merring was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and married in Morgan Township, in 1819. His wife was Mary E. Bottenburg, of the same county and State. This marriage resulted in eight children, two

dying in infancy, the remaining six reaching maturity. George was born in 1820, and died in the late war; Mary Ann was born July 22, 1821, and is now the widow of George Milholland; Anna, born August 11, 1824, the wife of Evan Evans; Catharine is the wife of Cornelius B. Surface, of Warren County, Ohio; David M. is married, and resides in Warren County, Ohio; Eliza M., married, is now of Terre Haute, Indiana. George Merring, the father of John, and John M. Bottenburg, had each purchased one-quarter section of land in Morgan township at an early day. Mr. Merring, Sen., never coming to this county, deeded his quarter section to his son. John Merring died from injuries received by the kick of a horse, October 26, 1849. He was a captain of the State militia, and a prominent deacon and member of the Paddy's Run Congregational Church. His wife died October 29, 1878.

Ephraim Hall was born in Pennsylvania about 1785. He married for his first wife, in Pennsylvania, Hannah Wynn, who died in 1819, leaving two children. Benjamin was born about 1815, is married, and lives in Mercer County, Ohio; Jonathan, born February 18, 1818, is married, and lives in Morgan Township. For his second wife, Ephraim Hall married Dorcas Callahan. She bore him three children: Jeremiah, whose whereabouts is unknown; Matthew, who is dead; Nancy, who is supposed to be alive, but whose residence is uncertain. Mr. Hall was a resident of this township before 1812, taking up his residence on Paddy's Run. He died about 1853. Jonathan Hall married Catherine Brandenburg, who was born November 10, 1823, daughter of Jacob Brandenburg. He is the father of eight children, as follows: Hannah, wife of Nelson Shroyer, now of Kansas; Jacob, a resident of Kansas; Mary, wife of David Barnett, of Morgan; William, married and at home; another, wife of Leander Selyer, now of Kansas; Charles and Albert, both single and at home; and Hiram, who also is the eldest. Mr. Hall is a self-made man. He began work as a farm-hand, and has continued to prosper, until now he owns one hundred and sixty-three acres of land. He is surrounded by many of the comforts of life.

James Harrison Williamson, M. D., father of Dr. Henry Allen Williamson, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, about 1824. Caroline Payne, his wife, was born in Frankfort County, Kentucky, about 1821. This marriage resulted in three children, one dying in infancy: Henry Allen, born October 19, 1845, married, and a resident of New London; Preston Emmett, born March 4, 1848, married, and a dentist at Frankfort, Kentucky. Dr. Williamson, Sen., was one of the pioneer settlers of Scott County, Kentucky, and ranked as one of the foremost citizens. He gave both of his children a liberal education, and, though not a man of large means, at one time lost all his property. His son, Henry Allen, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, married Mary Belle Sleet, of the same place, October 10, 1867. His wife

was born May 28, 1851. The results are four children, two of whom live: Lula Belle, born June 29, 1876; Weedie A., born January 18, 1876. Dr. Williamson, Jr., studied medicine for one year under Dr. John Needham, of Newcastle, Indiana, and in 1867 began his studies at one of the medical colleges of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1870. He has since practiced in Paris, Kentucky, for one year, and now follows his profession in the country of Paddy's Run. All the Williamsons are Baptists, religiously. The father of James H. was a Virginian by birth. He came down the Ohio at an early day on a flat-boat, fighting his way through the Indian nations. William Payne, the grandfather of Dr. H. A. Williamson on his mother's side, was also a Virginian, a captain in the war of 1812, and a great hunter, keeping a pack of hounds to the day of his death. Dr. Williamson, Sen., died September 4, 1848.

John Evans, born in North Wales, July 17, 1795, came to this county in 1818, and settled on Paddy's Run. His wife, Sarah, was born in this county in 1806, and married him June 28, 1821. By trade Mr. Evans is a tanner. He is the father of fourteen children: Mrs. Mary Jones, born December 9, 1827; Evan, born November 4, 1823; William, born July 7, 1823; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, born March 26, 1827; James, born February 26, 1829; Mrs. Ann Jones, born November 26, 1830; Mrs. Martha Griffith, born August 17, 1832; John, born July 17, 1834; Robert, born March 8, 1836; David, born July 21, 1838; Mrs. Sarah Davis, born November 3, 1840; Richard, born December 1, 1842; Edward, born August 24, 1845; George, born January 19, 1850. John Evans's father's given name was Evan, his mother's name, Elizabeth; his wife's father's and mother's names were James and Mary Nicholas. They came to this county in 1812. John Evans, Jr., was a soldier of the Rebellion. John Evans, Sen., is a man of ripe experience; he has accumulated a large and handsome property about him, and in all the active walks of life has acted his part well.

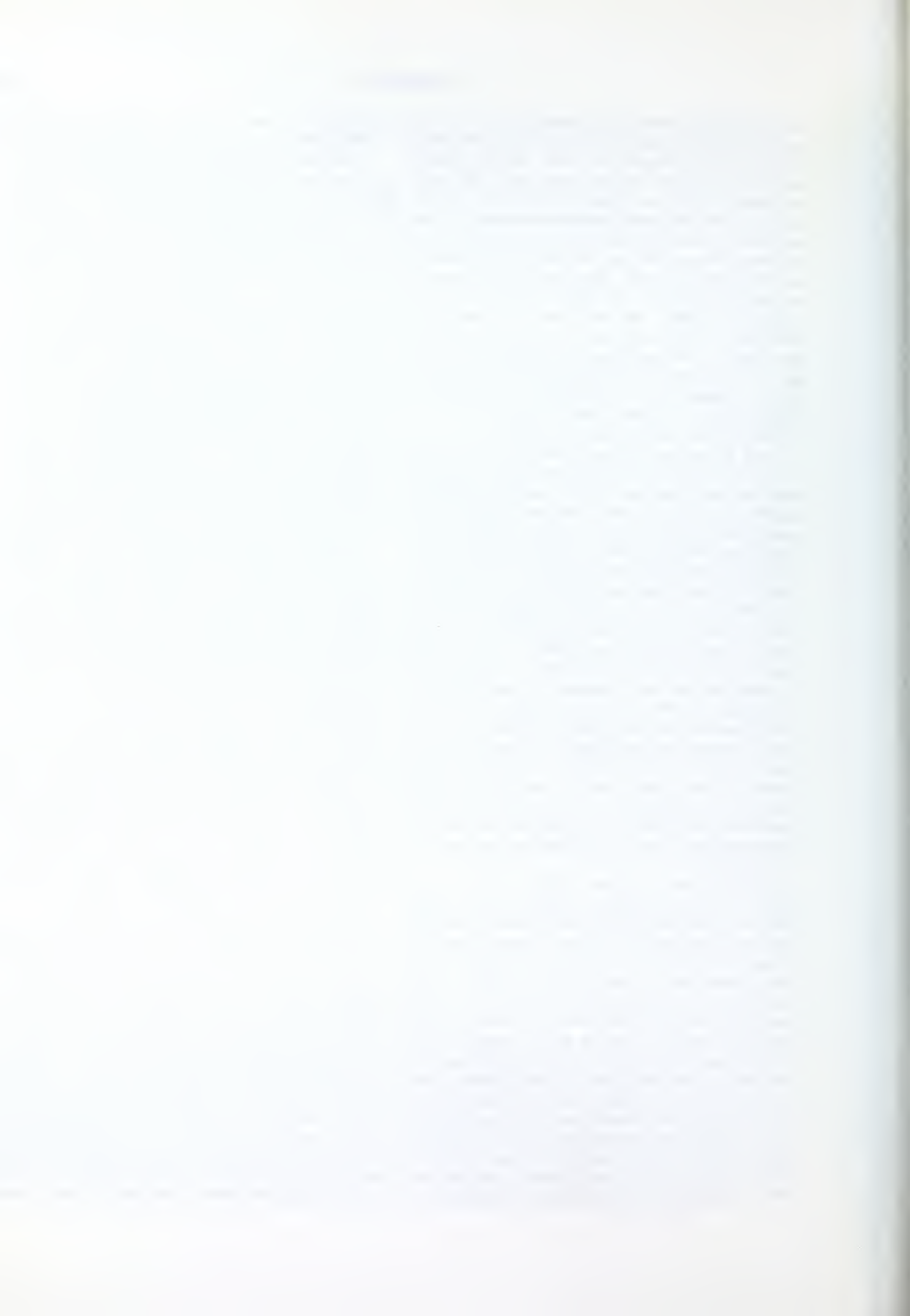
Joseph Clawson was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 7, 1803, and married for his first wife Cynthia Parkhurst, February 26, 1824, who was born June 14, 1806, and died December 28, 1834. For his second wife he married Belinda Parkhurst (born in Trumbull County, Ohio, November 21, 1809), April 14, 1836. Andrew and Mary Clawson, his father and mother, came to this county in 1802; his wife's father and mother, David and Mary Parkhurst, came to Butler County in 1814. Joseph Clawson is the father of Belinda, born December 30, 1824; G. W., born July 23, 1832; Cynthia, born December 25, 1836; Maria Sulser, born November 21, 1841, a resident of Kansas; Anna P., born June 14, 1844; Ellen Smith, born October 10, 1846; Malon M., born March 17, 1849; Andrew P., born January 5, 1853. G. W. and A. P. were soldiers in the late war. He is a man of good habits, and has accumulated, by

careful industry and economy, a large share of this world's goods.

A well known gentleman in Morgan, Reuben Woodruff, was born in Lemon Township, Butler County, Ohio, September 11, 1804, and was married December 2, 1824, in Ross Township, to Elizabeth Fenton, born August 11, 1808. This marriage resulted in John, born September 6, 1826—dead; George, born November 3, 1828, now of Edwards County, Illinois; Stacy, born July 11, 1831, now of St. Charles, this county; James C., born September 3, 1834; Daniel R., born October 28, 1837, of Paddy's Run; Samuel W., born December 26, 1839; Ensign, born August 13, 1845—physician. Daniel and Sarah Woodruff came to Butler County January 5, 1800. Stacy and Mary Fenton came also to the same county in 1808. Samuel Williamson, the sixth son, was a soldier in the late war, in the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff have lived together for over fifty-seven years, and have raised a family of respectable sons. Daniel, his father, witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, at the age of ten years. His son has now a musket and bayonet used in that memorable fight.

Alexander Walker De Armond was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 5, 1822. For his first wife he married Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Ross, October 21, 1845; for his second wife, Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of David and Nancy Owens, January 9, 1867. The fruits of these unions have been William Augustus, born August 17, 1846; Byron Ellwood, born January 22, 1851—dead; Cassius M., born August 23, 1860; Angie Hammond, born May 13, 1844, living in Boone County, Indiana; Imogene Thompson, born December 27, 1846, St. Charles; Eva Sparks, born February 23, 1850, wife of Samuel Sparks, of Groesbeck, Hamilton County, Ohio. Thomas and Rebecca De Armond came to this county in 1813. William Jenkins, one of their relatives, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. A. W. De Armond was a soldier in the war of 1861. He has also accumulated a considerable property, mostly in land, to the amount of three hundred and twenty-five acres, all of which he has earned through his own efforts.

One of the most prominent men in Butler County, who held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years, was township treasurer for nine years, and trustee for two years, is Samuel De Armond, born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 15, 1805, and married to Sarah, daughter of Peter and Sarah Youmans, November 2, 1826. Mrs. De Armond was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, the 21 day of November, 1806. King and Hannah De Armond, his father and mother, came to this county in 1807; his wife's father and mother came to Butler County in 1815. Samuel De Armond is the father of seven children: Hannah Robinson, born February 6, 1830—dead; Elizabeth Ann, born February 27, 1832, now of St. Mary's, Illinois; Caroline Brown, born April 24, 1834; Margaret Sislove, born May 22, 1839; John



C., born May 25, 1841; Mary E. Hall, born November 19, 1843, now of Sumner County, Kansas; Samuel H., born May 1, 1846. Mr. De Armond is a man of iron nerve. During his term as magistrate he never had a decision overruled. He is known throughout the country as "Squire Sam," a title which he won by being a civil officer for so long a time. This household has been happy, and is now completing its fifty-fourth year of married life.

James De Armond, a farmer, living in Okeana, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, October 20, 1807, settling in Butler County, 1815. On the 30th of August, 1827, he married Maria, daughter of Peter and Sarah Youmans, who was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, January 24, 1810. This marriage resulted in a large and estimable family as follows: John Randolph, born August 5, 1828—dead; Sarah Smith, born July 22, 1830, of Decatur County, Indiana; Peter, born July 30, 1832; Rebecca George, born November 19, 1834—dead; Elizabeth Jones, born August 1, 1837; Anna Mercer, born September 20, 1839; Mary Ellen Denison, born January 26, 1842; Emeline Day, born March 28, 1844; Theodore, born September 28, 1846; James, born December 27, 1847; Isabella Phellis, born May 8, 1850; Eliza M. Day, born July 5, 1852.

Alexander and Elizabeth, the father and mother of James De Armond, came to this county in 1807. They had their horses stolen by the Indians. By careful management they accumulated a large share of the goods of the world, as also have their children.

John Finn was born in Ireland, about 1823, and was the son of William and Catharine Finn. He settled in this county in 1852, and was in 1855 married to Ellen Dee, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Dee, and born in Ireland, November 24, 1831. They have had five children: Catharine, Margaret, William, Mary, and John. Margaret and Mary are dead. Mr. Finn has always been a farmer.

John Lloyd Evans was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, June 22, 1827, and is the son of William Harris Evans and Lavina D. Evans. They came from Culpepper County to this State in 1832, settling at Paddy's Run August 1st. He was married April 21, 1870, at Brookville, Indiana, to Josephine Price, born November 21, 1839, daughter of Henry and Sarah Price, who lived in Franklin County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have had two children, Le Roy, who was born September 7, 1872, and Lloyd Price, who was born January 2, 1874. Mr. Evans is engaged in general merchandise at New London, and was the postmaster at Paddy's Run in 1852

and 1853, and from 1860 to 1872. His mother's father, John Deane, was in the Revolutionary war. He was at Princeton and Brandywine, going from Fauquier County, Virginia, and serving three years. Mr. Evans's father, William Harris Evans, was in the Seventy-third Welsh Fusileers from 1808 to 1815, and was at the storming of Badajos and the battle of Waterloo. He was born in 1790 and died June, 1843, at New London.

Joseph Cann was born in Loudon County, Virginia, in 1804. His parents were Wilson and Jane Cann, and he came with them to this county in 1831. He has been twice married; the first time to Harriet Joyce, by whom he had four children. Elizabeth Mary was born April 15, 1838; Andrew B., May 7, 1840; Sarepta, June 24, 1842; and William James, May 12, 1845. His second wife was Catherine Bittinger, and by her he had four children. Joseph Norvell was born May 26, 1874; Sarah Jane, December 21, 1876; Harmon Will, September 14, 1878; and Phebe Elizabeth, October 17, 1880. His first wife died in 1866, and he married again in 1872. The farm that he now lives on he settled in 1835, and he has cleared it all himself.

E. J. George was born in this county July 7, 1827, being the son of Joshua and Catherine George, who came to this county in 1810. He was married August 7, 1851, to Margaret E. De Armond, daughter of Thomas and Phebe De Armond, who was born March 1, 1832. They have had eight children. Oscar Weller was born January 5, 1855; Mary J., June 9, 1857; Alfred Cory, November 7, 1859; Clement V. Benton, December 22, 1861; Alice O., May 18, 1864; Franklin J., September 29, 1866; Charles W., February 6, 1871; and Eva A., February 4, 1875. A grandfather of Mr. George, David Thompson, served under General Wayne.

William Mercer was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1798, and was married in this county in 1826, to Margaret Bell, daughter of David and Margaret Bell, who was born August 8, 1804. She bore him nine children. David was born July 31, 1827; Letitia Lovis, December 24, 1828; William, December 26, 1830; John R., December 8, 1832; James L., November 8, 1834; Robert L., January 23, 1838; Willson L., October 11, 1840; Margaret A., October 3, 1844; Florence A., July 3, 1848. Mr. Mercer's father, Thomas, served in the Revolutionary war. His mother's name was Letitia. David Mercer and Wilson Mercer were in the last war, and the latter was killed on Pumpkin Vine Creek in 1864. David served in the Mexican war. Mr. Mercer has been a justice of the peace and township trustee.

HANOVER.

HANOVER is a township six miles from the south and west lines of the county, bounded on the north by Milford, on the east by St. Clair, on the south by Ross, and on the west by Reily. It is made up of thirty-six sections.

The justices of the peace have been: 1812, James Johnson, John Rainey; 1815 to 1818, Matthew Hueston, John Rainey; 1821, Matthew Hueston, James Beaty; 1824, John Rainey, Matthew Hueston, Reuben Blackford; 1829, Andrew Lester, John Rainey, Reuben Blackford; 1832, John Morse, John Rainey; 1833, Reuben Blackford; 1834, John Morse; 1835, Reuben Blackford, Daniel Rumble, M. Bowerman; 1841, Reuben Blackford, Abraham Bercaw, John Morse; 1842, Henry Dillon; 1844, R. Blackford, John Morse; and since that date Henry Dillon, Reuben Blackford, John Morse, William Hueston, Samuel Snell, Jacob Bottenburg, Joseph Hileman, Robert Moore, Frederick Shaffer, Michael Kunkler, Henry A. Strawhaver, Wm. R. Cochran, George B. Tobias, L. M. Warwick, J. M. Johnston, W. B. Davis, Henry Keller, and J. W. Boatman.

The early settlers in the township were named Ayres, Anderson, Alexander, Beaty, Beaver, Bell, Blackford, Beckett, Brozier, Carr, Coomb, Caldwell, Donor, Delaplane, Dodd, Earhart, Gray, Hazlet, Hueston, Hall, Irwin, James, Lewis, Lister, Lintner, Moore, MeVicker, Marshall, McKinstry, McCullough, McGonigle, Nixon, Nichols, Roll, Rinehart, Reese, Rainey, Rumble, Sample, Salmon, Smiley, Stephens, St. Clair, Thorn, Tracy, Wickard, Wason, Willis, Yeakle, Zeigler, and others. In 1844 there was but one post-office in the township—at Jacob Stillwell's corner.

The climate, soil, and surface is pretty much like that of the other adjoining townships. There are no villages within the borders of Hanover. The first settlements were generally made in locations favorable to farming. A dividing ridge extends across the township from the south-east to the north-west, causing the water to flow either towards Four-Mile, which passes diagonally through the north-east corner, or into Indian Creek, which also cuts the south-west corner in a very similar manner. Both these streams are of considerable size, and have numerous small tributaries. The most important branch of Indian Creek is Salmon's Run, which derived its name from William Salmon, an early settler, who lived on its bank and carried on distilling. Another stream of considerable size, a tributary of Indian Creek also, is Zeigler's Run, taking its name from Samuel Zeigler, who settled on its head-waters three-quarters of a century ago. Four-Mile has for its main inlets Stony

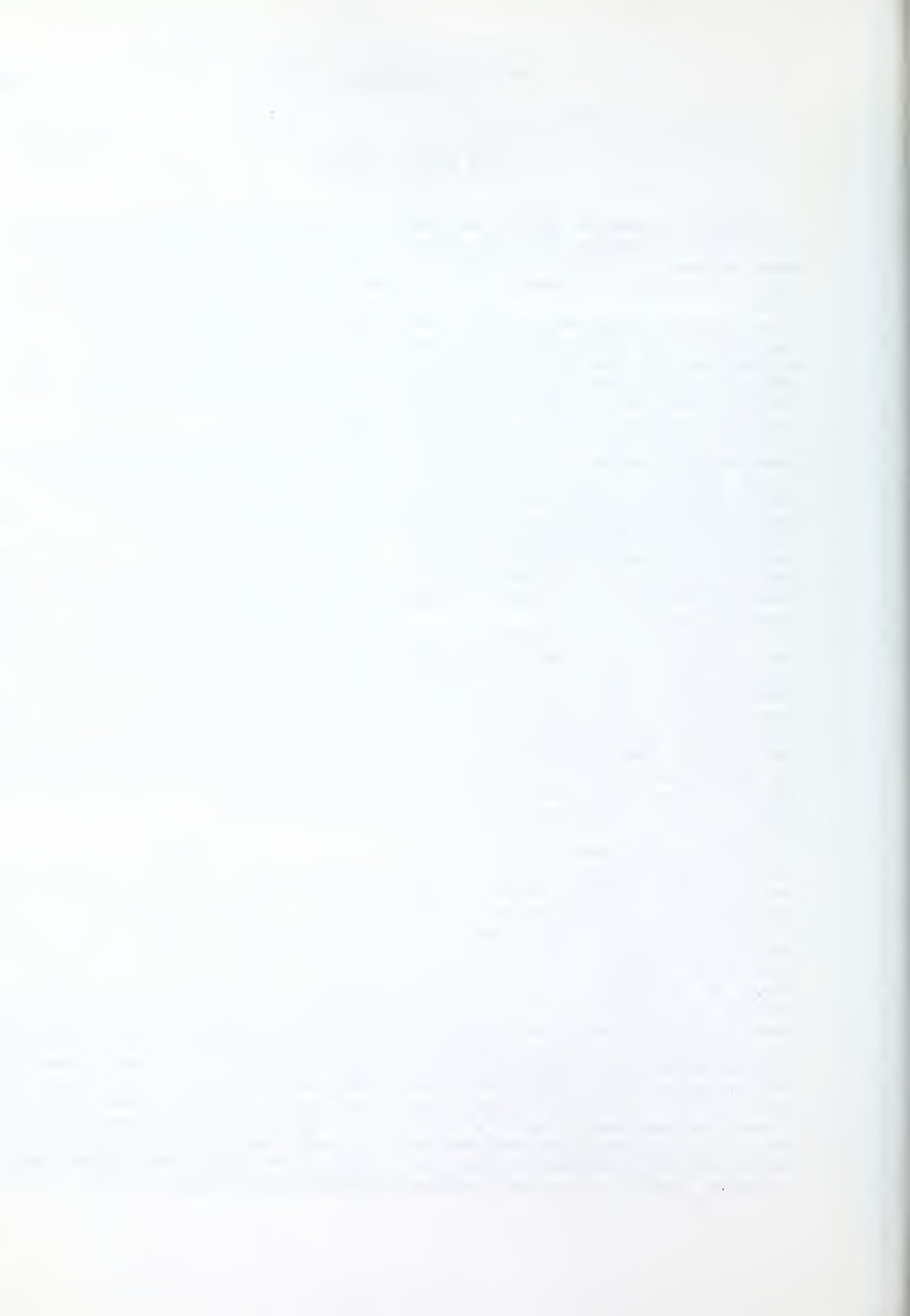
Run and Beckett's Run, the latter from Robert Beckett, a man who settled here in the woods far back in the beginning of the century. The dividing ridge from which these and other lesser streams flow is a table-land of deep, rich loam, where all the staples are grown in abundance. The south side of the township is a fine rolling bottom, which gradually reaches up to the higher lands, except the south-east corner, where the surface is hilly. In the north the surface is more broken, and, if any thing, the soil is less fertile than anywhere else in the township.

One of the old landmarks in the township is an elm, four feet in diameter, with tall head and spreading limbs, at the original voting precinct at Hanover Station. It is at least one hundred and forty years of age, for when the first settlers knew it, its size was the same as to-day.

In 1809 Andrew Lewis killed one of the largest deer ever seen in this section. Its horns were enormous, and old hunters pronounced them the largest they had ever seen. Game abounded here between 1800 and 1820. Mr. Lewis says he could have killed fourteen deer one morning going from his home to Millville—all broadside shots. "I have caught hundreds of wild turkeys in turkey-pens, and have seen this country fairly alive with squirrels, ground-hogs, opossums, raccoons, foxes, wolves, and deer." He also says, "I have often caught as many as a dozen turkeys in a single day, and I remember once that I took out of my pen twenty-seven large gobblers at one time; the smallest would not weigh less than fifteen pounds."

MILLVILLE.

Millville was laid out May 23, 1815, by Joseph Van Horne, who previously had taken up his residence in this community. There soon gathered around him and his grist-mill, erected in 1805, by Joel Williams, a large and busy class of people, all intent upon making money and buying land. The first roads, therefore, naturally led in the direction of Van Horne's mill. From Hamilton to Reily and on to the State line, the first road, part of the time, followed the dividing line of the townships to Millville, but zigzagged through the woods in a very irregular course. From Millville it took the same direction pretty much as the Reily pike now does, and ended, as far as Butler County is concerned, near where Walker Chapel stands. This highway was one of the roads which tapped the bordering counties, and, forming a junction with the Oxford road near Millville, poured a constant stream of produce into Cincinnati, by the way of Venice. In 1810



Obadiah Welliver kept a tavern-stand on this road above Bunker Hill, on the bank of Indian Creek, east side, where, until his death, he fed many a hungry hog-driver and teamster. Another road, but of less importance, ran from Darrtown to Hamilton. The Oxford road, perhaps the most important highway in the township, was located about where the present pike runs. It was here as early as 1820, and at that time was used by a large traveling public. These roads named are now the most important, as they were then, in the county.

David Doner, on Section 27, on a little branch of Indian Creek, known as Kumlér's Run, had a still-house at an early day. William Salmon had another here on Section 19, on Salmon's Run, early in 1808. This still-house was in operation for twenty-five years. Alexander Moore, on Section 22, was here in early times. Philip McGonigle and Richard Martindale had distilleries in 1830, on Section 7. Robert Beckett had a very large whisky manufactory in Section 14. Michael Yeakle had another on the north-west corner of Section 8. John Morse had one on Section 22, and James Willis another on Section 23. J. Heitzman was also in the same branch of business on Section 26. Philip Shafer was also a distiller where Alexander Emrick now lives. Near the toll-gate, on the Riley and Oxford pike, Michael Hawk had a large steam distillery in 1827. George Shafer had a still-house as early as 1820, on Section 33. From 1820-1850, Andrew Lewis, Sen., had a large still-house on Indian Creek, on Section 30. Most of these establishments were in operation from 1810 to 1830. Many had grist-mills connected with them, or at least the necessary machinery to grind corn for meal.

Matthew Hueston, who owned all of Sections 1 and 2, and a quarter each out of 11 and 12, had a grist-mill, built by Joel Williams in 1809, on Four-Mile, in the south-west corner of Section 1. Williams was a mill-wright by trade, who came from the East about 1803, and built six mills in the Miami Valley, near Hamilton. Mr. Hueston afterwards added a very extensive still-house to the grinding department. These he continued to run, adding a saw-mill in the mean time, for many years, though the property passed through several members of his family as to ownership. The grist department was propelled by a large undershot water-wheel. It is yet standing, but used for a stable, and is scarcely recognizable.

Andrew Lewis, Jr., and brother built an undershot saw-mill on Indian Creek, Section 30, in the south-west corner, in 1827. One of the shares was soon sold to James Lewis. In 1830, or thereabouts, the still-house was added. These establishments went down in eight or ten years. There are a few remnants still to be seen. Andrew Lewis's, Jr., still-house was on the same site as his son's. One of the remarkable features connected with these establishments was a stream of water from a one and a quarter inch iron pipe driven into the ground to

the depth of twenty feet, from which water still runs with undiminished regularity. When the pipe was first put down the water rose to the height of ten feet. It is strongly tinctured with iron.

Ezekiel and Maxwell Ross built a tub-wheel grist and saw mill on Indian Creek about twenty rods below the Bethel Church, in 1815. The Ross mill passed into possession of Jacob Zinn, and from him to Robert Moore and P. B. Shafer in 1847; in one year the former became owner, and in 1861 the mill ceased to run altogether. Nothing remains to mark the site but a race overgrown with willows and weeds.

STILLWELL'S CORNERS.

Jacob Stillwell's corner was known far and wide in Butler County fifty years ago. In the forks of the road, one of which takes the direction of the State line and the other toward Oxford, in Section 7, was a frame steam grist and saw mill and still-house. The still-house was built about 1830, and the mills in 1835 or 1836. The flouring department was three stories high. For many years this mill ground the grain for a large section of country. Mr. Stillwell was also engaged as a tavern and store-keeper, the former about 1854. Richard Martindale afterwards rented the property of Mrs. Thomas McCulloch, and carried on the tavern-keeping business for twenty-five or thirty years. The old tavern stand is now occupied by Thomas Roll.

In 1837 Thomas and John Nichol had a horse-mill on Stony Run, which lasted for a considerable length of time.

Near the Zeigler grave-yard, in 1805, James Ray carried on blacksmithing. He is supposed to have been the first resident blacksmith in the township. By birth Ray was a Pennsylvanian.

About 1825, when Bethel Church was in her prime, William Calloway carried on blacksmithing near the mouth of Salmon's Run. Daniel Sortman and Michael Emrick were early blacksmiths on Section 29, in the north-west quarter. John Reese, in 1815, was a blacksmith on Section 21, in the south-west corner, where he owned twenty-eight acres of land. In the east end of the township, a Mr. Murphy carried on the same trade along in the twenties.

SCHOOLS.

Hanover Township is made up pre-eminently of farmers. These men, with their wives, were not long in establishing a system of education. The first school in the neighborhood of Bethel was a log-house which stood between the church and the mouth of Salmon's Run. Andrew Lewis, Jr. (the present old gentleman), was the teacher here in 1809 or 1810. After him came Alexander Martin, when the house burned down. The house was rebuilt half a mile below on the same road, near where the Oxford and Reily Pikes unite. This house was here in 1817. Some of the teachers were Griffith

and Evan Morris, residents of Paddy's Run. Previous to 1817 a school was conducted in a little log-house where Mr. Lewis now lives, on the Oxford Pike. It was a hewed log-house in which the school was kept, standing here until 1830.

The first school-house in the central part of Hanover stood near the old voting precinct on the State road from Hamilton to Oxford, on the north-west quarter of Section 22, then owned by John Morse. The house was a hewed log, put up about 1825, before the township was districted; and at the time districts were created was made one of those subdivisions. This house lasted for twenty years, but is now gone. Among the teachers here were Andrew Lester, Joseph Douty, and Jasper Brauden, a Yankee, all men who left a deep impression on the boys and girls who made up their schools.

On the north-east corner of Section 26 a school was taught in a log house, without a floor, in 1820. This house stood on the bank of Two-Mile Creek; the teacher was John Ducat. After one year the house was used for other purposes. Some of the scholars were Robert Moore, born in Hanover Township in 1815, and residing there all his life; the Wickards, who were from Pennsylvania; the Doners, of Pennsylvania; the children of Henry Wanson and J. Heitzman. On the section lying north, No. 23, a school was kept by John W. Caldwell in 1825, on the farm now owned by J. H. Bell, on the old State road. This house burned down. The scholars here were those taught by Ducat, except some members of the Morrison, Pellam, and Vestry families.

Thomas Nichol, or "Uncle Tommy Nichol," as he is generally called, says he "attended five schools in the north-eastern part of the township that had no floors, no loft, no window-glass, and none of your modern seats, desks, globes, and maps." These houses have all disappeared.

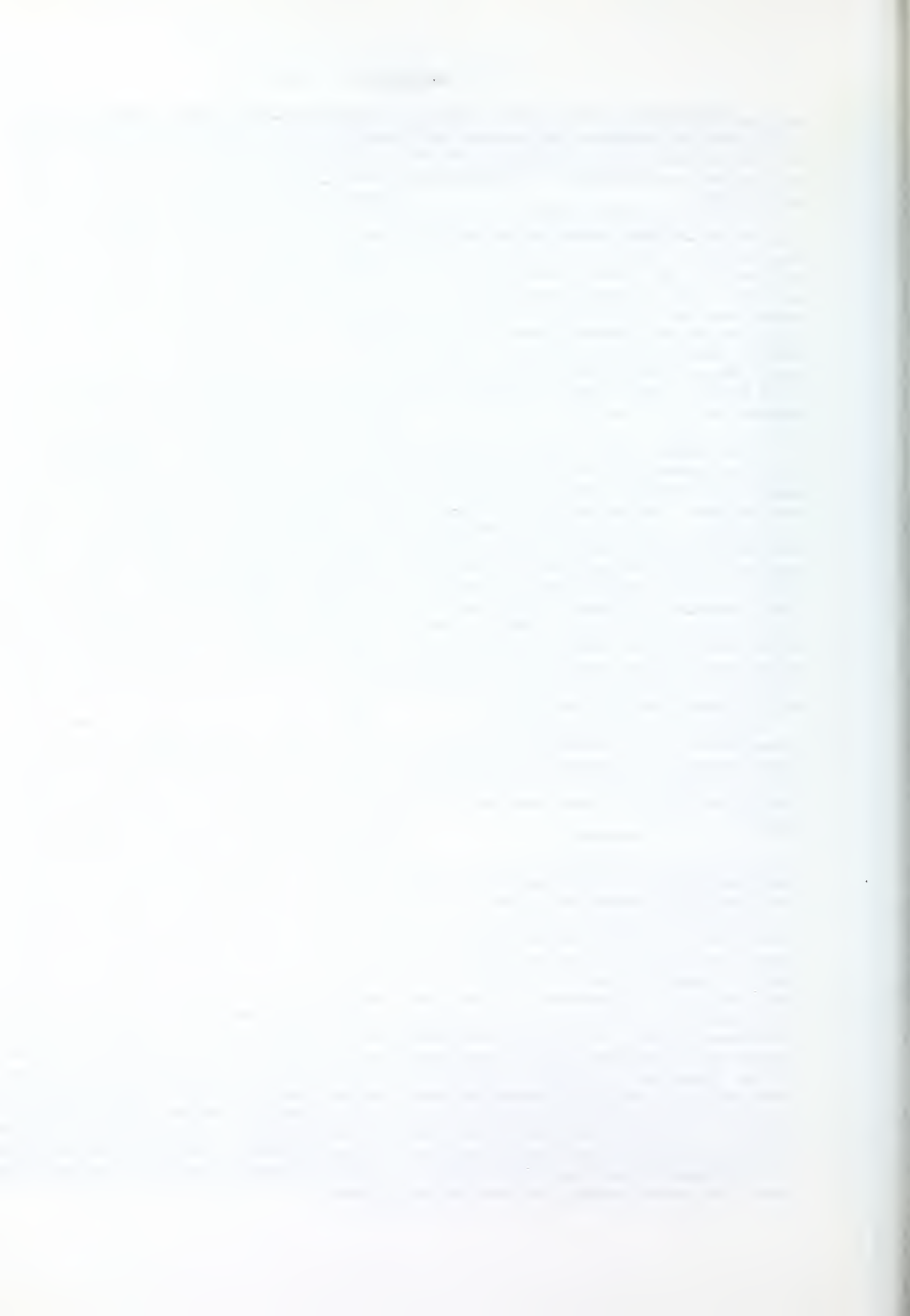
CHURCHES.

Bethel Chapel, or as it was called from 1815 to 1818, Indian Creek Church, is one of the most important religious institutions in the western half of Butler County.

"On Sabbath Day," the Church record says, "June 24, 1815, Rev. Mr. Hayden preached and appointed a meeting of the congregation on the succeeding day for the purpose of organizing a Church. June 25th the congregation met agreeable to appointment. After the sermon was preached, the congregation proceeded to the election of members of the session. Rev. Mr. Hayden was chosen moderator; when Ezekiel Ross, Joseph Van Horne, Smith Williams, Daniel Baker, and William Mitchell were elected, after which Joseph Van Horne was appointed clerk of the Church for the purpose of recording the proceedings." The record goes on and says, "Mrs. Juliet G. Tumor had a child baptized. Sabbath, July 30th, was a day appointed for the administration of the Lord's-supper. On Saturday preceding, the widow Margaret

Craven had two children baptized, as also did Mrs. Catharine Ross, wife of Aaron Ross. Two of the elders elected, Joseph Van Horne and Ezekiel Ross, formally ordained, proceeded to form or constitute a session. Among the members were David Baker, his wife Fanny, and family, from Duck Creek Church, Ohio; Juliet G. Tumor, David Ross, Alexander Cragmire, John and Margaret Harper, Joseph and Martha Van Horne, Miss and Mrs. Rebecca Van Horne, Garrett Van Ausdall, Sen., William Mitchell, Matthias Roll and Mary, his wife, and Martha Dick, from the Hamilton Church; Margaret Craven, from Harmony Church, Pennsylvania; Ann Hawkins, from Rahway Church, New Jersey; Ezekiel and Ruth Ross, Ames, Lydia, Mrs. Catharine, and Mrs. Maria Ross, from Westfield, New Jersey; Smith and Mary Williams, from Cincinnati Church; Mrs. Charity Stineman, from a church in the forks of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, and Hannah Martin, from Millintown Church, Pennsylvania. The elders first elected were Smith Williams, David Baker, and William Mitchell, but the latter declined to serve. The first ordinance was administered by the Rev. William Gray and the Rev. John Thompson. There were thirty-one communicants of the congregation, besides several from neighboring Churches. In May, 1816, at the invitation and request of the congregation of the Indian Creek Church, the Rev. John Boyd came and settled as stated pastor. Joseph Van Horne was appointed to attend the next meeting of the Presbytery, May 28th." In April, 1817, there were forty-three members.

David Monfort, one of the most successful pastors which the Church ever had, preached his first sermon to this people the 14th of September, 1817. He was chosen in the preceding August at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars, which was made up by subscription. The first death in the Church occurred on the 13th of September, 1817. On the 31st of January, 1818, the Rev. Mr. Monfort preached at the residence of Nehemiah Wade, and baptized his daughter, Letitia Chambers, who was born the 25th of November preceding. In 1818 there were reported to the Presbytery eighty-three members; and in October, 1819, ninety-one members. It is here we find the first mention of the name Bethel, which must have been changed from Indian Creek Church early in the year. Mr. Monfort was continually preaching throughout the county and baptizing many. In 1820 there were one hundred and twenty-seven members; 1821, one hundred and fifty-four; 1822, one hundred and seventy-seven; 1825, one hundred and eighty-four. Mr. Van Horne was an excellent penman and kept the proceedings of the Church in a full and handsome manner. The pastorship of Mr. Monfort was very successful. Under his preaching the Church prospered wonderfully, as evinced by the membership in 1825.



Bethel Church stands on the Reily pike, about two miles and a half above Millville, very nearly on the line which separates sections Nos. 31 and 32, equally distant from the east and west side. An old toll-gate formerly stood opposite the church. From 1815 to 1843 the importance of this point as a place of holding preaching was very great. When people first began to assemble here, along in the '20's and '30's, they brought their dinners with them, and put in the day attending divine worship. The site of Bethel was selected because, at that time, there were no Presbyterian Churches for miles in all directions. From Venice came the Wales, Butterfields, Hungerfords, Willeys, Clarks, Dieks, Andersons, and others; from the direction of Hamilton came the Kumlers, Wickards, Moores, Emrieks, Timberrmans; from the north, the Grays, Wards, Stephensens, Bradys, and dozens more, many of whom have long since passed beyond; from Paddy's Run came the people of that enterprising community in great numbers. These persons made a congregation of great respectability; and henceforward the Church continued to prosper. Services were often held in distant farm-houses, at the bidding of a score of the members.

In 1828 the Rev. A. B. Gilliland, father of Carey Gilliland, now of Venice, took charge of Bethel. In the mean time a parsonage had been erected, now occupied by Mr. Robert Moore, where the ministers took up their abode. Here they were always found, ready to lend a helping hand and administer to the wants of the unfortunate. Gilliland was a man of large intellect and an excellent singer.

As the membership continued to grow under Messrs. Gilliland and John S. Weaver, and a number of less prominent pastors, there naturally sprang up a desire in the hearts of many of the members to have a Church nearer at home. This feeling resulted in the Venice Presbyterian Church, in 1828, and some time afterwards a Church at Reily. These Churches reduced the attendance and membership somewhat, but still the old Church was full of life. Not until 1873 was Bethel abandoned, when the Millville Presbyterian Church was erected. The old church had grown out of date, with its old-fashioned furniture.

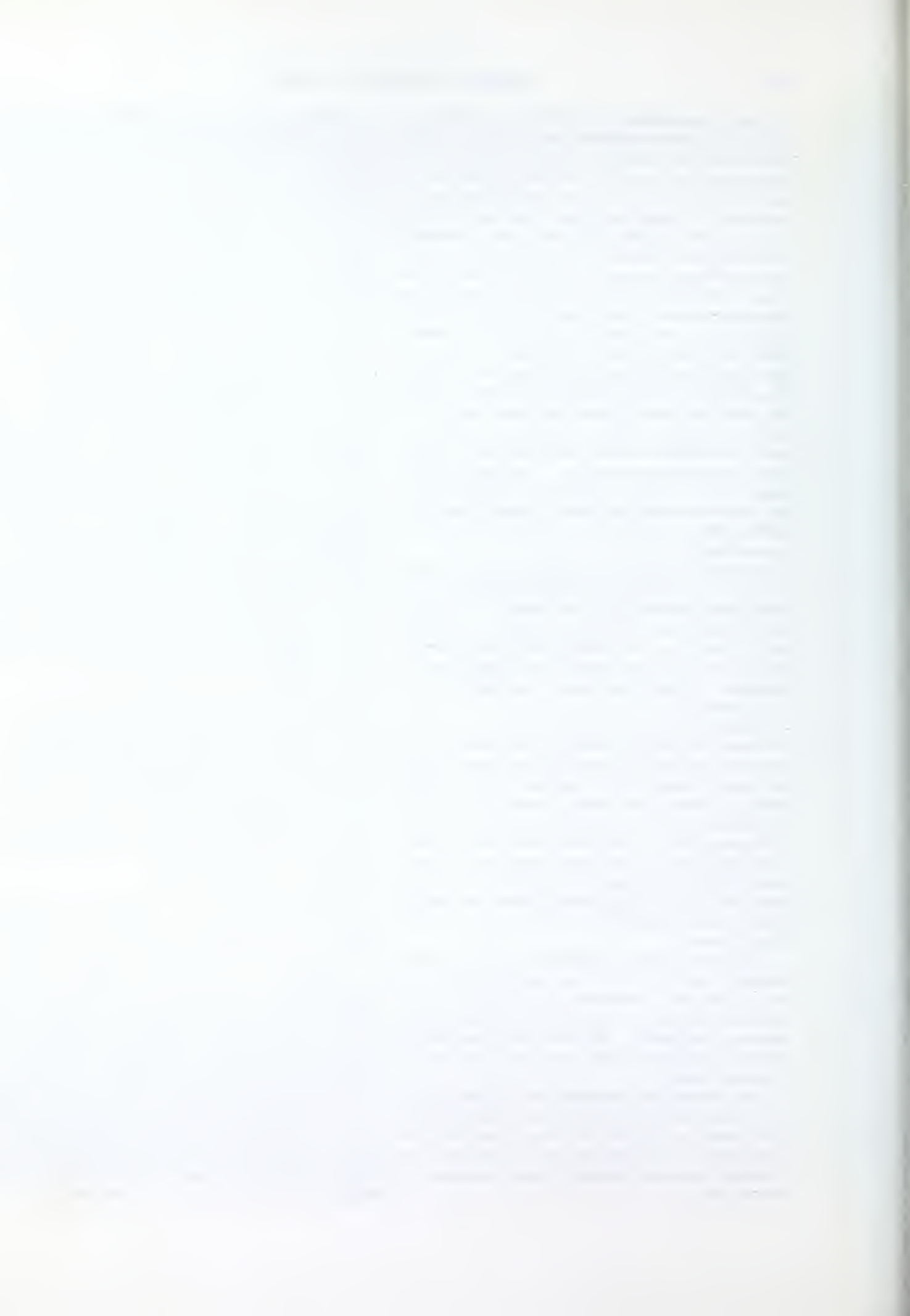
The Bethel Church at Millville is a handsome brick building, capable of holding six hundred people. It is nicely furnished. The building is principally an addition to the old school-house, with the walls raised and a vestibule and steeple added. The line dividing the townships of Ross and Hanover passes through the north-west corner of the house.

The following are inscriptions from the Bethel burying-ground, which was given by Andrew Lewis's father. The ground on which the old church stands was from Ezekiel Ross. Mr. Lewis is the only member of the building committee—composed of three members—who is yet living.

A large monument reads: Samuel Dick, departed this life August 4, 1846; aged 82. Martha Allen, consort of Samuel Dick. Ezekiel Ross, the father of a large and respectable posterity in this and other townships, departed this life February 13, 1845; aged 88. Rath Ross, his wife, died November 10, 1819, in the 62d year of her age. Among the first burials here was Smith Williams, one of the original members of the Church, who departed this life April 22, 1819, in the 57th year of his age; also his wife, Polly Williams, who died April 11, 1828, in the 61st year of her age. Nenian Beaty, a large land-owner among the pioneers who lived on Section 33, immediately north of Millville, was born March 26, 1787, and died February 21, 1857. Jane, wife of Nenian Beaty, was born November 12, 1785, and died March 8, 1838. A very peculiar block of marble, in the shape of a full-size coffin, reads: James Beaty, died February 26, 1863; aged 78 years. Jane, wife of James Beaty, died November 26, 1864; aged 68. In memory of Jacob Denman, who was born January 5, 1782; died November 13, 1834. Also his wife, who was born December 12, 1783, and who died April 13, 1848. Both natives of Essex County, New Jersey. Here lies another pioneer: Nathaniel Briant was born in Westfield, New Jersey, October 18, 1776; died September 18, 1859. Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Briant, a native of Westfield, New Jersey, died October 27, 1856; aged 77 years, 2 months. Ellis Hand, a native of New Jersey, died March 20, 1837; aged 82 years, 1 month, and five days. Hannah, his wife, died February 19, 1858; aged 87 years and 4 months. In memory of John Dungan, who departed this life January 29, 1843, in the 71st year of his age. The Rosses were old men in this part of the county in 1800, as witness these: William Ross departed this life January 12, 1831, in the 91st year of his age. Jacob Ross, born August 13, 1781; died March 13, 1859.

In the north-west corner of the yard we find: Mary, wife of Dr. R. D. Herron, who died January 26, 1847; aged 29. Margaret, wife of Charles Chambers, departed this life May 21, 1847; aged 77. In memory of Margaret Hindman, who died August 22, 1836; aged 76 years. Robert Crawford, born December 4, 1788; died August 21, 1864. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Crawford, born April 5, 1798; died April 29, 1853. Andrew Lewis, Sen., a native of Ireland, and an early pioneer in the West, died March 26, 1847; aged 84. Martha, wife of Andrew Lewis, Sen., died February 22, 1852; aged 77. All the above, from Mrs. Dr. Herron, are in the north-west corner of the yard.

Thomas Tracy died July 5, 1849; aged 80. Rebecca, his wife, died October 29, 1851, in the 66th year of her age. Adam Bowman, died September 11, 1833; aged 92. Mary, wife of Adam Bowman, born November 23, 1789, died July 27, 1835. Joseph Van Ausdall, died August 7, 1834; aged 49. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Van Ausdall, died October 15, 1825; aged 43. In memory of Lewis Williams, who died August 29, 1840; aged 69. Chloe, wife of Lewis Williams, departed this life March 11, 1833, in the 64th year of her age. In memory of James Haslet, who died November 28, 1834; aged 65. Sacred to the memory of Mary, wife of James Haslet, who departed this life March 2, 1826; aged 44. John Scudder, died April 7, 1839; aged 37. Susanna Scudder, died October 28, 1862; aged 92. David Baker, Sen., died April 11, 1855; aged 83. Fanny, wife of David Baker, Sen., died June 3, 1831; aged 59. Benjamin James departed this life November 11, 1848; aged 74. In memory of Jane, wife of Benjamin James, who died March 1, 1853; aged 76. Here lies another of the Ross family: Sacred to



the memory of Carmon Ross, who departed this life July 25, 1834, in the 54th year of his age. Elizabeth, wife of Carmon Ross, died July 11, 1865; aged 83. Sacred to the memory of Randolph Ross, who departed this life January 30, 1834, in the 32d year of his age. Ellis John, died September 3, 1859; aged 94. Margaret, wife of Ellis John, died October 10, 1833; aged 33.

These complete a partial list of some two hundred and seventy-five persons who have been buried here. Bethel is seldom used now.

The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church stands in the extreme south-west corner of Section 7, almost on the township line. It is supposed to be one of the oldest societies on the circuit, but the exact date of its organization is not known. It is not improbable that this Church was organized as early as 1817. The first meetings in this neighborhood were held in private houses. In 1822 a log church was built, a few feet north of where the present church stands. It was dedicated by the Rev. John P. Durbin. The brick house was built in 1833. Thomas A. Morris, presiding elder, afterwards bishop, preached the dedication sermon. This house, in 1869, was the strongest point on the Venice circuit. In 1867, during the pastorate of Rev. W. N. Williams, an effort was made to build a new church and locate it at Woods' Station. A considerable amount of money was subscribed, but the enterprise failed. In 1868 the Rev. N. C. Parish introduced the first catechisms into the Sunday-school. The pastor in charge catechised the school once in four weeks.

One of the most prominent of all the early members of this Church was Ebenezer Woods, an exhorter, who settled about one mile south, on one of the tributaries of Salmon's Run. It was after Mr. Woods the Church was named. The ground on which the church stands, containing one acre, both for the house and burying-ground, was a part of a body of land comprising eighty-eight acres, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, whose husband made the presentation. Some of the other members were Cory Conkling, Hiram Griffith, John Malone, the latter of whom is living, and their wives, with portions of their families. Among their ministers were John Baughman, Arthur W. Elliott, John Waterman, all of whom were able men. The Rev. Messrs. Flint, Steel, and Tibbitts were here in early times. A full list of the preachers of this circuit will be found in the history of the Venice Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the last decade Ebenezer has undergone many important changes. About 1854 the Old and New School and the Associate Reformed Churches united and built a church at McGonigle's. The members of the different societies were from Bethel, Oxford, and Darrtown Churches. For several years this congregation was prosperous, but in time there came dissensions which resulted finally in the abandonment of the church. There were also removals and deaths. Some of the members were Samuel Lintner, William Elliott, Michael Yeakle,

James Simley, James Beckett, Thomas Nichol, David P. Nelson, a man of ripe culture, who graduated at Oxford, and afterward filled the position of principal of the Millville High School. Rev. Daniel Tenney, of the Oxford Female Seminary, represented the New School Presbyterians; Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Old School Presbyterians, and Rev. Mr. Claybaugh, the Associate Reformed.

After the abandonment of the Union Church by these three denominations, the Methodists, who formerly worshiped at Ebenezer, took charge of it, with such reservations as the Presbyterians thought proper to make. This was in 1878, since which time there has been preaching every fortnight, and Sunday-school weekly. "Old Ebenezer" is seldom used, mainly on account of its unfavorable location and failure to meet the wants of more modern worshippers. The Church at McGonigle's is prosperous. We give inscriptions from the grave-yard connected with the old church:

In memory of Rachel, consort of William S. Stewart, who died September 3, 1835; aged 42. William Hamer, a native of Pennsylvania, who married Isabel Vanderhook, September 11, 1796, and who died May 4, 1811. Archibald Addison, a native of England, died March 12, 1846; aged 63. Mary, wife of Archibald Addison, died February 18, 1868; aged 82. Timothy Meder died December 8, 1853; aged 62. Nathaniel Meder died September 5, 1841, in the 56th year of his age. Samuel Weaver died September 13, 1868; aged 61. Lydia, wife of Samuel Weaver, died February 12, 1875; aged 57. Peter Wilson died March 20, 1863; aged 72. Abigail, wife of Peter Wilson, died October 8, 1855; aged 58. Jonas Jones died December 26, 1853; in the 67th year of his age. Henry Hall, Sen., died February 1, 1858; aged 84. William Chaney died August 15, 1834; aged 60. In memory of Samuel Marsh, who died February 12, 1828; aged 68. Hannah, wife of Samuel Marsh, died July 29, 1847; aged 75. Gabriel Stead died June 27, 1849; aged 41. Rebecca, wife of Gabriel Stead, died April 29, 1855; aged 46.

There are, perhaps, one hundred burials here. The yard is overgrown with bushes.

The Samuel Zeigler Church of Hanover Township will be treated in a connected manner in the history of Millville.

MCGONIGLE'S.

McGonigle's Station, on the Junction Railroad, took its name from Philip McGonigle, an old settler who contracted for and built one mile of the railroad at this point. He added the house used as a station, but it is yet owned by private parties. McGonigle had a horse-mill here in 1830, as also a still-house. Among the distinguished residents at this station have been Dr. Silas Roll, who was here forty years ago. Dr. Hancock, who studied with him, was also a practitioner in this vicinity. Dr. James Roll, a nephew of Dr. Silas Roll, is the present practicing physician. Daniel Larey was a blacksmith here in 1806; some of the others have been Michael Shank and Joseph Hileman. There is a handsome Grange hall in the village; also a Grange store-house. A good mill is in active operation. The stone



school-house, one mile north of McGonigle's, was erected in 1852 by J. S. Smiley, contractor. There are about fifty people at the station, though it was never laid out.

HANOVER is another station on the railroad, but of less importance than the above-named. This place is a voting precinct for the township. There are no stores here, nor any thing else which deserves notice.

Henry Wanson, who fifty years ago lived on fifty acres in the north-west corner of Section 26, was one of the most remarkable men who ever became a resident of the township. He claimed to be a water-witch, and often boasted of his power to find water when all other experiments failed. Wanson was well known throughout the country on account of his wild, roving, careless disposition. There were in the family three sons and one daughter. He was a cripple, caused by his horse taking fright at a flock of wild geese.

In 1829 corn sold to the distillers at six and a quarter cents per bushel, and few sales at that figure. The growth of corn at that date formed a leading business in Hanover Township.

The soil in this township is now largely held by Germans, who have supplanted the original settlers.

MATTHEW HUESTON.

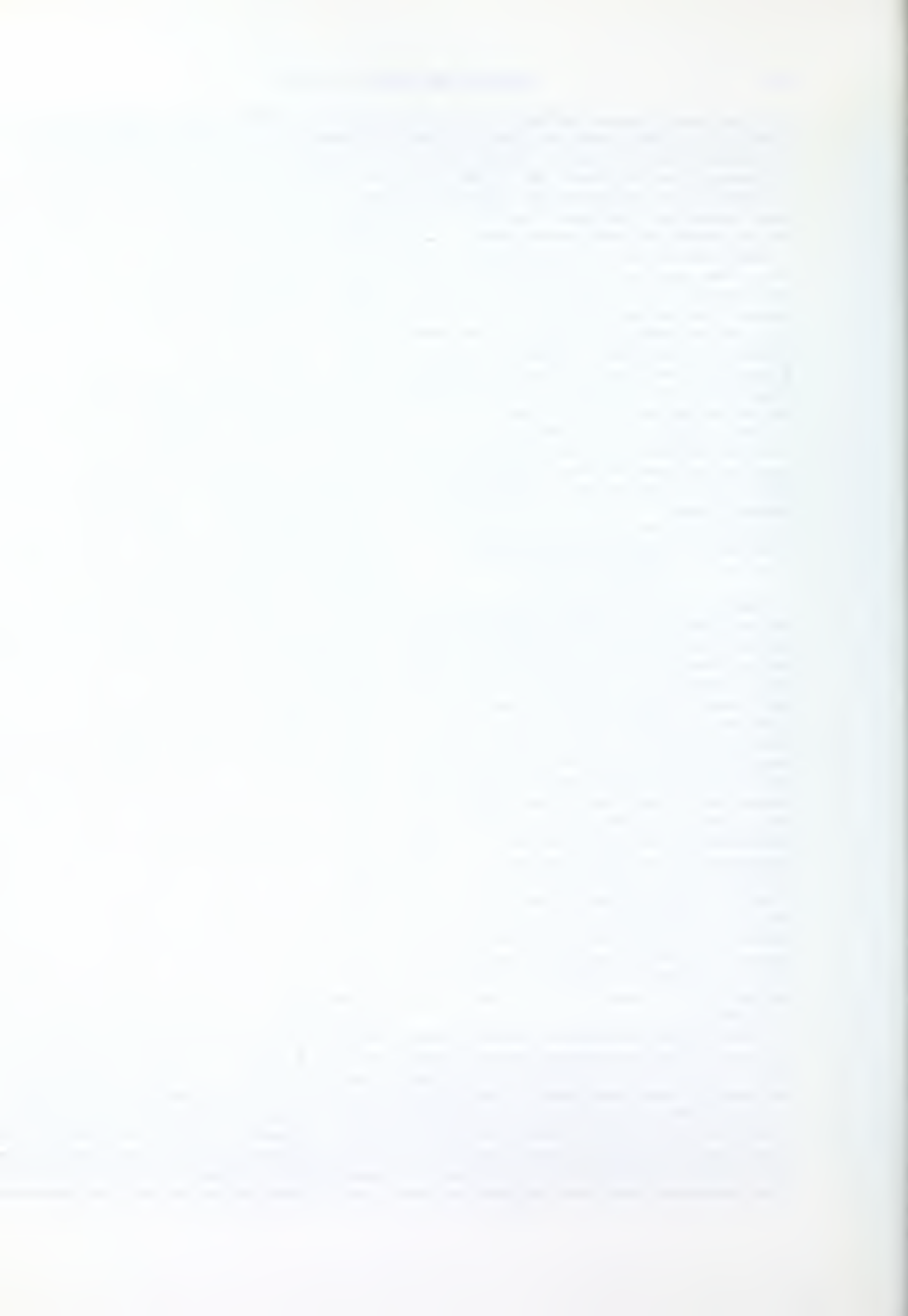
Matthew Hueston was a native of Pennsylvania, coming from what is now Franklin County, where he was born on the 1st of May, 1771. His father's next neighbor was a Scotchman, named Buchanan, who afterwards became better off in the world, and moved to Mercersburg, where he became a justice of the peace. His son James was sent to Dickinson College, afterwards entering upon the practice of law. He was successively a member of the United States Senate, minister to England, and President of the United States. When Matthew Hueston was two years of age his father, William Hueston, removed to the backwoods, and settled on the Monongahela, in Ohio County, Virginia. The Indians becoming troublesome, Mr. Hueston removed his family to Taylor's Fort, twenty-four miles from the town of Wheeling. The family remained most of the time at the fort, but occasionally went to the farm when it was deemed safe. Mr. Hueston went back and forth to cultivate his place, but on one of these trips he was shot, killed, and scalped by the Indians, at the door of his own cabin. Mrs. Hueston was left a widow with six small children.

As soon as Matthew Hueston was able he began working around the farm, and at fifteen went as an apprentice to learn the trade of a tanner and currier, continuing at that employment for several years. When he became a journeyman he saved up his money, and, in 1793, made a small venture of stock, with which he went down the Ohio River. On the 17th of April he landed at Cincinnati, but after a few days went down to the falls of the Ohio. He returned by the way of Maysville, again float-

ing down to Cincinnati, where General Wayne's army had arrived in the mean time. Soon after arriving he sold out his goods to a man named McCrea, who, however, decamped without paying him. He then went to work in a tannery, being the one afterwards owned by Jesse Hunt, and afterwards went with Robert and William McClellan, who were engaged in driving a brigade of pack-horses from Cincinnati to Fort Jefferson. Completing his first trip, he drove a number of beeves from Fort Washington to Fort Jefferson, and then superintended the killing of the cattle and putting up the beef, which was designed to subsist the men the next Winter. There being no salt at the garrison, the meat had to be hung up in the open air around the fort to prevent it from spoiling, until salt could be procured. This caused a delay in the business for some time. Soon after Mr. Hueston was appointed commissary at this post, at the pay of thirty dollars a month. The next Summer he returned to Fort Washington, and went out with Wayne on his expedition, being issuing commissary until the Summer of 1795, when he resigned.

He then furnished himself with a stock of groceries and other articles, and began as a sutler, following this up until the year 1796. He had one store at Greenville and another at Cincinnati, in the latter having a partner. The business was very profitable, and he soon accumulated twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. In the latter part of 1796 Mr. Hueston was taken sick, remaining in his bed for three or four weeks. When he had sufficiently recovered, he set out for Cincinnati, but found his affairs were in a wretched condition. His partner had become dissipated, had squandered most of the property by gambling, and had finally sold out the stock, going down the river, and leaving Mr. Hueston to pay the debts of the firm. This he did, and found that, after exhausting all his means, he still owed four hundred dollars. Undiscouraged, he persevered in his industrious way, and again embarked as a drover. He drove a large number of cattle from Cincinnati to Detroit for two dollars and fifty cents a head, and was successful in delivering them all, although the route was a complete wilderness. He returned in forty days. This business he followed till the year 1800, when he had paid off all his old debts and had accumulated fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars in hard cash. This he laid out in land.

He bought a tract of two hundred acres, four miles south of Hamilton. It was then altogether in the woods, but now the railroad, the canal, and the Cincinnati turnpike pass through it. In a few years he had a large farm under cultivation. He built a hewed log-house, in which he lived and kept entertainment for travelers a number of years. At the United States land sales in 1801 he purchased, or entered, three sections of land and two fractional sections, on the west side of the river, comprehending in all about two thousand six hundred acres. To these purchases he added from time to time,



so that he eventually became the largest owner of land in this county.

On his farm south of Hamilton he began to reside in the year 1802, and on the 15th of April married Miss Catherine Davis. He remained here till 1813, when he removed to his farm on Four-Mile Creek, in Hanover Township. Here he built a large stone mansion, and attended to his agricultural interests for many years. He then removed to Rossville, taking up his abode there in October, 1834. This is the house now occupied by his son-in-law, Robert Harper.

At the beginning of the century the militia was better organized than it is now. Mr. Hueston became captain of a company of light-horse, from which he was afterwards advanced to the office of colonel of the Second Regiment. When Hull surrendered Colonel Hueston volunteered his services, and went with a number of others to Fort Wayne, which was then besieged by the enemy. After serving two or three months, he was made purchasing agent for the contractor of the Northwestern army, acting in that capacity until the conclusion of the war.

In 1808 he became a justice of the peace in Fairfield Township, remaining so till he removed to Hanover, where, after a few months, he was again elected. In this position he served until his removal to Rossville, holding this office for twenty-three years. In no case was his judgment reversed on appeal. He was a commissioner of Butler County from 1826 to 1835. He died on the 16th of April, 1847, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried near the Presbyterian church in Collinsville. The services were conducted by the Masons.

He had four sons and five daughters. They were William, Eliza, Mary, Samuel, Thomas, Eleanor, Robert, Cynthia, and Catherine.

ANDREW LEWIS.

Andrew Lewis, son of Andrew Lewis and Martha Montgomery, was born in Campbell County, Kentucky, April 4, 1797. His parents came to this county March 4, 1804. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and afterwards was employed in Indian warfare under Generals Harnar and St. Clair. He was not in St. Clair's defeat, but helped to bury his dead. He was in the whole campaign of General Wayne, and such confidence was reposed in him that when night came, or they were in camp, the pass-word was given him so that he could go out to shoot game. On one occasion he went out a short distance from camp and brought in a deer, although the Indians filled the woods in every direction. Another time he went out hunting, but accidentally got further than he designed, and finally lost his way; night came on, and he gave up the attempt for that time. But in the morning he began again, uselessly, as he knew not the direction, and it was nine days before he extri-

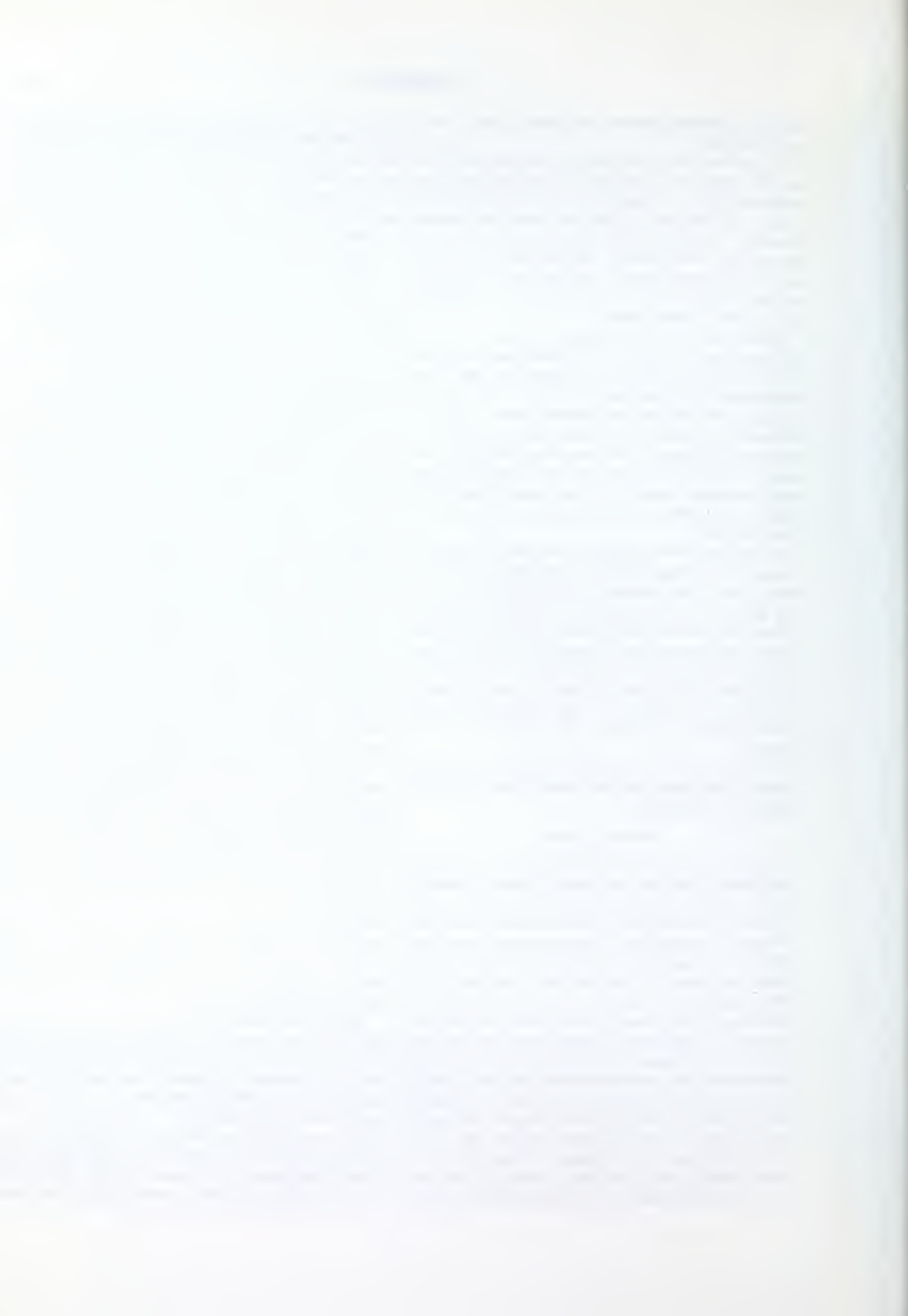
eated himself. He subsisted on game the whole time. At last he struck the Miami and followed its course down stream until it reached the Ohio. The camp had been at Fort Hamilton, but while Lewis was lost in the woods they had proceeded on their way. By this lucky mishap he failed of being present in the defeat of St. Clair. He remained in Fort Washington until after the battle, and saw the remnant of the army as it marched back.

After this he and nine others returned to Pennsylvania, where General Wayne was then recruiting an army, and enlisted under him. With him they came to Cincinnati, and after a period of service were discharged. He went back to Pennsylvania for a brief season, but soon was on his way west again, locating in Campbell County, Kentucky, about seven miles from Newport, on the Licking River. In March, 1804, he came to this county, cutting his own road to Ross Township. There were only three cabins the whole distance, one at Cumminsville, another near Bevis's tavern, and one and a block-house near Millville. There were no houses between his place and Hamilton. He entered half of a section, or 320 acres. After three years he bought a quarter of a section more. He followed farming until his death, which happened in 1847. His wife died February 12, 1852. He had eight children: Jane, Andrew, Robert M., Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, and Clarissa.

Andrew Lewis, the second child, remembers the time when the county was a vast wilderness. Indians used frequently to go by, occasionally stopping. At one time Captain Pipe, a renowned warrior, came along from Hamilton, where he had been drinking whisky pretty freely. Stopping at Mr. Lewis's house, he asked for some more, but was told they had none. This infuriated the Indian, who replied that they had. Mr. Lewis again asserted that they had none, when Captain Pipe drew his long, glittering knife, and began flourishing it around his head. He was very angry, and told Mr. Lewis that he had seen him before, and knew that he was a bad man. On being asked where, he replied that it was in Wayne's army. He continued flourishing his knife until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Mr. Lewis determined to put a stop to it, and took down his rifle. No sooner did the Indian see this than he began to run, and Mr. Lewis after him. How far they went the boy did not know, but they were never troubled with the presence of Captain Pipe again.

Mr. Andrew Lewis remembers when the first church was built in the township. This was in the year 1815. It was completely surrounded by the wilderness. Indians were very numerous for several years after they came here, and he has often played with them. They were regarded as very treacherous.

He was married on February 23, 1823, to Mary McCleary, daughter of Samuel McCleary and Mary Young. They came to the county in 1804. Mrs. Lewis was born January 9, 1796, in Pennsylvania. They had



seven children, all now living. Robert was born December 10, 1823; Mary, October 13, 1825; Martha, December 13, 1827; Nancy, February 14, 1830; Dorcas, July 25, 1832; Sarah Jane, January 27, 1835, and Hannah E., June 16, 1837. Robert was in the hundred days' service in the last war. A grandson, James Jackson, was killed in the struggle. Joseph A. Beatty, a grandson, served three years, and a son-in-law, A. H. Miller, was in the hundred days' service. All Mr. Lewis's children are now living; all have been married, and all are living in Western homes but one, who is now a widow, Mrs. Dorcas L. Burke. She lives with her father. Her husband, Addison M. Burke, died March 17, 1860, leaving her with two children, John L. and A. M. Burke, the latter being only nine weeks old. The oldest one is now Auditor on the Dayton, Delphos, and Toledo Railroad, and the younger one is a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Lewis has had forty-nine grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren, and only six of the number have been lost. Mr. Lewis has through life been a farmer, although for many years teaching school in the Winter season. He was a supervisor for a number of years, never receiving any money for it. His uncle, Richard Montgomery, was in the War of 1812, and Robert Lewis, another uncle, was a captain of light horse in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Andrew Lewis was always very fond of his dog and his gun, and spent much of his time in hunting, being very successful. Future dwellers in Ross will never know the hardships and privations that the first settlers endured.

The following have been the names of the postmasters:

Stillwell.—Jacob G. Stillwell, December 31, 1831; Willis R. De Witt, August 16, 1842; George Kyger, March 8, 1847; Jacob G. Stillwell, June 10, 1847; Sheldon A. Campbell, February 28, 1850; Jacob G. Stillwell, January 6, 1851; Silas Roll, November 19, 1856; changed to McGonigle's Station, September 14, 1859.

McGonigle's Station.—James McGonigle, September 14, 1859; changed to Woods' Station, November 24, 1863; revived with James McGonigle as postmaster March 13, 1866.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Reason R. Baxter, the son of Sill and Mary Baxter, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, November 15, 1829. He settled in this county in 1877. He was married on the 22d of December, 1860, at Winchester, Kentucky, to Clara French, daughter of Charles and Alice French, who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1840. They have had three children: Anna was born March 17, 1863; Carrie, April 26, 1868, and Lewis H., March 15, 1871. Mr. Baxter was a member of the Fifth United States Cavalry, serving two years. He is a farmer.

James H. Bell was born in Hanover Township, October 17, 1826. He is a retired farmer, and is the son of James Bell and Nancy Hall. His father was in the War

of 1812, coming to the county in 1811. He was born in Philadelphia, December 2, 1779, and died May 29, 1828. Mrs. Bell was born in South Carolina, May 5, 1792, and died August 24, 1871. They raised a family of seven children, five daughters and two sons, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living. All but James H. Bell are married. He now controls and resides upon the farm where he was born. For the past five years he has been unable to get around much, owing to a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Rhoda Bugg, who is and has been his housekeeper the thirteen years last past, was born in Clayton, England, November 17, 1824. She was married March 4, 1848, to John Henry Bugg, who died in 1855. In the year 1869 she embarked for this country and located in this county.

The Boatmans were one of the earliest families in the county. Jeremiah W. Boatman, now living in this township, is a descendant of this family. He was born in Hamilton, September 7, 1840, and is the son of Mark M. Boatman and Cynthia Warwick. The great-great-grandfather Boatman was of French descent, enlisting as a soldier under Lafayette, and taking part in many of the actions of the Revolutionary War. He remained in America at the close of the war where he had married, and raised a small family, of which the members were nearly all massacred by the Indians, in Pennsylvania. James Boatman was born in Northumberland County, in that State, about 1771, as nearly as can be told. On the 22d of August, 1799, he was married to Anna Mills, daughter of Colonel James Mills, and emigrated to Ohio two years after. Colonel Mills was of Irish descent. He emigrated from Berks County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Hamilton. He had seven children: Reed, Mark, James, Anna, Abbie, Julia, and Eliza. When the colonel started from the East he had three fine-blooded horses. These he sent on in advance, in charge of a man who was going that way, but when he arrived, either owing to the Indians or to the duplicity of his agent, he found neither horses nor man, and was obliged to content himself with his loss. Colonel Mills came down by boat, as did Mr. Boatman, who carried his family in a canoe, landing at Cincinnati, where there were then only a few cabins. From there he went to Hamilton. It was at that time a common thing to mark a road by little sticks and stones, to indicate the route; they followed these for a long time, and then discovered that some person had maliciously changed the little end, which indicated the right way, so as to point out another and entirely wrong direction. This cost them several days' lost labor.

As soon as the land was surveyed on the west side of the river, he located one hundred and sixty acres four miles north of Hamilton, on Four-Mile Creek. Here he built a small cabin, in which he lived until he became easy in money matters, when he erected a commodious frame house, which is still standing. At the time he took up his settlement here there were only three fami-



lies in his neighborhood—one opposite the Flenner Mills, one on the farm now owned by Andrew Flenner, and one on William Brooks's present farm. The two former lived in block-houses.

James Boatman resided on his farm till his death, at which time he was eighty years old. He reared a family of thirteen children: Claudius, James M., Mark M., Sarah M., Mary A., Ann, Jane, Reed M., William, John M., Nathan C., and Jeremiah N., eight boys and five girls. Himself, wife, brothers, and sisters were great hunters. In Pennsylvania they would go out hunting many miles from home and remain for weeks. The game was bears, raccoons, deer, and turkeys, besides small fry. They were often chased by the Indians, having many narrow escapes. On one occasion, while he and his sister were hunting, they were pursued by Indians, and the sister was caught, scalped, and left for dead. She escaped, recovered, and afterwards married and lived to a good old age, although without a forelock, which was artificially supplied.

Being penniless at the time of his marriage, he and his wife apprenticed themselves to a farmer for one year to get the means necessary for housekeeping. His wife, besides faithfully attending to her household duties and enduring the hardships of frontier life, acted as an herb physician, in which she was very successful. She was a fine horsewoman and a good marksman. One night they had a visitor. The meat was out, and there was no way of getting any more except by shooting it. So she rose early in the morning, built a fire, put on the pot, and went out. Guided by her knowledge of the habits of deer, she soon found one, brought her rifle to her shoulder, and fired. The animal fell, and she soon had a large piece of it in the pot. Her breakfast was soon got ready, and by the time the family was awake and dressed it was upon the table.

John Doyle was born in Morgan Township, August 31, 1823. His parents were Thomas Doyle and Catherine Weaver. The former was a soldier in the War of 1812, and came here about 1819. He died in 1834 with cholera. Mrs. Doyle, the mother, died January 9, 1879, aged one hundred and five years. John Doyle was married October 22, 1851, in Rush County, Indiana, to Euphemia Warner, born in Ohio, April 16, 1833. They have had eight children. Eliza Jane was born October 4, 1854; Angelette, November 10, 1856; Thomas Jefferson, July 22, 1860; Wilfred W., known as John, September 7, 1862; Elisha H., October 9, 1864; Sarah M., November 25, 1868; Lella I., June 28, 1872; Edna Anna, March 9, 1877. Mr. Doyle served in the late war as a member of Company E, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John Egby was born in Centerville, Indiana, February 3, 1855, being the son of Armistead Egby and Emily Craig. Mr. Egby served four years in the late war, and died while in the army. John Egby was married at

Hamilton, October 4, 1879, to Ida Hyers, daughter of Moses Hyers and Rachel Pembrew, who was born in Centerville, Indiana, August 14, 1861. Mr. Egby is a farmer.

John M. Hall was born in Hanover Township, in 1809. He is the son of John Hall and Elizabeth Morris, who came here in March, 1806, from Kentucky. He is a farmer, and has been supervisor and school director. His father was in the Revolutionary War as a private in a South Carolina regiment, and received a pension a few years before he died. This was in the year 1836, his wife dying May, 1838. They were both buried on their farm.

John Theodore Lagetrost was born in December, 1832, in Germany. He was married to Mary Hafer-tepen in 1852, and had ten children. John was born May 2, 1853; Minnie, December 6, 1855; Henry, January 27, 1858; Lizzie, January 11, 1860; Caroline, June 24, 1862; Anthony, September 25, 1864; Benjamin, October 20, 1866; Annie, December 21, 1868; Rosa, December 30, 1870; Joseph, January 14, 1873. The oldest lives in Minster, Auglaize County, and the rest in this county. Mr. Lagetrost was a farmer. He died January 15, 1873, and since that time the widow and her children have carried on the farm.

Adam Hummell, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Bavaria, October 18, 1842, and is the son of David and Elizabeth Hummell. The father died June 20, 1854, but the mother is still living in Germany. Mr. Hummell came to this country in 1865, and was married February 19th, of that year, to Elizabeth Ritter, daughter of Christian Ritter, who died January 24, 1864, in Germany, and of Pheby Ritter, who died December 4, 1874, at Hamilton. Mrs. Elizabeth Hummell was born January 11, 1844. Their children have been Katharine, born January 28, 1868; Adam, February 2, 1870; Michael, January 9, 1870; Francis S., March 8, 1874; Frita, September 1, 1876; Anna, September 24, 1878; and Hilda, September 23, 1880. Mr. Hummell has always been a farmer, and now owns a place of one hundred and forty-two acres. He was a school director of District No. 2 from 1876 to 1881.

Azariah T. Irwin was born in Butler County, June 9, 1821, being the son of John Irwin and Mary Thorn. The land on which he was born was entered by his grandfather, Azariah Thorn, December 13, 1811, and his deed bears the names of James Madison, President, and James Monroe, Secretary of State. Mr. Thorn served in the War of 1812. Azariah T. Irwin was married April 28, 1853, in Fairfield County, Indiana, to Elizabeth Cheney, daughter of Jacob Cheney and Mahala Hill, who was born in that place March 29, 1834. They had five children: Charles E. was born February 7, 1854; John, January 4, 1856; Washington, September 5, 1859; Edwin C., September 4, 1860; and Mary Virginia, November 12, 1864. John died October 5, 1856.



Mrs. Irwin had a brother, Edwin J. Cheney, who participated in the late war. He was first sergeant of Company G, 68th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the entire struggle. Mr. Irwin died in Indiana on the 2d of August, 1873.

Gilea L. Kumler was born in Hanover Township, January 27, 1853. He is the son of Michael Kumler and Nancy Beam. He was married September 27, 1879, to Hannah Gillespie, daughter of Robert Gillespie and Margaret Bigham, who came to this county about 1833. She was born on the 25th of December, 1855. They have one child, Leola, born April 2, 1880. Mr. Kumler is a farmer and stock-raiser, and lives on the farm on which he was born.

John Kelly, son of Jacob Kelly and Morris Brooks, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 6, 1855. His parents had come here two years prior to this event. He was married April 7, 1880, to Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Peter Gardner and Elizabeth Gardner. Her parents came here in 1851, and she was born in 1861. Mr. Kelly is a farmer, and has served one term as supervisor.

Frederick Krueker was born in Germany, coming to this county in 1865 from Hamilton County. He was twice married. His second wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Frankhouser, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 29, 1838, and was married in Hamilton County, November 24, 1855. Her parents were Daniel and Mary Frankhouser, and they live in Belmont County. She has had five children: William was born March 17, 1859; Mary, March 22, 1861; Frederick, February 15, 1863; Edward, April 23, 1866; John Frank, June 5, 1868; and Louisa, October 23, 1864. William died June 23, 1864; Frederick, January 15, 1864; and Louisa, January 13, 1866. Mr. Krueker was a wagon-maker by trade, but carried on a farm the last three years of his life. He died April 2, 1869.

Oliver P. Morris is the son of Isaac K. Morris and Sarah J. Hinkle. They came to this county about 1838. The father is now dead. Oliver P. Morris was born in Fairfield Township, April 22, 1848, and was married October 20, 1870, at Cincinnati, to Orlette J. Clark, daughter of William V. Clark; born December 4, 1827, and Elizabeth Holmes, born December 30, 1832. Their daughter was born in Fairfield Township, October 22, 1851. She and her husband have four living children. Albertine was born January 4, 1872; William Isaac, September 4, 1874; Ann Elizabeth, November 6, 1877, and Charles L., November 13, 1880. Two other children were born who were not named; one on the 17th of June 1876, and one October 30, 1879. Mr. Morris is a school-teacher by profession, following that occupation for several years prior to his marriage, and one term since then. Since 1871 he has paid all his attention to his farm and raising stock. He now has control of five hundred acres, three hundred of which is under a good

state of cultivation, and the remainder is well adapted for pasture.

Jacob Mehl was born in Strasbourg, now in Germany, on the 22d of September, 1828, and came to this county in 1841 with his parents, Michael Mehl and Catherine Reop. The father died in the year 1876, and the mother in 1861. Mr. Jacob Mehl was married on the 30th of November, 1854, to Lena Wehr, daughter of George Wehr and Barbara Hitelinger, who came here in 1844, and are both living. Mrs. Mehl was also born in Strasbourg, February 2, 1840. Their union has been blessed with eleven children: Elizabeth Barbara was born September 17, 1855; Anna Caroline, October 20, 1857; Simeon Charles, August 19, 1860; Louisa Matilda, May 23, 1862; Mary Ann, September 25, 1863; Jacob Benjamin, March 7, 1865; Lena Barbara, February 12, 1867; Clara Ellen, February 11, 1869; Sarah Lovina, June 8, 1870; William Andrew, July 22, 1870, and Frank Elmer, January 17, 1875. Mr. Mehl is a farmer.

Frederick Mistler was born in Germany, January 14, 1834, being the son of John Mistler and Elizabeth Harris. He came to this county in 1859, and was married to Mary Lustyk, February 26, 1861, in this county. She is the daughter of John Lustyk and Elizabeth Macon, and was born in July, 1836. Their children have been nine. Mary Elizabeth was born August 29, 1861; Catherine, April 20, 1863; Lena, October 25, 1864; Frederick, September 24, 1866; Pitt, March 5, 1868; Andrew, August 30, 1870; George, June 9, 1873; Jacob, January 27, 1876; and Mary Catherine Josephine, July 16, 1879. Lena died March 19, 1868, and Frederick, April 17, 1868. Mr. Mistler is a farmer.

John Nixon was born in this county, May 8, 1837. His parents were William and Margaret Nixon. He was married on the 31st of December, 1861, to Margaret Lonner, daughter of David and Jane Lonner, who was born in this county, January 1, 1838. They have four children. Linda Nixon was born November 19, 1862, and is dead. William H. was born April 25, 1864; Charles D., October 29, 1868; and Mary Jane, December 9, 1870. He is a farmer. His father was in the War of 1812.

William Nixon was born in August, 1787, in Ireland, coming to America at nine years of age with his parents, James and Jane Nixon. They remained in Pennsylvania for some time, and then emigrated to where Cincinnati now stands. In 1809 they removed to Butler County. James Nixon died on the 2d of August, 1825, and his wife October 17, 1840. William Nixon was married on the 11th of January, 1821, to Margaret Dodds, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Dodds, who moved to this county in 1808. Mrs. Nixon was born in Pennsylvania, March 18, 1800. They had nine children: Matilda, the eldest, is dead. She was born January 27, 1822; Jane Hueston was born May 8, 1824; Margaret Taylor, July 29, 1826; James, March 4, 1829; William, March 21,

1831; Anna, June 9, 1833; John, May 8, 1837; Elizabeth Pocock, July 25, 1839; Martha Louise Weaver, February 8, 1845. Mrs. Hueston lives in Blooming Grove, Franklin County, Indiana. Mr. Nixon was always a farmer, but served one term in the War of 1812. He died August 2, 1861, his wife still surviving.

John F. Rader was born June 25, 1842, in Franklin County, Ohio. He was the son of Frederick Rader, born in 1803 in Germany, and Mary Welch, born in 1817 in Ohio. They are now living in this county, having come here from Van Wert County in 1879. John F. Rader was married in Delaware County, December 13, 1866, to Josephine Lewis, daughter of Morgan S. Lewis and Mary Shoemaker, the former born in 1826 in New York State, and the latter in Ohio in 1828. Their daughter was born in Warren County, October 12, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Rader have had six children. Thomas J. was born October 4, 1867; Jenny L., July 7, 1869; Mary L., September 7, 1871; Frederick M., September 20, 1873; John William, February 5, 1876; and Jane Louisa, June 17, 1879. The first child was born in Delaware County, and the last in Butler County, the others in Van Wert County. Mrs. Rader's parents have also moved to this county, coming here October, 1878. John F. Rader was a private in Captain Kimball's company, G, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted June 12, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Yazoo Swamp, Arkansas Post, Port Hudson, Island No. 10, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Banks's expedition to the Red River, and a great many others. He served until the end of the war, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, August 20, 1865, then returning to his farm, where he still is.

William H. Riley, the son of John Riley and Numa-lemnia McGilberry, was born in Hanover Township, July 9, 1846. He was married on the 8th of June, 1869, at Hamilton, to Hannah S. Beckett, who was born June 1, 1850. Her parents, James Beckett and Elizabeth Hill, came to this county at an early period, and are now both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have had five children. John Sheldon was born April 26, 1872; Minnie, October 30, 1873; Myrtle Gertrude, January 11, 1876; James Elmer, September 1, 1878; and William Henry, March 22, 1880. Minnie died on the 30th of November, 1875. Mr. Riley's uncle Joshua was in the War of 1812, and he had a brother in the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about two years, then being killed in the battle of Perryville. Mr. Riley is a farmer and stock-raiser, and has made a specialty of the latter.

Henry C. Settle, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in North Carolina, May 5, 1838. His parents, Josiah Settle and Nancy A. Settle, were natives of that State, where they were born, the former in November, 1799, and the latter in July, 1819. They came to Ohio from Mississippi in 1856, arriving here on the 20th of March.

Henry C. Settle was married in Hamilton on the 26th of March, 1868, to Molly O. Berry, who was born in Mississippi, November 15, 1850. They have four children. Arta A. was born May 26, 1869; Charles H., August 1, 1872; James T., August 9, 1874; and John C., November 22, 1877. Mr. Settle was a carpenter's mate on board the *General Bragg*, of the gulf squadron, for two years, and was engaged in a good many battles of the war. Thomas Berry was the colonel of a Mexican regiment in the Mexican War. Mr. Settle owns one hundred and eight acres of land on Section 13.

Robert P. Settle was born in South Carolina, on the 29th of July, 1834, and came to this county in 1856, from Mississippi. His wife, Lizzie Weaver, was born February 29, 1838, in North Carolina, and was married to him December 28, 1864. They have one child, Nancy, born September 29, 1867. Mrs. Settle's parents were Bird Weaver and Sarah Day. Mr. Settle was for two years supervisor, and is a farmer and stock-raiser.

William E. Stewart, farmer, was born in Harrison, Pennsylvania, in 1860. He is the son of John and Lucy Stewart. He settled in this county in 1868.

Henry Stahlheber was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 10, 1820, his parents being Henry and Elizabeth Stahlheber. He came to this county in 1850, having previously been married to Elizabeth Keepenbacken, daughter of Philip and Philippine. They came to this county in 1874, and both are now living. She was born September, 1825, and their marriage was in March, 1846. They have had eight children. Philip was born September 18, 1849; Michael, September 1851; Henry, August 11, 1853; John, September 1, 1855; Elizabeth, June 18, 1858; Philippine, June 11, 1860; Charles, December, 1863; and Jacob, April 16, 1866. Mr. Stahlheber has now lived in the county thirty-one years, and has by industry accumulated considerable property. He owns two good farms, one containing one hundred and sixty-three acres, and the other a hundred and sixty acres. One of these is situated about a quarter of a mile from Hamilton, and the other about three miles. He carries on the dairy business in connection with his farms very extensively, now milking forty cows, and finding ready sale for all he makes.

Jacob Vitzedom, son of Daniel, was a native of Germany, being born there on the 26th of October, 1801. He came to this county in 1845, and on the 19th of July, 1846, was married, in Hamilton, to Catherine Sohn, also born in Germany. Her parents were John Lewis Sohn and Catherine Davison, and she was born February 15, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Vitzedom had eight children. Barbara was born June, 18, 1847, and died the next October. John J. was born March 26, 1849, and died in 1851; Elizabeth B. was born August 19, 1851; John William, December 12, 1853; John Jacob, February 7, 1855; George William, September 3, 1857; John Lewis, January 17, 1859; and William Martin. No-



ember 10, 1862. The last named died in 1867. Mr. Vitzedon died on the 2d of November 1875, leaving a good farm for his widow and surviving children.

Leonhard Wasserman was born in Germany, February 18, 1820. His parents were John Conrad Wasserman and Barbara Wolford. Mr. Wasserman settled in this county in 1847, and was married two years after, or in August, 1849, at Hamilton, to Maria Gailey, daughter of Balser Gailey and Mary Yeakle. They were early settlers, and are now both dead. Mrs. Wasserman was born in Fairfield Township, April 12, 1832. They have had ten children. Mary was born April 29, 1850; Elizabeth, April 19, 1852; Jacob, May 5, 1854; Henry, March 26, 1856; Sarah, July 18, 1858; Joseph, March 6, 1860; Clara, October 9, 1862; Julia, March 3, 1864;

Susan, June 24, 1866, and Ida, November 2, 1868. Mr. Wasserman is a farmer. He has been supervisor and school director for several years.

William Yerein was born in Fairfield Township, Butler County, February 14, 1825. He was the son of Frederick Yerein and Matilda McCain. His father came here in 1814, and is still living. William Yerein was married in May, 1855, to Hannah Yerein, and has had eight children. James M. was born February 9, 1856; Miller, in the Fall of 1858; Harriet, in 1860; Anna, in 1862; William, May 16, 1864; Ira Bell, July, 1866; Elizabeth D., in the Fall of 1868, and Flora in the Winter of 1873. Miller, Harriet, and Anna are dead. Mr. Yerein is a farmer. One of his uncles was in the Revolutionary War.

ROSS.

THIS township originally embraced all of what is now Morgan as well as its present territory. It was organized in 1803, forming one of the original subdivisions of the county. Morgan Township was struck off of the west end in 1811. There are in its limits 19,496 acres. The population of the township in 1820 was sixteen hundred and sixty-five; 1830, seventeen hundred and forty-five; 1840, fifteen hundred and twenty-six. Since its organization up to 1844, the following persons have been justices of the peace; their names will also show to a very great extent who the prominent early settlers were:

In 1803, William Mitchell; 1805, Maxwell Parkinson; 1806, William Mitchell; 1807, Emanuel Vantrees and William Smith; 1808, George Isaminger and Maxwell Parkinson; 1810, Robert Smith; 1811, John Dunn; 1812, William D. Jones; 1814, John Dunn; 1815, William D. Jones; 1816, John McCloskey; 1817, Robert Anderson; 1818, John Knox; 1818, Nehemiah Wade and John McCloskey; 1821, John Knox; 1822, same; 1824, James Comstock; 1825, Isaac Morris, John McCloskey; 1827, James Comstock; 1828, James Hill and John McCloskey; 1830, James Comstock; 1831, Griffin Halstead and James Hill; 1832, Allen Fuller; 1834, Samuel B. Demoret and Abraham Bereaw; 1835, Fergus Anderson; 1836, Isaac Anderson; 1837, James Hill and William Ray; 1838, William J. Elliott; 1840, James Hill, William Ray, and Enoch Larison; 1841, William J. Elliott; 1843, James Hill and Jonathan Kilbourn. After 1844 they were Griffin Halstead, Elijah Butterfield, William C. Woodruff, Alex. J. Lutes, Michael Hawk, A. G. McKeon, Robert Joyce, Reily Gordon, Daniel Brown, Jr., B. F. Bedinger, John R.

Brown, Robert Goshorn, Andrew Joyee, Samuel Gillespie, John F. Beal, C. F. Thorain, A. H. Cone, John Landerman.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY.

For the most part the township is rolling. All that portion of the township lying east of Indian Creek is well adapted to farming. The general elevation is about seventy-five feet above the river. Sections 1 and 12 are quite rugged. The greater part of the remaining township is elevated above the Miami from one to two hundred feet. A range of hills extends almost the whole distance from Layhigh to the south side of the county.

Indian Creek is the principal stream, which flows diagonally from north-west to south-east, but which in some places has a southerly course. This stream takes its name from the fact that away back in "ye olden days" the Indians camped on its banks a good deal. There are no tributaries flowing into Indian Creek of any considerable size in this township. Zeigler's Run, however, unites with it a short distance below Millville. In the south-west, Dry Run, which heads near Layhigh, flows in a south-easterly direction and empties into the Miami. This stream takes its name because it is dry most of the time at its mouth. It is spanned in several places by good bridges. Paddy's Run enters the township about one mile and a quarter from the county line, flowing directly south, emptying into the Miami one-mile below New Baltimore, in Hamilton County.

The soil along these streams is exceedingly fertile. On both sides of Indian Creek large bottoms spread out, which in the summer months form a beautiful landscape. The bottoms of Paddy's Run are of less importance.



Dry Run has some fine land which borders it. Along the Miami the soil is very fertile, being composed of a rich alluvial loam.

Ross Township was rich in the original growth of her timber. Poplar, oak, buckeye, ash, walnut, sycamore, hickory, wild cherry, gum, sugar-tree, sassafras, and dogwood grew spontaneously. A very large portion of the creek and river bottoms were covered with spice and hazel bushes, wild gooseberry bushes, black currants, which in some places spread over several acres, pawpaw bushes, wild onions, pea-vines, thistles, briars, burrs, and weeds. This growth was so dense in some places as to make it impassable. And here lived all manner of game. The hunter liked best of all the deer or wild turkey. Both abounded here in the beginning of this century. Along the Miami, wild geese and brant, as well as ducks and other water-fowl, lived by the thousands. In the woods were pheasants, quails, squirrels, foxes, wolves, and all their neighbors. It was the general custom of the people for many years to spend a portion of every Fall in hunting. The Miami was also full of fish, immense quantities of which were taken in nets or drag seines made of brush.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The most prominent of all the early roads was the Trace road, passing through Layhigh and on to the Miami, much as the road now does. Another road, which was of considerable note, is now the Venice and Millville road. Paddy's Run road ran from Hamilton to New London. The road as it now is passes over pretty much the same road-bed. The Lawrenceburg and Columbus, or State road, leading from the former of these places in Indiana to the capital of Ohio, was in constant use in 1811. It followed the ridges so as to prevent cuts—a plan the early surveyors often used to great advantage in locating highways through a new country. In 1808 there were very few houses between Millville and Hamilton. One stood where Robert Dick now lives. Another was known as Sutherland's, on the upper road or pike, and stood where the toll-gate now is. Both of these houses are standing.

The Jackson School District, No. 2, began with a log-house in 1811, which stood near where Joseph Timberman now resides. About 1820 the district proper had its beginning in a second log-house on the hill. In 1873 a third house was built by John Timberman, a good brick, which is now in use. Among the scholars of the 1820 house were John and Peggy Maze. William Harney was one of the teachers.

Among the first voting precincts in Ross Township was Judge Knox's, near the bank of Indian Creek, one mile above the iron bridge. This place of voting was in existence from 1820 to 1835. A man by the name of Smith was an early settler in this region, and owned the farm on which Judge Knox afterwards lived. Smith had a still-house here.

In 1811 Thomas Moorehead opened for his family a burying-ground on the east side of Indian Creek, one mile below Millville. This place of interment was among the first in the township. The yard is now overgrown with briars and bushes. There is another very old yard on the farm now owned by Mr. Hoover, of Venice, on the left bank of Indian Creek, near the Miami, which was established in the year 1811. This yard is now in a very bad condition—without fences, overgrown with briars, bushes, and left to take care of itself, apparently.

One of the first blacksmiths in Ross carried on his business near the iron bridge over Indian Creek. He was soon followed by another, on the hill one mile above, on the State road.

Christopher Timberman was an early mechanic in the neighborhood of School District No. 2, in 1811. He was a native of Pennsylvania, coming here from Tennessee; and during his life, which ended at eighty-eight years, made many spinning-wheels, chairs, bedsteads, and such like for the people of this valley. He is buried at the Moorehead grave-yard. His son, Christopher, died at the age of eighty-seven years.

Many fine farms now in this township were paid for with money made in manufacturing whisky. There was no disgrace attached to its manufacture. Two men by the name of Sayres and Avery, of Cincinnati, entered the western half of Section 15, and bought enough more to reach four hundred acres in 1810, or thereabouts, and erected a still-house. This distillery was afterwards rented by Andrew Lintner, who worked it for a while.

Matthew Timberman was a distiller in the township in 1815, where Andrew Timberman now lives. When this establishment first began the manufacture of whisky, their corn was ground at Dick's mill, on the Miami, and Van Horne's mill, at Millville. After several years, the profits were found to be much larger if the corn was ground at home; hence the change was made. The whisky was hauled to Cincinnati in four and six horse wagons, and often with as many oxen, though the latter were not so easily managed, especially during "fly-time."

James Comstock carried on distilling on Dry Run, above Venice, from 1820 to 1840. Joseph Van Horne had a still-house in Millville about 1818. The distillery was superintended by Mr. Wilcox. This establishment continued for about twenty-five years. Balser Gailey's still-house, on the Wickard farm, now owned by the heirs of John Crawford, was in operation in 1831. There were other and more prominent establishments scattered throughout the township.

About 1840 Samuel Dick built a grist and saw mill, one mile below Millville, on Indian Creek. This mill was burned in a few years. The sawing department was rebuilt by Dick. The grinding department continued for a dozen or fifteen years. Captain Michael Hawk afterwards owned the mill. Jacob Shafer was the head miller under Hawk.

Judge John Dunn was an early settler on Indian Creek, near the wooden bridge which crosses the stream. He was here in 1811. He entered a large tract of land in this vicinity, which he sold out to those who followed. Near Andrew Timberman's an old settler lived by the name of William Morris. Daniel Rumble, from one of the Carolinas, bought out John Elliott (who removed to the country of the Wabash), and took up his residence in the eastern side of the township at an early day.

It would be a difficult matter for a writer of local history to tell which of the two mills, Van Horne's at Millville, or Dick's at or near Venice, has been the most servicable to the country at large. Both were built about the same time, the former in 1805 by Joel Williams, and the latter by Jacob Hyde. The first mill at Dick's was of round hickory logs, and contained what was known as a corn-cracker for the grinding machinery. Some five or six years after the mill was built it passed into the hands of Samuel Baxter. About 1812 Samuel Dick, Sen., and his son, George, purchased the property and erected the first frame the same year. This house was forty by forty feet and three stories high. Samuel Dick in the course of time released his interest in favor of his son, George. The property remained in his family until 1856. In 1848 one of the sons of George Dick, Samuel, Jr., erected the present frame, forty by forty-five feet, and three stories high. Samuel Dick, a brother of George Dick, and his son, G. W. Dick, bought the property in 1856. About 1875 G. W. Dick, the present owner, came into possession of the property, since which time the mill has been actively at work.

There have been many changes in the mill since it was built at this site three-quarters of a century ago. For many years the extensive and productive country which surrounds it has called here to have its wheat, corn, and buckwheat ground. For many years there has also been a good saw-mill in continual use. The site is admirably adapted to a successful business.

Dick's mill was for a good many years used as a post-office. The original ford for the entire north-western part of the county, and a large area of country in Indiana, made Dick's Ford a crossing-point. The Legislature, in the year 1830, passed a law to incorporate the Venice and Colerain Bridge Company, and gave Enoch Bond, Giles Richards, James Comstock, Albin Shaw, Isaac Anderson, and Nehemiah Wade power to erect and build a toll-bridge across the Miami at or near Venice. Immediately after the bridge was erected, which was, no doubt, in 1824 and 1825, the ford ceased to be used except for very ordinary purposes.

VENICE.

Venice was laid out by Dr. Benjamin Clark, February 1, 1817. The founder of this place called it "Venus" because it was so pleasantly situated, having beautiful surroundings, and well located for rapid and

mature growth. Clark, however, laid out only the western half of the village, his east line extending as far as where the Layhigh road now is. The eastern part of the town is mostly additions made by various men at different times. Dr. Clark gave an acre of ground, when the town was platted, for burial purposes. This ground was located immediately opposite the Presbyterian church, just north of the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Dr. John Woods was an early resident of "Venus." He practiced medicine throughout the country. Dr. Clark was also active in the same profession. Dr. Woods lived in the house now occupied by Frank Ochs. Daniel Hawk took up his residence in the village more than fifty years ago. He has remained here most of the time since; but was born on Indian Creek, above Millville. The Butterfields and Shaws were here very early; also the Boals and Daniel Haldeman. In 1816 Isaac Lutes was a blacksmith near Dick's mill, near where his son Alexander now resides. Lutes was the only blacksmith ever at this point. James Comstock built the store now occupied by Moorehead, which is one of the oldest houses in town, about 1820. Comstock was a justice of the peace for several years. He sold out his property and removed to the West. Enoch Vaughn was here as a store-keeper in the Comstock house many years ago. Jonathan Kilburn was engaged in the same business as early as 1830. Thomas and Anderson Boal were here engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1850. Dr. Woods was a successful tavern-keeper in his time. Lloyd Reese was here in a similar occupation in 1840, in the house now occupied by Ochs. Reese is now a resident of Kansas. Allen Fuller carried on the same business in "Venus" not less than a quarter of a century since. William Huxford and his son Charles were probably the first blacksmiths in the village. Campbell, Andrews, and David Timberman were also here quite early. James Hannah succeeded Huxford. One of the most permanent of all the blacksmiths who have made Venice a place of business is Thomas Joyce.

When the public lands were first offered for sale in Cincinnati, in 1801, Jeremiah Butterfield, an enterprising young man from Massachusetts, who had shortly before come to what was then Fort Washington, and who had assisted Colonel Ludlow to run the boundary line between the United States and the Indian tribes, formed a company with Esquire Shaw and his son Alvin, Asa Harvey, and Noah Willey to make investments in lands. They bought at the first sales two full sections, and as many fractional sections, beginning at the mouth of Indian Creek and extending down the river for about two miles. This land is now under a fine state of cultivation, and dotted with splendid residences. A small part of it is now occupied by the village of Venice. In order to secure it the company bid ten cents per acre above the minimum price. The six owners then divided the land, under a survey made by

Emanuel Vantrees. Each had a front on the river, something quite essential in those days of flat-boats and still-houses. Mr. Butterfield obtained eight hundred acres, partly in Butler and partly in Hamilton Counties. He fixed his residence near where Venice is now located.

The Masonic society of Venice was instituted as early as 1832. Among the charter members were William Turner, now of Harrison, Ohio, engaged as a tailor; Ephraim Buell, father of D. C. Buell, a prominent citizen of New Haven, Hamilton County; Sherebiah Butterfield, now living near Dayton; and William Cone, now living on the Miami below the town, near the ancient site of Crosby village. In 1839, or thereabouts, the charter was revoked on account of the decrease in the membership. Some twenty-five years ago it was returned, since which time the lodge has been in a prosperous condition. The first place of holding meetings was in a house rented of Ephraim Buell, which stood on the pike leading to the bridge. About 1853 the society erected their present hall, a frame building two stories high, valued at about \$600.

Venice has had many temperance societies. In 1848 an organization was formed known as the Sons of Temperance. Their meetings were held in the Masonic hall. This hall is now occupied by the Widow Fescl as a dwelling-house. The most prominent members were William Cone, Adam Cummings, A. H. Cone, Isaac Frost, and John Hutchinson. Venice is now favored with three saloons, and there are yet many opportunities for temperance work.

Venice Odd Fellows' Lodge was organized in July, 1871. The charter dates the 15th of the same month, and was received a few days before the hall was completed. This society was organized at the house of John Hutchinson. The hall was completed the same year the lodge was organized, costing \$800, being an addition over a room now occupied by T. Joyce as a wagon-maker's shop. The first officers of this lodge were John Hutchinson, N. G.; Dr. F. B. Morris, V. G.; Thomas Pottenger, Treas.; J. Moore, P. Sect.; J. Bevington, Sect. The other members were A. Strubel and S. Bevington.

Venice Cemetery had its beginning in 1817, when Dr. Clark gave one acre of land immediately north of the Odd Fellows' hall, but which was soon exchanged, by a proposition from the members of the Bethel Presbyterian Church, for one acre on the south side of the present cemetery. This exchange was made because the original site was thought less favorable for burial purposes. The intention was that deeds should be given by both parties, but after twenty-one years of occupancy the Clark heirs claimed and received the intended original ground. The acre on the hill had an addition of three acres within a few years. There are now five acres in the ground. Every thing is in keeping with taste and durability. We take these inscriptions from

the tombstones; they will serve to open up many fields of biographical history:

John Van Ausdall departed this life April 4, 1835; aged 29. Margaret, wife of David Van Ausdall, departed this life April 24, 1837; aged 29. Permelia, wife of Daniel Brown, died August 10, 1834; aged 31. Doctor Benjamin Clark, died June 22, 1826; aged 57. Elizabeth, wife of Doctor Benjamin Clark, died February 15, 1861; aged 77. Alvira, daughter of Doctor Clark, born October 15, 1824; died March 7, 1868. Nicholas Demoret, died April 22, 1826; aged 65. Lydia, wife of King De Armond, formerly wife of Nicholas Demoret, died February 2, 1867; aged 93. In memory of Silenee Bennett, who died February 28, 1830; aged 81. John Shaw, died January 26, 1834; aged 58. Lemuel Hungerford, died February 21, 1846, in the 85th year of his age. Abigail Hungerford, died January 27, 1842; aged 81. Martin Busscur, died July 15, 1834; aged 51. Mary Patton, wife of John Brown, departed this life April 24, 1846; aged 90. Sacred to the memory of Rev. Thomas Thomas, who departed this life October 9, 1851; aged 51. Rev. Mr. Thomas was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Venice, organized in 1828. He came from New London. Rebecca Maria, wife of C. W. Prather, M. D., and daughter of A. and R. Brickhead, of Virginia, departed this life February 26, 1840; aged 19. William S. Van Dyke departed this life December 21, 1836; aged 29. Peter Timberman, a man of well-known family, died October 22, 1836, in the 57th year of his age. Joseph R. Coryell, died October 11, 1843; aged 42. Charity Coryell, died March 24, 1839; aged 68. Sacred to the memory of George Coryell, who died April 22, 1836; aged 72. David McCleery, born December 12, 1776; died November 11, 1833. Isabella McCleery, born January 21, 1789; died March 21, 1830. Mary, wife of Fergus Anderson, born October 5, 1800; died October 4, 1859. N. Wade, born August 19, 1798; died July 24, 1879. Jane, wife of Nehemiah Wade, born August 6, 1791; died November 25, 1865. Horace Willey, born February 13, 1792; died March 3, 1880. Anna, wife of Horace Willey, born June 16, 1792; died January 7, 1879. Bradbury Cilley, born May 16, 1798; died July 19, 1874. Mr. Cilley was one of the wealthiest citizens of Colerain Township at the time of his death.

From the Butterfield private burying-ground, one-quarter of a mile below Venice, on the New Haven road, we take:

Sarah B., wife of Jonathan Patterson, who died February 26, 1826; aged 21. Mary, wife of Jeremiah Butterfield, died June 27, 1853; aged 77. Nathaniel Butterfield, died October 11, 1857; aged 44. Mary, wife of S. A. Butterfield, died December 20, 1872; aged 66.

VENICE SCHOOLS.

About the year 1814, the Butterfields, Shaws, Willeys, and others gathered in the woods to build a school-house on the lot now occupied by I. R. Anderson's dwelling. The house, a log building, was twenty by twenty feet, with puncheon floor, stone fire-place, board door, and wooden hinges, writing desks made by placing long boards on slanting pins put in the logs, skab seats, windows which extended the whole length of the house, and other fixtures common with early educational institutions. The logs of the house were round hackberry.

Mr. Anderson, one of the first teachers, was a strict disciplinarian. Many stories of his eccentricities are told by his scholars, a few of whom are still living. The Rev. Mr. Goble, a New Light minister, preached a number of times to the early residents of Venice and vicinity in this old log building. In 1820 Mr. Swain taught a high school in a little house which stood on the lot now owned by Thomas Joyce. This school was generally known as the Advanced School, grammar, arithmetic, and some higher branches being taught. About six or seven years after the first house was built it was destroyed by fire. The school was then taken to a log cabin on the lot now occupied by Andrew Voigt's house.

In 1824 a society was chartered for religious and literary purposes, to which Isaac Lutes deeded one acre of land where the Presbyterian church now stands. This lot extended to the Hamilton and Cincinnati road, and was only given with the consideration that Dr. Frank Clark should deed a like amount for burial purposes where Thomas Joyce's wagon shop now is. About this time it appears that a small brick church was built on a small triangular lot, a short distance south-east of the Presbyterian church.

In the erection of the second school-house, in 1825, a great deal of dissatisfaction was experienced in consequence of the grants of land which had been made by Lutes and Shaw. John Shaw, an old bachelor, gave as an addition to Mr. Lutes's lot, one half acre more. This house, a one-story brick, with raised floors on each side and sunken middle for classes, stood on the lot now occupied by Thomas Boal's residence. The second school-house, proper, was considered a model in its day. It was twenty-five by thirty feet, four windows on each side, one in the front end, and with two large fire-places. A double door, which swung on iron hinges, in the south-east corner of the room, furnished the means of entrance. School was held in this house until 1850; there were also frequently religious meetings in it.

When the old house began to grow too small for school purposes, the directors began to cast about for a new building. To avoid any trouble about the title of the land upon which the house was to stand, an additional lot was bought of Mr. Patton, who gave a deed of it to the school board. This lot was in the rear of the old building, and the new house erected partly upon it is still standing behind Thomas Boal's residence. The house is thirty by forty-five feet, one-story, two rooms, two doors fronting on the Hamilton Pike, with playground in front. The lot is claimed by the Union Religious Society.

In the fourth building (counting the log-cabin one, after the first house was destroyed by fire) school was held until 1875, when the Union school-house was built.

"The district was growing too large for two rooms, and the Venice district proposed to the district north to consolidate the two under an independent high school

district." The vote was in favor of consolidating, but not to be independent. A site for the new building next engaged the attention of the directors and those interested in the enterprise. This became a serious question. One faction wanted to use the old lot, but the same old objection was urged. It was finally decided to sell the old lot, the purchaser to take risks as to title. The lot sold for four hundred and fifty dollars, and the church and school joined in making the deed good. A site was subsequently selected one-half mile north, where two acres had been bought, one acre each from Judge Wade and Jeremiah Morgan, at two hundred dollars per acre. The township board of education granted eight thousand dollars for the erection of the building, and thus, in 1875, under the efforts of George W. Dick, Major Robert Joyce, and William Clark the new house was completed, and is one of the best in the county.

The school opened in the new building under the supervision of Samuel McClelland, who taught for seven months, every room being full to overflowing. He was followed by Mr. Dayton for seven months, and at the close of his term there was a considerable amount of distrust in the minds of the people as to the success of the enterprise. Alfred Joyce, a young man of many parts, consolidated the intermediate and high school departments, and completed the school year of Mr. Dayton, and giving evidence of talent, was employed for the succeeding year. S. A. Gossett was also employed as principal and superintendent, who at once introduced a curriculum of study and a code of rules for the government of the school. Under this control the school progressed rapidly, and within two years afterwards twelve scholars held certificates as teachers. Many of these young boys and girls are now among the successful educators in the surrounding country. Mr. Joyce, after teaching the intermediate department for five years, was called to Millville as principal of the high school at that place. Among those who have risen rapidly in their chosen profession, who have been Mr. Gossett's scholars, is Miss Anna M. Willey, a young lady well and favorably known, both in Hamilton and Butler Counties, in educational circles.

The Venice High School is still progressive, and Mr. Gossett is yet to see many years of pleasure and profit in the hamlet which our forefathers called "Venus."

The Venice Presbyterian Church was organized in the Fall of 1828 by the Presbytery of Cincinnati. It was an outgrowth of the Bethel Church above Millville. Roger Sargent, David Gibson, and Nehemiah Wade were the first elders. At a subsequent time the Church came into connection with the Oxford Presbytery, and after the union of the two Presbyterian bodies, was added to the Presbytery of Dayton. In October, 1874, it was transferred to the Cincinnati Presbytery. The present church edifice was erected in the year 1856. The succession of its ministers is as follows: Thomas Thomas,



from 1828 to 1831; Samuel Smith, from 1831 to 1835; Peter Golliday, from 1835 to 1839; A. A. Gilliland, from 1839 to 1859; I. M. Hughes, from 1859 to 1870; J. B. Morton, from 1870 to 1872; John Daniels, from 1872 to 1873; David R. Moore, from 1873 to 1877; John Haight, from 1878 to 1881. The present membership of this Church is about one hundred and sixty persons. In 1876 the elders of the Church were Judge Nehemiah Wade, Thomas Burns, I. A. Boal, all of whom are dead; William Sims, who has removed to a different neighborhood; George W. Dick, I. W. Inderson, H. W. Scott, N. Wade, Jr., and N. C. Wade, all living. Trustees of the Church for the same year were Thomas Boal, I. R. Anderson, George W. Dick, and N. Wade, Jr., who are also the present officers. The Rev. Thomas E. Thomas, D. D., united with the Venice Presbyterian Church April 2, 1831, and died February 3, 1875, at Walaut Hills, Ohio. The Sabbath-school connected with the Church is in a healthy condition. The officers in 1876 were James R. Hemphill, superintendent; George C. Marsh, secretary; and Thomas Boal, treasurer. Connected with the Church is a woman's benevolent society, officered in 1876 as follows: Mrs. D. R. Moore, president; Mrs. George W. Dick, vice-president; Mrs. Julia S. Wade, secretary; Miss Sarah Reese, treasurer. The minister in charge at present is Rev. W. Macmillan, who fills the position as stated supply.

We give the names of some who have been and are the most prominent members: Fergus Anderson, Sylvia Anderson, S. D. Anderson, Israel Atherton, Jane Atherton, Thomas Burns, I. A. and Thomas Boal, Asa Burch, Asa H. Cone, James Carr, Charles and Joseph Cone, George W. Dick, Miss Mary F. Dick, C. K. Gilliland, John Knox, George Kay, Elizabeth Lutes, George C. Marsh, Hannah Marsh, Henderson W. Scott, John E. Sater, Amelia Willey, Robert C. Wade, and R. W. Wade. All those who have been mentioned in any way as connected with the Sunday-school are members.

In 1826 the Rev. D. D. Davison and the Rev. R. O. Spenser organized the Venice Methodist Episcopal Church. They preached at first in the district school-house. In 1831 the Presbyterians gave permission to the Methodists to hold meeting in their church, and the preacher in charge, Rev. John Stewart, commenced in the work. A powerful revival was soon under headway. In this society was a zealous sister by the name of Hotchkiss, who in 1832, without the aid of even one man, embarked in the enterprise of building the first church. After obtaining a sufficient amount of money by subscription, and promised labor, with also the donation of a lot, she went to Peter Youmans and asked his assistance. He immediately became a partner in the undertaking and secured the title to the lot. The same year the house was completed and dedicated. In 1862 an effort was made to build a new house on the old site. Rev. Isaac Neff was the preacher in charge, and zealously

entered into the enterprise. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were raised. At this time there arose some dissensions in the Church on account of the Rebellion and the location of the new edifice. Mrs. Sarah Andrews, of the Miamitown Methodist Episcopal Society, came to their assistance by a bequest of \$1,000. The church was erected and named Andrews Chapel. Mrs. Andrews also bequeathed \$100 to the society for the support of the ministers, paid annually in ten-dollar installments. So far as can be seen Methodism must have been a failure in Venice but for the help of woman. The society is now the weakest on the circuit. The present house was completed in 1865, and dedicated by Dr. J. M. Reid, then the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*.

On the 1st of December, 1849, at a quarterly conference at New Haven, a resolution was offered by Rev. B. P. Wheat, that the Venice circuit purchase or build a parsonage house. The motion was carried and a board of trustees created, consisting of Messrs. Marsh, Bryan, Shaw, Yeager, De Camp, Stewart, and Bartlett. At a second quarterly conference at Harrison, February 16, 1850, the trustees reported Washington, Harrison, New Haven, and Venice as favorable sites for the location of the parsonage. It was decided at this meeting to build the house at Washington. After some delay by two or three sets of trustees, in May, 1851, it was ordered that the "house now almost finished in the town of Venice be purchased for \$750, the amount the owner agrees to take for it." The house was undoubtedly purchased the same year. In 1856 and 1857 the stable, carriage-house, and shed were built, during the pastorate of the Rev. A. W. Tibbitts. Perhaps every family that has occupied the house has done something to beautify the premises, but up to 1869 Mrs. W. N. Williams probably did more than any other person. The parsonage is now (1882) neatly kept by the Rev. E. A. Easton and wife.

In 1819 Oxford circuit was formed, embracing the country between the Miami River and the State line. The following are the names of the pastors and presiding elders who served on this circuit from its organization until 1837: 1819, John Sale, P. E., and Russel Bigelow, P. C.; 1820, Walter Griffith, P. E., and Allen Willey, P. C., assisted by B. F. Crouch; 1821, same presiding elder, and Samuel Baker, P. C., assisted by William H. Raper; 1822, A. Cummings, P. E., and Moses Crume, P. C., with Richard Brandriff assistant; 1823, same presiding elder, with James Jones for pastor in charge, and Levi White, A. P.; 1824, John Strange, P. E., and Peter Stephens, P. C., assisted by James Jones; 1825 John Collins, P. E., with Daniel D. Davison, P. C., and J. Baughman assistant; 1826, same P. E., P. C., and R. O. Spenser for assistant; 1827, same presiding elder, J. C. Brook, P. C., with J. C. Hunter assistant pastor; 1828, Greenbury R. Jones, P. E., J. P. Taylor, P. C., with B. Lawrence A. P.; 1829, 1830,

1831, Greenbury R. Jones, P. E. Elijah H. Field and R. O. Spenser were in charge for 1829; R. O. Spenser and E. H. Field were in charge in 1830; John Stewart and A. D. Beasley were in charge in 1831. James B. Finley, P. E., with John Stewart and J. F. Davison in charge in 1832. In 1833 Oxford was embraced in the Cincinnati circuit, where it remained until 1837. In 1833 James B. Finley was presiding elder, and J. W. Clark, P. C., with J. W. Finley assistant pastor. In 1834 Thomas A. Morris was presiding elder, and Charles W. Swain and J. Waterman in charge. In 1835 Leroy Swormstedt was presiding elder, and Burnis Westlake, P. C., assisted by Lucien W. Berry, J. A. Waterman, supernumerary. Leroy Swormstedt was presiding elder in 1836, Burnis Westlake P. C., assisted by D. Poe.

In 1837 the Oxford circuit was divided, and the New Haven circuit formed, which was embraced in the Lebanon district. As near as can be ascertained, the circuit consisted of fifteen appointments: New Haven, Harrison, Washington, Venice, Zion, Ebenezer, Miamitown, Blae-rock, Layhigh, Youmans, Marsh's, Scoggin's, Mafford's, Olive Branch, and Stephens's Beech Woods. The localities of some of these places are now forgotten.

From the organization of the New Haven circuit to 1846 the following ministers served as presiding elders and pastors: 1837, William B. Christie, P. E. and Asa M. Stroud, with Martin Wolf as assistant; 1838, James B. Finley, P. E., with John W. Steel and William H. Fyffe as assistant; 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, George W. Walker, as presiding elder; Levi P. Miller, assisted by J. A. Waterman, served the circuit in 1840; Arthur W. Elliott and David Kemper in 1841; Joseph Gasner and Peter Holtzinger in 1842. In 1843, 1844, and 1845, Zachariah Connell was the presiding elder, Charles R. Lovell and Levi Cunningham were in charge; in 1844, Charles R. Lovell and Isaac N. Mark were in charge; 1845, Joseph Brooks and O. E. Peebles were in charge. Nathaniel L. Conrey was appointed the same year, *vice* Joseph Brooks, resigned. Asa B. Stroud, the first pastor in charge of the New Haven circuit, received a salary of \$260, and on traveling expenses \$127. The circuit paid his house rent. Martin Wolf, assistant pastor, received a little above seventy-five dollars on salary, and six dollars on traveling expenses. Mr. Lovell received \$309.42 for his salary. Isaac N. Mark the same year received ninety-three dollars and fifteen cents.

In 1846 the name of the circuit was changed to that of Venice, which name it still bears. There were thirteen appointments at this time, as follows: Venice, Washington, Ebenezer, Walker, Zion, Bunker Hill, Layhigh, Youmans, Marsh's, Poe's School-house, Miamitown, New Haven, and Harrison. The first presiding elder, Z. Connell, was allowed forty-eight dollars for his salary, but only received forty-three dollars, a custom which was often known previously. N. Westerman received for

his salary as the first pastor in charge, \$327.14. The presiding elders and ministers in charge since 1848 have been given in the order of appointment; first the presiding elders, then the pastors and assistant pastors: 1848, William I. Ellsworth, Daniel D. Davison, and J. B. Fish; 1849, William I. Ellsworth, Benjamin P. Wheat, and Thomas M. Thralls; 1850, William I. Ellsworth, Benjamin P. Wheat, and Benjamin Glascock; 1851, Augustus Eddy, William M. Smith, Benjamin F. Morris, the latter serving nine months, and his place being supplied by J. E. Thompson.

In 1852, the Cincinnati Annual Conference was formed, and Venice circuit was included within its boundaries. Salem came into the circuit the same year. In 1852 Augustus Eddy, M. Kauffman, and William M. Smith were in charge of the Venice circuit; 1853, Augustus Eddy, M. Kauffman, George B. Owens, Thomas Dunn, supernumerary; 1854, Augustus Eddy, George B. Owens, John Shinn; 1855, David Reed, A. W. Tibbitts, D. C. Benjamin; 1856, David Reed, A. W. Tibbitts, Alfred W. Keeling, supernumerary; 1857, David Reed, Michael Bitler, Daniel Griffiths; 1858, David Reed, Andrew M. Murphey, Michael Bitler; 1859, Michael Marlay, John Fitch and George W. Kelley; 1860, Michael Marlay, J. P. Waterhouse, Evan P. James; 1861, Michael Marlay, Isaac Neff, and Sullivan W. Edmiston.

In 1862 the circuit was embraced in the Hamilton district, William H. Lauder, J. Neff, and S. W. Edmiston in charge; 1863 the circuit was included in the West Cincinnati district, William H. Lauder, George W. Fee, and A. W. Keeling in charge; 1864, 1865, and 1866 William H. Lauder was presiding elder; William N. Williams was preacher in charge in 1865, 1866, and 1867, assisted in 1865 by N. C. Parrish, and in 1866 by Charles R. Gowdy as supernumerary. In 1867 and 1868 James F. Chalfant was presiding elder. Nathaniel C. Parrish and Jacob R. Hunter were pastors in charge in 1868; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 Mr. Chalfant was the presiding elder; in 1871, L. F. Van Cleve; in 1872 and 1873, Asbury Lowrey. William A. Robinson was preacher in charge in 1869, assisted by N. C. Prince; in 1870, W. A. Robinson, assisted by A. J. Hanna and A. W. Keeling; in 1871, George J. Conner; in 1872, Fletcher Hypes, assisted by John W. Sutherland; 1873, Fletcher Hypes, with G. M. Hammel as assistant preacher; and J. R. Hunter for three years and E. A. Easton for two years, both pastors in charge.

The Church property in 1877 on the Venice circuit was valued at seven thousand dollars.

Four or five years ago the appointments of New Haven, Venice, Washington, and Okeana were placed in one circuit. All the other places of worship which have been mentioned as Methodist appointments, now belong to the Oxford circuit. Although beginning late, this Church is now the most prosperous in the county.



MILLVILLE.

On the 23d of May, 1815, Joseph Van Horne laid off the town of Millville. Van Horne had been here for some time previous, engaged in milling in the same building which is now standing. The village is almost wholly in Section 4, and mostly in Ross Township. Indian Creek divides the place into halves, the western side or half being situated on a hill, which slopes gradually towards the creek. The eastern side of the village is level, and has the greater part of the population. Among some of the early settlers were Joel Williams, who was here in 1805; George Thomas, William Van Horne, the Hills, the Beatys, H. R. Coleman, Samuel Proud, David Montfort, Daniel Brosier, Charles Spinnings, and others.

From the earliest times Millville has occupied a proud position in her country's history. When the State was subjecting her citizens to a system of military training, such men as ex-Governor Bebb, Colonel Halstead, and Judges Anderson and Wade met here to drill. These gatherings were after the fashion of town meetings, and called together all kinds of men. Besides, the mill was always a very necessary part of frontier machinery, and hence brought farmers to town through necessity. This mill was built in 1805 by Joel Williams, a mill-wright from the East. Williams, in 1821, sold the mill, including thirty acres of land, to William Cochran, who was born in New Jersey, but who was living at that time with his family in what is now Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio. Mr. Cochran soon added one hundred acres more to his property, and on the 13th of August, 1825, purchased eighty acres adjoining of William Cobb and wife. One of the most remarkable facts connected with the erection of this mill is that the stone were hauled from Bank Lick, a stream in Hamilton County, at the mouth of which Williams had or quite soon thereafter erected a similar establishment. The Millville mill has remained in the family of William Cochran since 1821, the fourth owner being James W. Cochran, who died recently. For about ten years C. F. Thomin has had the oversight of this mill, receiving for his services one-half of the net proceeds.

One of the first indications that civilization was moving westward is found in a wrought-iron nail factory, which was in operation about 1823 on the bank of Indian Creek near where the tavern now stands. It was carried on for a number of years, the iron coming from beyond the Alleghenies down the Ohio.

Thomas Baker, a tailor by trade, owned a carding and fulling mill here in 1828 and 1830. The mill is now standing, being the first house west of the Presbyterian church. This establishment continued for eight or ten years. The motive power was furnished by a horse tread-wheel.

John, Samuel, Matthew, William, Thomas, and Francis Van Horne, sons of Joseph Van Horne, carried on the manufacture of whisky in Millville before 1825, in

a log still-house on the corner below where the bridge now stands on the west side of the creek. This bridge was built in 1849, two years after a like affair was carried off by high water.

It required but little foresight to see that store-keeping might be made profitable in Millville at an early day. We find, therefore, in 1825, or, no doubt, as early as 1819, Eliakim Ross here engaged in keeping what was pre-eminently a country store. Henry R. Coleman was in the same business in 1825, in a log house on the south side of the creek, a few rods above the bridge. John and Thomas Hanna were here in 1830, on the north or east side of the stream, a short distance above the tavern. John M. Cochran kept store in 1838, followed by Elias Kunler & Flickinger. Mr. Garner was also a business man in Millville at an early day. A. T. Carnahan was here also; he died in Venice. John W. Meeker, now of Harrison, was a merchant in the village some ten or fifteen years ago.

For the first blacksmith, Millville had William Ray, whose shop stood on the old turnpike, which formerly followed the creek without making a right angle at the corner. Mr. Shafer was also here early, on the old road. Henry Gallaway and his family were gunsmiths and blacksmiths in Millville more than fifty years ago. Fred-eric Zillyox was a blacksmith in 1845, or thereabouts. He afterwards became a tavern-keeper. Michael Emerick and Jacob Fillhardt were also blacksmiths. Thomas Gray was here as a mechanic for a time. There are two blacksmiths in town at present.

The first post-office in the village was kept in a log house now occupied as a part of George Ender's hotel. William Hill was the first postmaster. James Hill was the second postmaster, in a frame house above the bridge, near where the harness shop now is. Hill was postmaster for about thirty-five years. The third office was in a brick building across the creek. Before 1875, for ten or twelve years, the post-office was kept in various places, since which time it has been in its present location. James Hill was also a justice of the peace and a tanner in 1825, opposite the town hall. The fixtures of this tannery were to be seen until within a few years back. Robert, a son of James Hill, had control of the tannery for some time. Mr. Hill kept the post-office in the office of the tannery. The early mail route had for offices Dick's Mill, Millville, and Scipio (or Philanthropy). A stage route which began about 1835 ran from Oxford and beyond to Cincinnati. It was of very great service to the people.

In 1825 William Hill was a tavern-keeper in this village, and had probably been here for some time previous, in a log house on the north side of the creek. The house has long since disappeared. M. J. Mills-paugh was engaged in the same business as early as 1820, on the south side of Indian Creek, in a double frame house. Jacob Hasler came in 1833 or 1834, and



took charge of the Hill property. His wife was an excellent cook, and many travelers made it a point to spend the night with them. Frederic Zillyox followed Hasler in the same house, and also did a good business, building the present large frame in 1850. Joseph Van Ausdall was a tavern-keeper here also, for a year after Zillyox. After railroads came to be regarded by the public as a means of travel, the Millville taverns were compelled to take a less lucrative position.

Dr. James Corey was the first resident physician here in 1825. He removed to Cincinnati, and in a few years to Oxford, where he died. Dr. Lot Cooper was here in 1828. Dr. Kingsley was here soon thereafter. Dr. Arbuckle came in 1840, and remained for many years. Dr. Herron followed Arbuckle, the latter being here for six or eight years. Dr. Battenburg was here as a physician for a short time. Dr. Roll, of McGonigle's, practiced in this vicinity with much success. The present physicians are Drs. Hancock and Dodd. All these men had the respect of the community.

Millville had for its first school-house a building, undoubtedly of logs, which stood on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian Church. This house was here in 1825. A year or two after a brick edifice was built, which stood until 1872, when the present Presbyterian Church made additions, and it is now used for their church. The present school-building, a handsome brick structure, was erected in 1872. For teachers, Abel Burress was here in 1825 and 1826; Mr. Dunn in 1835, and James A. Neal in 1836.

A public meeting was held in the town of Millville on the 19th of June, 1858, for the purpose of forming a high school. An organization was effected and twenty-eight shares of stock secured, at one hundred dollars each. The shareholders were James Whipple, Robert Moore, John Basler, J. C. Beaty, Peter Minton, H. Flickinger, Samuel Dick, James Williams, Lewis Bullock, Andrew Timberman, Ira M. Whipple, John W. Carr, John Ross, John H. Post, D. K. Zeller, W. R. Carnahan, Jacob Kunder, Michael Kunder, Samuel Dick, John Ross, Jacob Fillhardt, Jacob Wickard, James Dick, James Lewis, John Forlow, John Lefler, J. W. Cochran, D. P. Nelson.

By-laws and a constitution were drafted, and the school machinery set in successful running order. D. P. Nelson was the first teacher. He was a graduate of Oxford, and was very energetic in its organization. Lewis Bullock was also a teacher. The school-building was erected about 1855, by Robert Ferguson, and used as a store and post-office, but was sold afterwards to the high school corporation. This school continued for a number of years. All the higher branches were taught, preparatory for college. In May, 1870, the school-building was sold, and is now used for a dwelling-house.

One of the ornaments of Millville is the public or town hall. On the 20th of December the incorporators

met and resolved to open books for subscriptions. The building committee was composed of Doctor A. Hancock, Luke Bradley, A. G. McKeon, C. F. Thomlin, who was really one of the originators also, but who, because of holding the office of justice of the peace, was not so considered in the corporation papers, and R. T. Hancock. Mr. Thomlin was made secretary, and R. T. Hancock, treasurer. This committee began work on the foundation on the 11th of December, 1877. The house was completed on or about July 4, 1878, although meetings and entertainments were held in it as early as April 1st. Total cost of building and lot was one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars. The present directors are Luke Bradley, president; William B. Fienor, vice-president; C. F. Thomlin, secretary; Jacob Fisher, treasurer, and A. J. Lewis. This hall is a handsome frame building, and is very useful to the public.

Samuel's Lutheran Church, above Millville, in Hanover Township, was begun as early as 1815. This organization was very prosperous for a time—a period of twenty odd years—when some difference arose in regard to their creed, which caused a division. In 1842, October 1st, the corner-stone of a brick building, fifty by forty feet, was laid for a church in Millville, on a lot now under a state of cultivation in the south-east corner of the farm of W. B. Davis. This portion of the Zeigler congregation formed what was known as the Millville Lutheran Church. The remaining worshipers continued to use the old church until 1853, when they also came to the village and erected their present house. Some of the original members of the Hanover Township Church were Samuel Zeigler, Frank Bealer, and Daniel Brosier. This house is now standing, in a very dilapidated condition. There is also connected with it a grave-yard, also in a bad condition.

Mt. Zion, the proper name for the Lutheran Church in Millville, had, in 1842, for some of its prominent members John A. Keil, Philip Spangler, Jacob Kocher, Michael Shank, John Conare, Jacob Bealer, Daniel Shollenburger, George Spangler, and Michael and Philip Hawk. The Rev. John Surface, of Springfield, Ohio, dedicated the church. It was not until 1845 that there was any regular pastor—Rev. G. Sill. He was followed by E. R. Gwiney and W. C. Barnett, who is now in Tennessee preaching. Leonard Harrison and Mr. Kooch were here soon after Gwiney. From the Rev. Mr. Kooch henceforward the congregation was supplied by irregular preachers. When the Church was in a prosperous condition, its highest membership numbered fifty. Luke Bradley, Mrs. Sortman, and Mrs. Rothermel are the only living members. The house was sold to Mr. W. B. Davis about fifteen years ago, who tore down the building and sold the brick.

As has been said, the German Reformed Millville Church was one of the branches of the Samuel Zeigler Lutheran Church in Hanover Township. Among its



first members were Jacob Kooch, John Fisher and wife, Frederic Zillyox, Jacob Fillhardt, Messrs. Hoover, George Muskopf, and their wives. Jacob and Barbara Muskopf were also early members. Their prominent preacher was Rev. John Bowman, a man who took a leading part in church erection. George Michling, Mr. Boleman, and Mr. Hestmaier were also prominently engaged here in the same work. Several years ago the Hanover Township church was sold; the money is now in the hands of the trustees of the Reformed Church, and held for cemetery purposes. At present there are about one hundred and twenty-five members. A good Sunday-school is in operation, with some eighty scholars, begun in 1855.

Among the most important of churches in Ross Township has been the United Brethren, erected about 1822, on the hill above Millville, on the south side of the old dirt road. This house, like the one built in the village in 1851, was a brick building about thirty-six by forty feet. For many years this society was by odds the leading congregation in this vicinity. It led in membership the famous Bethel Society, until some ten years ago, when the latter organization took the lead, since which time it has held it.

After about thirty years of continual use, the old church was torn down and the brick used in the construction of a new house. This society has seasons of promise and adversity. Some of the most distinguished of the early ministers were Henry Kumler and Mr. Sellers. The Rev. Christopher Flinchbaugh, a man who rode for over fifty years the circuit lying between the two Miamis, and extending as far north as Dayton, Ohio, was a noted visitor. Many names of the first members will appear in these inscriptions:

Ann Maria, wife of Michael Bottenburg, Sen., died August 5, 1850; aged 75. Dr. Daniel Bottenburg, died July 19, 1834; aged 25. Adam Clippinger, Sen., born in Northampton County, Penn., October 12, 1780; died in Butler County, Ohio, December 27, 1850. Benjamin Whalin, born in Lancaster County, Penn., died October 11, 1835; aged 22. Alexander Moore, died December 5, 1842; aged 63. Moses Laughlin, born December, 1777; died February 6, 1855. Tamson, wife of Moses Laughlin, departed this life December 23, 1844; aged 67. John Morse, who died January 9, 1850; aged 56. Also, Elizabeth, his wife, who died September 25, 1841; aged 47. David Doner, died September 10, 1828; aged 55. Nancy, wife of David Doner, died May 8, 1843; aged 64. A conspicuous monument in the south side reads, Mary, wife of Alexander Moore, died November 12, 1853; aged 62. Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Wickard, died December 28, 1852; aged 40. Jacob Carr, died August 29, 1854; aged 66. Amos Flickinger, Co. F., 93d O. V. I., wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., died January 14, 1863; aged 20. Charles Kiehlung, born in Prussia, May 26, 1827; died September 22, 1876. John Zeller, died October 16, 1857; aged 59. Daniel Beal, died January 18, 1871; aged 75. Amy, wife of Daniel Beal, died April 24, 1870; aged 73. John Lettler, died April 3, 1876; aged 68. Jacob Snyder, died June 21, 1859; aged 58. Catharine, wife of Jacob Snyder, died March

12, 1878; aged 75. Solomon Rothermal, died July 28, 1879; aged 65. Sarah, wife of Solomon Rothermal, died February 21, 1871; aged 51.

The following are the names of the postmasters and post-offices in the township since its beginning:

Dick's Mills.—George Dick, January 15, 1819; Jane Dick, September 15, 1828. Changed to Ross, July 3, 1834.

Ross.—William S. Vandike, July 3, 1834; Abraham P. Carnahan, January 4, 1837; William Ray, April 21, 1840; Alfred J. Reese, September 26, 1840; Isaac S. Frost, May 1, 1843; Jonathan Kilburn; Isaac A. Boal, June 9, 1849; John B. Frost, August 8, 1853; William Powell, March 21, 1855; William Turner, March 23, 1855; Alfred J. Reese, June 2, 1855; Samuel D. Anderson, March 7, 1856; Matthew T. Jones, July 7, 1857; Henry Kreisman, March 13, 1860; George M. Cone, April 8, 1862; Henry Kreisman, April 1, 1863; Benjamin F. Clark, Jr., August 17, 1865; Louis Lehne, December 6, 1880.

Millville.—William Hill, February 17, 1817; James Hill, February 20, 1830; Robert Ferguson, October 23, 1854; James Hill, June 29, 1857; Robert Hill, May 21, 1866; Hugh D. Goshorn, March 17, 1871.

NEHEMIAH WADE.

Nehemiah Wade was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1793. He was the son of David E. Wade, one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, a man of vast wealth, in addition to about two thousand acres of land which he owned at the mouth of Indian Creek, in Butler County. Nehemiah Wade was elected a justice of the peace for Ross Township in 1818, an office he held for six years. In 1841, he was chosen by the Legislature of Ohio as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler County, and again chosen at the session of 1847 and 1848, holding the office until the organization of the courts under the new constitution—a term of eleven years. In addition to these trusts, Mr. Wade held various other important offices and posts of usefulness. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for about half a century; a superintendent of the Sunday-school for about forty years, and always a liberal supporter of Christian institutions. He died July 24, 1879, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, leaving behind him a large and admirable posterity, many of whom still live in the vicinity of Venice, Ross Township.

JEREMIAH BUTTERFIELD.

Jeremiah Butterfield was born on the 4th of March, 1776, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. When he was twelve years old his father removed to the State of New York. In 1797 young Butterfield left his home to seek his fortune in the West. He traveled to Pittsburg, where he embarked on a flat-boat and descended the Ohio River to Marietta. Here he remained in the family



of Doctor Spencer for the Winter. In the following Spring he started on board a flat-boat to Cincinnati. The place was then only an inconsiderable village, containing not more than one thousand inhabitants. The boat's crew proceeded on their voyage down the Ohio to Louisville, and from thence to Fort Massac, on the north bank of the Ohio, thirty-six miles above its mouth. Butterfield remained at the fort only a short time. He purchased a pirogue, and, in company with a Kentuckian, set out for St. Louis. The trip to St. Louis was made by taking the river. From St. Louis he went to St. Charles, a small village on the north side of the Missouri River, eighteen miles above its mouth, where he remained one year. Mr. Butterfield, not liking the manners and customs of the people, returned to St. Louis, and from there crossed the country to Vincennes, on the Wabash. While crossing the prairie he encountered vast herds of buffalo. From Vincennes he went into the interior of Kentucky, where he remained for three months and then set out for the East. He arrived at his father's house, in New York, in the Winter of 1799. He was now twenty-three years old, and determined to take unto himself a wife, a Miss Polly Campbell, whom he married in 1800. He now began to look for some place to live. After some delay, he again took the flat-boat for Cincinnati. The company, of which Butterfield was a part, made arrangements to work at harvesting for Colonel John Riddle, who, at that time, lived two miles north of Cincinnati, on the Hamilton road. One corner of his land was where the Brighton House used to stand. Israel Ludlow, who was at that time employed by the government to run the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations, employed Butterfield to act as one of his chain carriers. On this expedition they were three months without seeing a dwelling-house, and at one time came near starving, being five days without food.

Early in the ensuing Spring he visited and explored the valley of the Great Miami, the bottom lands of which pleased him very much. He, with a company of others, in the Spring of 1801, made a purchase of two full and as many fractional sections, beginning at the mouth of Indian Creek and extending down the river for about two miles. The land was divided, and Butterfield became the owner of about eight hundred acres, near where Venice now is. His friends, who had come on with him, returned to New York, and he remained to make a home for his young wife. After some work, he returned for his wife and sister, and when returning, brought with him the seeds of various fruit trees, from which he afterwards raised fine fruit.

About the year 1805 or 1806, the neighborhood where Mr. Butterfield resided became infested with a band of outlaws, marauders, and horse-thieves. There was no law that could be carried into execution effectually but lynch-law, which was resorted to successfully. He was active

in this undertaking, and did much in ridding the country of the band.

In the Winter of 1819 Mr. Butterfield drove a large number of hogs through the woods from the neighborhood where he lived to Detroit, a distance of more than two hundred and eighty miles. For most of the distance on the route which he chose there were no roads, and what rendered the trip more difficult, a severe snow-storm set in. Some of his men became disheartened and returned, but he pushed forward, breaking a path in the snow with his horse for his hogs to follow. After many days of hardship he arrived safely, sold out to a good advantage, and returned home with his saddle-bags full of silver. Three times he shipped his hogs from his own door down the river to New Orleans, going with them himself in each instance. From New Orleans he shipped his hogs to Cuba, and in 1828 was shipwrecked. When the vessel neared the shore she struck a rock, and the captain and the crew took to the long-boat. Mr. Butterfield would not leave until he had cut open the pens containing the hogs, which were on deck, and let them into the sea. They nearly all swam to the shore, so that he lost but few, and in selling them received twelve dollars per hundred weight, weighing them alive, so that, notwithstanding he was shipwrecked, and had to pay three dollars' duty on each hog, he made a profitable voyage.

He died at his home, near Venice, on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1853, aged seventy-seven years.

All his children but one are yet living. Sherehiah, the oldest son, lives on a part of the land purchased by his father in Hamilton County. John, the second son, and Jeremiah, the third son live in the same neighborhood, in Hamilton County. Nathaniel lived to raise a family, but died several years ago. Elijah, another son, lives in this township. Mary, a daughter, married James Radcliffe, and lives near New Baltimore in Hamilton County, Ohio. Elizabeth, another daughter, married Mr. Maynard. All the children are in comfortable circumstances and are much respected by the community. John C. was born in 1808, and was married in 1845 to Caroline Brown, born in Butler County in 1813. They had seven children. Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Kleinfelder, lives in Venice; Elijah lives in Ross Township; Jesse is married and lives in Ross; Rachel is the wife of John Knox, and the others are John W., Sarah E., and Susan C. He is a farmer, and owns one hundred and five acres, part of which belongs to the original two hundred acres his father purchased. He lives in the old homestead built by his father.

ISAAC ANDERSON.

Isaac Anderson was long and favorably known in Butler County, having been a resident for more than forty years. He was born in Donegal County, Ireland, September 15, 1758, and was the youngest of thirteen children. When he was about twelve years of age his

parents died within a short time of each other, and there being no legal guardian appointed for him, he was left pretty much to his own control, and in after life was often heard to say that until he was fourteen years old he was a self-willed and very rude boy. At that time he resolved to reform, and at once became industrious and steady. He soon became ready in mathematics, and especially so in surveying, for which he had a natural gift. At the age of sixteen he determined to seek his fortune in America. He sailed from Donegal, in the north of Ireland, and landed at Philadelphia in the early part of the year 1774. During his passage he kept up his mathematical studies by learning navigation under the tuition of the captain.

Several of his brothers and sisters had come to America some years previous, and settled in Virginia, where many of their descendants are yet residing. Isaac stopped in Pennsylvania until the Spring of 1776, when the war with Great Britain commenced, and he entered the service. He was enrolled in Colonel Morgan's rifle regiment, and from that time to the end of the war bore an honored and distinguished part. The first, or about the first, active service in which Anderson engaged was at Bemis Heights, between the American army under General Gates, and the British army under General Burgoyne. Colonel Morgan's regiment was detached to observe the movements of the enemy and to harass them as they advanced. The battle was long and bloody, and a dozen times in the day the result was doubtful. Darkness terminated the battle, and the Americans withdrew, but the defeat was equal to a victory. The second battle in which Mr. Anderson participated was fought on the 7th of October following. This battle was also a long and sanguinary conflict, and the result was entirely favorable to the Americans. Isaac Anderson was also present at the surrender of the British army under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, which took place October 16, 1777. In December, 1777, during the time the British occupied Philadelphia, and while Congress held their sessions at Yorktown, the regiment to which Mr. Anderson belonged happened to be on a scouting expedition, when, on the 10th of the month, they fell in with a British regiment on a similar service. A skirmish ensued, during which Mr. Anderson was severely wounded by a musket-ball, which passed in at one cheek and out the opposite side, carrying away some of his teeth and a part of his jaw-bone. The wound injured the sight of one of his eyes, and made a scar which he carried through life. Mr. Anderson was supposed to be dead, and was left on the field. In the morning the British found him and carried him to the hospital, where he finally recovered.

When the British evacuated Philadelphia, on the morning of the 18th of June, 1778, Mr. Anderson feigned himself extremely ill, and was left behind in his berth in the hospital, by the connivance of a friend, who was the assistant surgeon. As soon as the army had

gone, he jumped from his bed and set out for the American camp, where he arrived the same evening.

The British, after leaving Philadelphia, followed by General Washington, fought a severe battle on the 28th of June, 1778, at Monmouth Court-house. Mr. Anderson often stated that in this battle he discharged his rifle with aim thirty-two times. In 1781 we find him engaged with General George Rogers Clark, on his expedition to the Falls of the Ohio. In this command he held the office of lieutenant in Captain Shannon's regiment. Many hair-breadth escapes occurred on this expedition. During his journey he kept a diary, which is still preserved in the family and contains much authentic information.

In November, 1788, Isaac Anderson was married to Euphemia Moorehead, eldest daughter of Fergus Moorehead, who had also been a soldier in the Revolution. Fergus Moorehead was the father of Joseph Moorehead, who received an ensign's commission, and marched to the West with the army under General St. Clair. In 1791 Mr. Anderson was offered a position as commander of a company fitting out to march against the Indians in the North-west, under the command of General St. Clair, but, being previously engaged by the Holland Land Company to make surveys in Western Pennsylvania, declined.

In the Winter of 1795-6, he, with his family, emigrated to the West, settling in Cincinnati, then a small village of log cabins, including about fifty rough, unfinished frame houses with stone chimneys.

In 1801 the United States first offered for sale the lands west of the Great Miami. Mr. Anderson remembered the beautiful rich bottoms of the Miami, which he had previously seen when on his way to Detroit, and resolved to make a purchase. He accordingly purchased a section of land above the mouth of Indian Creek, on which he commenced a clearing, and in 1812 removed with his family from Cincinnati, and settled on the farm, where he remained until his death, on the 18th of December, 1839, aged eighty-one years and nine months. His wife died at the old homestead August 26, 1851, aged eighty years and eleven months. Both lie in the Venice burying-ground.

They had born to them eleven children, six sons and five daughters. All but one grew up, married, and raised large families. Robert was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 14, 1789. He married Rachel Bunnell, June 16, 1811, and settled on a farm of his father's. In March, 1828, when engaged in locating the Hamilton basin, he was attacked with bilious fever and died on the 19th of June of the same year.

For his second wife he married Clarissa Miller, September 16, 1816.

Jane, the eldest daughter of Isaac Anderson, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 6th of August, 1791, and on the 30th of April, 1812, intermarried with

George Dick, a son of an old pioneer of the country. Her husband died on the 2d of September, 1828, leaving a widow and seven children, who all grew up to maturity and are respectably settled in this neighborhood. The widow of George Dick married again to Judge Nehemiah Wade, a gentleman residing in the vicinity. Margaret Anderson, the third daughter, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., January 17, 1795, and on the 29th of July, 1817, married William Moore, a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a master workman. Mr. Moore died at Hamilton on the 2d of January, 1835. Fergus Anderson, the second oldest son, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1797.

Susan Anderson, the second daughter, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1793, and on the 18th of August, 1814, was married to James Boal, a hatter by trade, who opened a shop and carried on his business in Hamilton. Mrs. Boal was killed by a stroke of lightning, as also were two of her children and Mrs. Perrine, on the 5th of April, 1826. James Boal died near Reading, Hamilton County, Ohio, of cholera, in 1833.

Isaac Anderson, Jr., was born on the 29th of August, 1799, and was married to Margaret Morris on the 23d of August, 1825.

A daughter, Euphemia, was born on the 18th of April, in Cincinnati, 1802, and died June 30, 1803.

Joseph Anderson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 10th of July, 1804, and was married to Jane Gilchrist on the 9th of December, 1829.

William Anderson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26, 1808, and was married to Miss Hannah Millikin, a daughter of Samuel Millikin, March 26, 1833. Mrs. Anderson died soon afterward, and he married again, to Miss Mary Jackson, October 30, 1838. He died on the 5th of August, 1845.

James Anderson, the youngest son, was born in Cincinnati, on the 12th of December, 1810, and on the 14th of October, 1841, was married to Hannah Margaret Taylor.

The youngest child was a daughter, Euphemia Anderson (the second). She was born in Ross Township, December 18, 1813, and was married to J. Parks Gilchrist on the 12th of April, 1837.

GRIFFIN HALSTEAD.

Colonel Halstead, in 1875, wrote the following account of his life:

My father and mother were John Halstead, of Currituck, North Carolina, and Ruth Richardson, his wife. Early in their married life they removed from the shore of Albemarle Sound to the northern central part of the State, where, near Guilford Court-house, I was born, June 11, 1802. I was the oldest son of the family who survived infancy. When I was two years old, my parents left their native State for the blue grass regions of

Kentucky; but the uncertainty of land-titles in that State caused them to continue their journey to the valley of the Great Miami, near the town of New Haven. In the Spring of 1805 a great flood dislodged them. The water of the Miami was higher than it has ever since been known, and my parents escaped from their cabin on horseback. This incident caused another movement, and a settlement upon the farm where I have ever since (almost seventy years) resided. The recommendation of the farm was that the tract contained both hill and bottom land, and was well timbered, watered by several fine springs, and out of the way of the floods.

In the opening of this farm the best energies of my early years were expended. My work varied by occasional hunting and fishing excursions, and trips to mill and to market, camp-meetings, huskings, and militia musters, the amusements that the country afforded; and during some brief intervals of very inclement weather, attendance at the Buckeye school-house on Paddy's Run. In 1822 I was captain of the militia; and in the Winter of 1824-25 I visited New Orleans. In 1826 I was elected colonel of the militia of the county, mustering at Millville; and I have, at various times, held the offices of clerk and trustee of my township, and have repeatedly served as magistrate.

November 1, 1827, I was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Willits, eldest daughter of James Willits, who resided near New Haven. We had four children, two sons and two daughters: Caroline, who died in infancy; Murat and Benton, who are residents of Cincinnati; and Helen, Mrs. John M. Scott, who occupies the old homestead farm adjoining my own.

When the Mexican War occurred I enlisted in the Butler Guards, but inflammatory rheumatism, contracted in Camp Washington, prevented any participation in active service. I have been for over fifty years a pretty regular attendant at the polls in Ross Township, and have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket.

My earliest distinct recollections of public affairs are of the excitement attending the events of the last war with England; and Butler County, now so highly cultivated, was, within my remembrance, but a wilderness, broken with clearings that occupied comparatively but a small space; and the game we hunted in those days, including panthers, bears, and deer, was sometimes equal to hunting us. I am not aware that any other citizen of the county has lived for seventy consecutive years on one farm, so perhaps I may claim seniority in that particular.

I have outlived nearly all who were with me in early times. My wife, my sisters, my brothers, and, with here and there an exception, the old neighbors, all are gone; and I approach the age of seventy-three, in the enjoyment of reasonable health and strength beyond that ordinarily associated with my years. Colonel Halstead is still alive.



Mr. H. C. C. C.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

Murat Halstead was born September 2, 1829, in Ross Township. His father, Colonel Griffin Halstead, a native of North Carolina, removed in 1804 to Ohio with his parents, who, in the following year, settled upon the farm which became their grandson's birth-place. The family of his mother, Clarissa Willits, came from Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers on the Scioto, in central Ohio. Mrs. Halstead, who taught her son to read and write at a very early age, made him a student of history and geography before he ever visited a school-house, and his first school experience began in company with "McGuffey's Third Reader" and an English grammar. About the year 1840, the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, a well known Congregational minister, kept a select school in New London, in which, during two successive Winters, Murat received instruction in the English branches. Afterward, until he was eighteen years old, he attended the common school of his district during the Winters, meanwhile working upon his father's farm through the Summer months. In the Fall of 1848, after a short experience in school-teaching, he entered Farmer's College, at College Hill, whence he graduated in 1851. He at one time attempted the study of law, but having written and contributed occasional sketches to the *Hamilton Intelligencer* and a paper in Rossville, during his college life and while teaching school, he acquired a literary taste and facility in writing, which became the means of introducing him to his career as a journalist. Mr. Halstead's early literary efforts, however, were chiefly in the department of fiction, though he attempted several essays on American antiquities and current affairs. One of his pioneer romances, "A Legend of the Miamis," was published before his graduation, in the *Cincinnati Gazette*.

In 1852, Mr. Halstead formed his earliest editorial connection as news editor of the daily *Atlas*, published by John D. Caldwell. This was followed by a brief engagement upon the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, as assistant local editor, and then as associate editor of the *Columbian and Great West*, edited by W. B. Shattuck. The *Cincinnati Commercial* had already been established for eleven years and was prosperous and influential, when in March, 1853, M. D. Potter, its chief proprietor and editorial manager, engaged Mr. Halstead as one of its corps of reporters. In the Summer following, through the illness and absence of the proprietor, the direction of the paper fell into Mr. Halstead's hands. Then and afterward, as the opportunity was presented, was introduced into its management a feature which before long wrought a marked change in Western journalism. This was a systematic compilation of the news found in the exchange papers. Cincinnati being a central point, and the telegraph then giving but a meager outline of daily news—often nothing more than imperfect market reports—the work that Mr. Halstead was enabled to do was so highly appreciated by Mr. Potter that, upon the reorganization

of the firm, in May, 1854, after the death of R. H. Lee, Mr. Halstead (with Henry Reed and John Straus) secured a partnership interest, the firm name becoming M. D. Potter & Co. In this reorganization it was Mr. Potter's express object to give the office stability of management in case of his death, which, however, did not occur until April, 1866, when the firm of M. Halstead & Co. was organized.

Mr. Halstead attributes his success in journalism to his quick recognition of the importance and value of news and his skill in the use of the scissors. He possesses and exercises keen discrimination between such matters offered for publication as have life and interest for to-day and those which can wait for to-morrow. He is, moreover, an indefatigable worker. As a writer, Mr. Halstead is direct, earnest, and forcible, with a large quality of buoyant, masculine vigor, partly the result, doubtless, of his robust bodily health, gained in youth from contact with the earth and air upon his father's farm. In politics, as an editor, he professes and practices honest independence of parties, though, having warmly upheld the Union cause in the war of secession, he afterward preferred the Republican traditions.

Mr. Halstead has visited Europe several times—first, in 1870, when he was present in France during the war with Prussia, and witnessed the battle of Gravelotte; again in 1874, when he also visited Iceland, on the occasion of its millennial celebration, and for a brief period during the French Exposition, in 1878. He married March 2, 1857, Miss Mary Banks, daughter of the late Hiram Banks, and had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, namely: John (who died in 1861), Jennie, Marshal, Clarence, Robert, Albert, Mary, Hiram Banks, Clarissa, and Griffin.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Isaac Anderson, a son of the old Revolutionary veteran, Isaac Anderson, of whom a full account will be found elsewhere, was born in Cincinnati August 29, 1799. His mother was Euphemia Moorhead, eldest daughter of Fergus Moorhead, who had also been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. They were married in November, 1788, and had eleven children, of whom Isaac is the sixth. They came to this county in 1812. Mr. Anderson was married on the 18th of August, 1825, to Margaret Morris, daughter of William and Sarah Morris. They came to this county in 1798. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had seven children. The eldest, William Morris Anderson, who was born August 10, 1826, is dead. He served in the Mexican War, under the command of John B. Weller, and also in the late Rebellion. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Susan Bailey was born February 17, 1829, and Joseph Anderson, February 7, 1831. He is dead. Eliza Jane Lewis was born September 11, 1834, and James Anderson, February 23, 1837. Isaac E. Anderson, who

was born September 5, 1840, was in the service of the United States during the late war, and was killed at the fight of Chickamauga. Willson Anderson is the youngest, and was born July 1, 1845. Mr. Anderson cultivates a fine farm. He has been justice of the peace in Ross Township for twenty years, and is a man of many fine qualities.

James Campbell Andrews comes of one of the oldest families in Ross. His parents came to this township in 1811, and his father the next year after. His name was James, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Rife. She died in 1875. James C. Andrews was born in West Virginia, November 15, 1809. He was married November 26, 1840, to Lydia Dunn. She was the daughter of John Dunn, who died in 1835, being then sixty-five years old, and Letitia McCluskey, who was born in 1779, and died in 1847. They came to this county in 1805. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have had four children: Martha was born August 18, 1841; Letty, July 16, 1844; William, October 25, 1847, and Albert, May 22, 1850. Letty died May 9, 1869. She was married to Jacob Kohler. Martha married John Bereaw, February, 1869. William married Lizzie Pollock. By these unions Mr. Andrews has seven grandchildren living. At the age of sixteen he began work at the blacksmith's trade, following it for sixteen years. Since that time he has paid all of his attention to the farm, and has by industry and good management made for himself and family a good home. His son William was in the hundred days' service, and his uncle, Robert Andrews, was in the War of 1812, and died soon after his return.

James Brown, the head of the Brown family in Ross Township, was born in West Virginia. His wife, Deborah Ryfe, was born in Pennsylvania. They had three children. Daniel was born in 1798, and died in April, 1876. Elizabeth was born in 1801, and William was born March 14, 1803. He is married and lives in Ross Township. Mr. James Brown had prepared to come to Ohio, but died in West Virginia. His widow and three children came on with a colony of nine families, and landed in Cincinnati, in May, 1805. She was married a second time about 1807, her choice being Frederick Whiting, by whom she had two children, one dying in infancy, and the other, James Whiting, being born in 1808. He is married, and lives in Rush County, Indiana. Mr. Whiting's family, three brothers, came to Butler County about 1800. Their names were Jacob, Nicholas, and Francis. Frederick Whiting was killed in 1810 by a flat-boat falling on him. His wife was well provided for, and brought up her family well. She died in Ross Township, Butler County, about 1864. William Brown was born in West Virginia, March 14, 1805, and was married in 1828 in Hamilton County, to Eunice Willey, who was born there February 29, 1808, and died November 25, 1867. He had thirteen children, seven living, but six dying in infancy. The living ones are Daniel,

Richard, Henry, James, Oliver Perry, Walter, and Augusta. Mr. Brown is a self-made man. He began life with nothing, renting at first, in partnership with his brother, Daniel. In 1828 he purchased a small tract of land, part of Allen Fuller's, in Section 32, of thirty acres, where he went to live after he married. He stayed there in a hewed log-house until 1847, when he built his present residence. He has accumulated in his life-time considerable property, owning at one time three hundred and forty acres in Ohio and two hundred in Indiana. He has at present one hundred and thirty acres and considerable personal property. The remainder he has distributed among his children. His son, Daniel, has been justice of the peace three terms, real estate assessor one term, and township clerk thirteen years. His wife's father, Conrad Ryfe, was a soldier of the Revolution, and was wounded in the war.

Bennett Branch is a native of Butler County. He is a farmer, and lives near Millville. He was married May 20, 1860, and has had fourteen children, only six of whom are living. His wife's name is Eliza.

Frederick Bohlender was born in Germany, August 19, 1835. He is the son of George Bohlender and Mary Rerick. He came to this county in 1877. His wife is Mary Peeling, the daughter of Robert Peeling and Elizabeth Weise. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December, 1836. They were married November, 1864, in Montgomery County, and have three children. George W. was born September 21, 1867; Ida M., October 29, 1871; and Edna A., January, 1876. Mr. Bohlender is a farmer and fruit-grower, and now carries on a fruit-farm, consisting of about sixty acres of orchard, besides all kinds of small fruits.

Charles Borger was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1817, and came to this county in 1834. His father was Jacob Borger and his mother Mary M. Long, both now dead. An uncle, Daniel Long, was in the War of 1812. Mr. Borger was married on the 21st of November, 1838, in St. Clair Township, to Hannah Dubbs. Her parents were Henry Dubbs and Margaret Hannan, who came to this county in 1829, remaining here until their deaths. They had four children. Sarah Ann was born October 10, 1840; David D., March 13, 1843; Jacob H., November 14, 1846; and Margaret, March 30, 1851. All these are now living, except Jacob H., who was drowned in the Ohio River, while bathing, on the 20th of July, 1878, at Aurora, Indiana, leaving a widow, but no children, to mourn his loss. Sarah Ann married John A. Overpeck, August 18, 1860; David D. was married March 8, 1863, to Sarah A. Burkhardt; and Margaret was married January 2, 1872, to William F. Berleman. Nine grandchildren are living and three dead. Mr. Borger has, through life, been a farmer.

Daniel Brosius is probably the oldest man in the township. He was born in Northumberland County, Penn-

sylvania, September 24, 1801, and has been a resident of this county for seventy-three years. When he came here this county was nothing but a wilderness. He saw the first steamboat that ran on the Ohio River. His parents were George Daniel Brosius and Elizabeth Yager. They came to the county in 1808. The father died in 1812, and the mother in 1823. Mr. Brosius married Elizabeth Parks, daughter of Arthur Parks and Elizabeth McCloskey, on the 3d of June, 1823, at Hamilton. She was born October 7, 1806. They had eleven children. Elizabeth was born June 15, 1824; William, June 13, 1827; James, September 26, 1828; John, July 9, 1830; Margaret, February 18, 1832; Isabel, December 12, 1835; Daniel, October 9, 1838; Rebecca, December 17, 1842; Eliza Ann, January 16, 1845; Jeannette, July 3, 1848; and Alice, April 13, 1850. Five of these children are dead. James died March 27, 1853; John, January 20, 1861; Rebecca, April, 1881; Eliza Ann, March 10, 1851, and Alice, April 8, 1851. Mr. Brosius has fourteen grandchildren now living. His wife died January 10, 1861. When a young man he learned the cabinet-making trade, following it for a number of years. He then purchased a farm, and until within a few years paid all of his attention to it. Since then he has led a retired life.

Christopher W. Cook is the son of Christopher and Mary Cook. They were natives of Prussia, and there their son was born, June 20, 1825. His wife, Elizabeth Swoope, was born in Bavaria, July 11, 1831. Her parents were George Swoope and Susan Fisher. They are both now dead. They came to Butler County in 1844, and Mr. Cook came here in 1845. Their marriage took place December 7, 1848. They have had eight children. The first was born November 18, 1849, and died four days thereafter. Mary C. was born August 22, 1852; George H. was born February 2, 1855; another child was born April 6, 1858, and died the next day. Frederick William was born October 19, 1860; Margaret was born January 28, 1864, dying March 15, 1864; John was born August 4, 1865; and Anna Elizabeth, December 4, 1867. Mr. Cook has been supervisor one term. He has always followed the calling of a farmer.

John A. Crawford was the son of John A. Crawford, Sen., and Mary Arthurs. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1826, and was married June 6, 1850, to Phebe McHenry, in Hamilton County. Her parents were Joseph McHenry and Nancy Pottenger, and she was born in Hamilton County on the 27th of November, 1830. They had four children. Joseph H. was the eldest. He was born August 6, 1851. Mary E. was born April 15, 1853; Nancy E., August 31, 1856; Sarah B., February 3, 1869, and John N., May 31, 1862. Three of the children have been married. Nancy E. married William Bryant January 10, 1881; Sarah B. married Nathan Bryant January 11, 1881, and

Joseph H. married Eliza Delong July 15, 1875. She bore him two children, Leora May, September 8, 1876, and Walter Clarence, January 12, 1879, both still living. Their mother is dead. She died on the 24th of March, 1879. Joseph still lives on the farm occupied by his father, and, with his brother, John W., carries it on. Mary E. also lives at home. She teaches school, as did her two sisters prior to marriage. Mr. John A. Crawford was a cabinet-maker by trade, and generally followed that occupation, while his sons carried on the farm. At one time he was in the mercantile business. This was in the years 1868 and 1869. He was enrollment officer in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, during the late war. Mrs. Crawford's great-grandfather, Van McHenry, was a captain in the War of 1812. Her children's great-grandfather Nichols was also in the War of 1812. He was a sailor for twenty-two years. Mr. Crawford's death occurred January 12, 1880.

David Descombes, son of Jacob Descombes and Lydia Yeakle, was born in St. Clair Township, June 6, 1835. His father was a native of France, and came here in 1810. He died in 1845, and his mother died in November of the same year. Mrs. Descombes was born in this county. David Descombes was married July 4, 1861, to Lydia Garner, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Keiver. They came to this county at an early period. Mr. and Mrs. Descombes have had two children. Minnie May was born June 12, 1863, and George, April 28, 1868. He died June 29, 1869. Mr. Descombes by trade is a wheelwright, as well as a cabinet-maker and carpenter. He has followed these different vocations from boyhood until the past two years, since which time he has paid his attention to the farm. He also makes a specialty of raising fruit—apples, peaches, grapes, and small fruit. He had a brother, Francis, who was in the Mexican War. Mr. Descombes was school director of St. Clair Township for 1872 and 1873.

Captain Samuel Dick, now deceased, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1797. He was the son of Samuel Dick, Sen., of whom a full account will be found near the beginning of this book, and Martha Allen Gillespie. Samuel Dick, Jr., followed the business of a farmer all of his life, living for many years on the north half of a section of land entered by his father about the year 1809, and now owned by his heirs. Captain Dick was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Rhy, who bore him one son, David Howen, who was born August 9, 1832, and died September 5, 1850. He then married in Ross Township, Butler County, on the 20th of March, 1834, Isabella Parks, daughter of Arthur Parks, who was born February 2, 1779, and Elizabeth McCloskey, born April 14, 1784. They died in Hamilton County. The daughter, Isabella, was born March 31, 1817. They had fourteen children. George was born April 2, 1835. Rebecca B. was born October 20, 1836, and died February 18, 1852. Cul-

bertson P. was born July 1, 1838; James, April 16, 1840. Samuel A. was born November 13, 1841, and died June 12, 1871. John W. was born October 6, 1843. Martha was born December 14, 1845, and died May 7, 1877. Robert L. was born April 27, 1848; Jennie, on the 17th of February, 1850; Susan, February 28, 1852; Annie R., December 21, 1853; Effie J., February 5, 1856; Sarah, September 5, 1857, dying October 10, 1880; and Isaac N., August 1, 1860. Eighteen grandchildren are now living, and six others are dead. All of Captain Dick's children have been married except six, and three of those are deceased. He was always a farmer. His death occurred on the 1st of January, 1871.

Bartholomew Demoret was born in Cincinnati, May 30, 1809, and came to Butler County with his parents, Nicholas and Lydia Demoret, in 1816. Bartholomew Demoret has never moved since he arrived in this county. His motto is, that a "rolling stone gathers no moss." He is a farmer, and was married in 1834 to Elizabeth Belser, daughter of George and Rebecca Belser. Their children are as follows: Joseph L., born October 21, 1835; Rebecca, October 22, 1837; Bartholomew, October 30, 1839; Seba Alexander, February 7, 1842; Miranda, December, 1844; George Lee, December, 1847; Nancy Timberman, 1849; Margaret Jane, October 12, 1852. His father was in the war with the Indians, in 1792. Mr. Demoret has accumulated considerable means by his own industry.

Charles Emrick was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 4, 1839. His father was Peter Emrick, and his mother Rosanna Emrick. He settled in this county in 1865. He was married on the 25th of August, 1860, in Pike County, to Mary Ann Swab, daughter of George A. and Susan Swab. The former died December 14, 1856, and the latter July, 1875. Mrs. Swab's maiden name was Fisher. They came to this county about 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Emrick have had six children, of whom John M., the eldest, was born November 6, 1861, in Pike County, as were the next two, Charles A., born September 26, 1862, and Louisa C., born March 12, 1865; Mary C., born February 4, 1871; William H., born September 2, 1872, and George F., born July 24, 1880, are natives of this county. By occupation Mr. Emrick has been alternately a wheelwright and a stone-mason, but latterly he has devoted all of his attention to his farm and stock-raising. He had two brothers, Philip and Jacob, in the late war, serving for four years.

Henry Gailey was born in Ross Township, August 2, 1840. He is the son of Baltzer Gailey and Mary Yeakle, who came to this county about 1830. His father was a native of Germany, emigrating to Pennsylvania at an early day. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, but came to this county a few years prior to her husband. He died July 31, 1870, aged seventy-three years, six months, and thirteen days, and the mother died July 31,

1874, aged seventy-four years, six months, and four days. Henry Gailey was married November 26, 1878, to Catherine Schmidler, daughter of Conradt Schmidler and Rosa Schein. They came to this county about 1850. Mrs. Schmidler is still living in this county, but Mr. Schmidler is in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Gailey have but one child, John W., who was born October 12, 1879. Mr. Gailey was supervisor in 1866, and has been school director for seven years. He had a brother Jacob in the late war, a member of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, who died of disease contracted in the service. Mr. Gailey is a farmer, in that following his father, who was also a distiller, although for the last few years of his life paying all his attention to the farm. That now belongs jointly to Henry Gailey and his nephew, Baltzer J. Sarver, the 161 acres being equally divided between them. Mr. Sarver was also born in this county, near Amanda, his mother having died when he was a baby. After this his grandfather adopted him as his own.

Joseph Garver was born in St. Clair Township, November 28, 1812, and is the youngest son of Samuel Garver, who died on the 26th of November, 1869, aged eighty-one years and seven days. Catharine Lingle, his mother, who was married March 7, 1808, died in 1813. Samuel Garver married for his second wife Catharine Lippert, July 21, 1814. He came to this county in 1804, and was drafted in the War of 1812. His brother took his place, and, according to the law, his youngest son should have received eighty acres of land, but has never made any effort to obtain it. Joseph Garver was married on the 20th of March, 1833, in the township of St. Clair, to Miss Hannah Beeler, who has borne him six children. Mrs. Garver is the daughter of George J. Beeler, who died January 3, 1847, aged seventy-five years, and Elizabeth Shafer, who died March 3, 1847, aged seventy-five years. They came to this county about 1821 or 1822. Mr. Garver has followed farming all his life and has met with success. His children are William J., who was born November 10, 1835; Mary E., born September 9, 1837; Sarah C., born October 9, 1840; Samuel B., born September 7, 1843; Joseph J., born August 4, 1850—died December 30, 1850; Emma P., born January 22, 1854.

Mr. Garver has been a school director for fifteen years, and in other places has filled important trusts. He remembers the first wagon his father brought to this country, and also when he and his father had to carry one hundred bushels of wheat to mill on horseback, where they sold it. At one time, desiring to buy a plow, he was compelled to go to Cincinnati three times with grain before he could obtain enough money to make the purchase, and his means were still so small, that had he not goods to bring back he could not have accomplished it. The price of the plow was nine dollars. Mr. Garver built his own wagon, and borrowed a horse from his father, which gave him a full team. Several of his children are



now married. William J. married Elizabeth Seals, February 15, 1878; Sarah C. first married William Starette, October 30, 1862. He died in the service during the late war. She afterwards married, on the 15th of February, 1867, James Mitchell. Samuel married Catharine Riley, February 14, 1866; Emma J. married Millard F. Ritter, December 26, 1878. Mr. Garver has seven grandchildren living; one, Hannah Jane Starette, died October 27, 1860, aged five years, three months and fourteen days. Four of Mr. Garver's children were born in the same house as their father. All the buildings on this place were built by him, he being an excellent mechanic, brick or stone mason, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon-maker. Mr. Garver has never served as an apprentice. His wife has now a pair of shoes he made for her more than twenty years ago, and they are still good ones. He is also a first-class cabinet-maker, and his tools are all of his own make.

Alfred Hancock, M. D., was born in Reily Township, November 27, 1820. His father was a farmer, and he remained with him until the age of sixteen, attending school and helping him on the farm. After that date he attended and taught school until 1844, when he began the study of medicine under Doctor McAlister, of Oxford, there remaining about a year. He went to Cincinnati and attended the Ohio Medical College, then under the supervision of Professor Harrison, until his graduation. He then returned to Butler County, beginning practice, and has been here ever since, with the exception of a year and a half. His father was Joel Hancock, and his mother Sarah Lintner. He is the second child of his father's first wife, his father being married twice. They came to this county about 1803. His grandfather, John Hancock, was in the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812.

Doctor Hancock was married on the 23d of January, 1845, to Emeline DeCamp, daughter of Walter DeCamp and Sarah Bird, who came to this county in 1812 from New Jersey, and are still living. She was born in 1828. Doctor and Mrs. Hancock have had three children. Walter was born May 25, 1847; Joel, February 26, 1849; and James, October 5, 1854.

His son, Walter DeCamp Hancock, was born in Hancock Township, Butler County. His early education was liberal, and completed at the Miami University in 1869. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of his father until the Fall of 1870, when he became an office-student of Professor W. H. Mussey, of Cincinnati, remaining under his direction until his diploma was received from the Miami Medical College, on the 29th of February, 1872. He held an appointment as assistant physician to Rose Hill city branch hospital during the small pox epidemic of 1871 and 1872. He then engaged in general practice with his father, at Millville. In the Summer of 1875 he spent most of his time in Vienna, Austria, attending the clinics and receiving pri-

vate instruction. He also spent more or less of his time in the medical department of the universities at Munich, Tübingen, Heidelberg, Strasbourg, and Paris, and in a number of the hospitals in London, England. Returning to his home, after a year's absence, his field of general practice has been much extended. He has much skill, and has had success as a physician and surgeon.

John Hölle, of this township, was born in Germany on the 9th of January, 1836. His father was Jerome and his mother Leuria Hölle, both of whom are dead. John Hölle learned the carpenter's trade, and generally follows that as his business, but for the past five or six years he has paid all his attention to the farm on which he resides. In January, 1856, he married, in Cincinnati, Frances, daughter of Jacob and Frances (Irene) Schwartz, both of whom live in Hamilton County. Mr. Hölle came to this county in 1870. He is the father of nine children: William, born July 24, 1867; Jacob, born September 28, 1869; Henry, born November 3, 1870; Joseph, born January 10, 1872; Clara, born May 29, 1873; Peter, born January 2, 1875; Augusta, born July 28, 1876; George, born December 1, 1878; Leuria E., born February 1, 1880. Joseph died January 22, 1872; Peter, January 11, 1875, and George, February 10, 1879.

Dr. Charles C. Hoover was born near Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, February 21, 1851. When two years old his father, Daniel R. Hoover, removed to Lebanon, the former home of his wife, Susan (Corwin) Hoover, a cousin of Governor Thomas Corwin. Dr. Hoover is a graduate of the National Normal School of Lebanon, Ohio, and read medicine with Dr. J. M. Hunt, of Blue Ball. He attended the lectures of the Ohio Medical College during the Winters of 1875 and 1876, and also of 1877 and 1878, graduating in the latter year, and a few weeks after removing to Venice, there beginning practice. He married, January 1, 1880, Carrie E. Boal, the daughter of Isaac A. Boal, born in Ross Township, September 8, 1857. They have one child, Clarence Boal Hoover. The Hoover family were originally from Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of Clermont County. The Boal family were old settlers in this county. James Boal came here from Dauphin County, where he was born in 1787, and was married in this county to Susan Anderson, daughter of Isaac Anderson. She and two of her children, Mary and Robert, and a young lady residing with them, were killed by lightning April 5, 1826. There were seven persons in the room at the time. Mr. Boal was a hatter by trade, and started the first hat factory in Hamilton, on the corner of Second and Basin, in 1812. He died very suddenly near Sharon.

Benjamin Hawk was born June 16, 1824. His parents came to this county in 1802, and are now both dead. They were Philip Hawk and Catherine Stonebreaker. Mr. Hawk was twice married. His first wife was Clarissa

Ann Turner, who bore him three children, James, Alfred T., and Noah H. James was born May 30, 1846, and married Catherine Garner in 1870. Alfred was born April 10, 1848, and married Mary Regan in 1868. Noah H. was born October 17, 1850, and died February 5, 1851. His second marriage was to Mahala Wetsel, the daughter of Jacob Wetsel and Magdalena Geidner, April 15, 1852. They came to the county in 1836, and are now both dead. She was born in Milford, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1832. By this wife he had eight children. Lewis C. was born April 20, 1853, and was married to Tillie Barklet in 1880. Edith L. was born August 22, 1854, and was married in 1876 to James Longfellow. Charles H. was born August 26, 1858; he lives in Richmond, Indiana. George E. was born August 28, 1860. Mary V. was born May 26, 1856, and died September 25, 1858. Franklin A. was born December 31, 1863. Harry M. was born November 18, 1867, and died June 28, 1868. Joseph C. was born August 14, 1868. Two of Mr. Hawk's sons were in the War of the Rebellion. James was in for eighteen months, and Alfred T. in the hundred days' service. Mr. Hawk was a school director for two terms, and clerk of the board. Mrs. Hawk had several uncles in the Revolutionary War. He died April 10, 1880.

Andrew J. Lewis, son of James Lewis and Maria Marshall, was born in Hanover Township, February 11, 1833. His parents came to the county in 1808. The father died July 3, 1864, but the mother is still living in Hamilton. His grandfather was in St. Clair's defeat. Andrew J. Lewis was married, January 22, 1834, to Martha J. Dick, daughter of James Dick and Martha T. Gillespie, who was born January 22, 1834. Mr. Dick was born in 1809, in Ross Township, and his wife in the same year. The latter died August 4, 1841, and the former, December 4, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had seven children. Harry was born May 10, 1857; James D., March 3, 1859; Rosa, October 10, 1864; Martha E., May 10, 1865; Anna M., May 25, 1869; Charles G., October 8, 1872; David E., January 5, 1874. Rosa died June 4, 1865. Mr. Lewis was captain of Company I, Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years, then being honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the battle at Chattanooga, Tenn. He is now a pensioner. His brother Robert was a member of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and served about one year at the close of the war. Mr. Lewis has generally followed the occupation of a farmer, but has controlling interests in the Blanche mine, Colorado, and owns and controls four other mines, the Don Pedro, Silver Lake, Divide, and Premier, and spends a portion of his time in that country.

Dr. Robert Pennel Lamb, son of Thomas Lamb and Sarah (Pennel) Lamb was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1822. The family were all physicians. His father and grandfather both practiced

medicine at Brownsville. His parents died when he was very young, and he was adopted at eight years of age by an aunt, and taken to Springfield, Illinois, where he was educated. He attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and in Cleveland, and graduated at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, under Dr. Brainard Davis, February 7, 1850. He began the practice of medicine in Springfield, Illinois, but after his marriage there in 1855, he removed to Venice, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued till his death, which occurred February 27, 1867. He was extensively known throughout the county as a faithful, patient, and steadfast friend, and by his death the community suffered a severe loss. He was married on the 20th of October, 1852, to Mary H. Johnson, daughter of Anthony Ludlow Hedges and Hannah A. Johnson. Her father died when she was young, and she was adopted by her uncle, Andrew Johnson, and took the name of Johnson. The Johnson and Hedges families came from New Jersey at a very early date, settling in Cincinnati, and have long been identified with both Hamilton and Butler Counties. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 26, 1828, and at present resides at Venice.

T. B. Morris was born in Ross Township, Butler County, March 4, 1838. His father, William C. Morris, was born in this county, in 1800, and is still living. He had seven children, six of whom survive, the one who died being forty years old. T. B. Morris was married in Cincinnati, on the 16th of October, 1862, to Angelina H. Harrod. She is the youngest daughter of a family of nine children, of whom four are living. She was born in Hamilton County, September 10, 1842, her parents being John Harrod and Margaret Conway. Mr. Harrod died August 14, 1872; he was born in 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have had nine children. Rosamond E. is the eldest; she was born July 22, 1863; Harry M. was born February 9, 1865; Julia W., December 22, 1867; Arthur B. and Walter S., October 3, 1869; Luella, September 29, 1871; Gertrude, June 23, 1873; Samuel J. and Mary A., December 16, 1876. Mr. Morris is a school director, and has been for the last two years, and has also been supervisor. He has from boyhood followed farming as his vocation, as his father did before him. He has held various offices of trust, and is also vice-president of the temperance society called the Millville Christian Union Temperance Society. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, together with his wife. They exert all their energies in behalf of temperance and the cause of Christianity. Mr. Morris's mother is not now living. Her maiden name was Esther Tullis, and she died April 10, 1881, aged seventy-nine years. His grandfather, William Morris, was in the War of 1812.

Jacob Niederman is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born on the 11th of August, 1811. His

parents were John Niederman, who died August 12, 1877, and Barbara Lydner, who died January 31, 1881. He settled in this county in 1837, and four years after, or on the 30th of December, 1841, he was married to Mary M. Schalk, daughter of John Schalk and Anna Dora Shore, born November 30, 1820. He has been blessed with twelve children. John was born September 26, 1842; Jacob S., January 6, 1844; Abraham, October 6, 1845; David, May 5, 1847; Mary E., February 5, 1849; Lydia B., January 13, 1851; Michael, February 28, 1853; Isaac, February 5, 1855; Wilhelmina Carolina, October 7, 1856; William H., January 17, 1859; Samuel, September 27, 1860; Philippina Catherine, January 7, 1864. Of these only Isaac is dead. This happened on the 14th of August, 1856.

John married Riekey Cowell February, 1876; Jacob married Elizabeth Ruoff in 1867; Abraham married Martha Jane Smith in 1870; David married Mary Lydner in 1875; Mary E. married J. F. Swain, April, 1867; Lydia B. married Michael Zoller in 1869; and Michael married Elizabeth F. C. Ruoff, December, 1878. Mr. Niederman has now living twenty-one grandchildren. He is a distiller by trade, as well as a butcher. The latter he worked at prior to his coming to this country. He engaged in distilling for eight years after he first came to the United States, but now gives all his attention to his farm.

X. Locker is a native of Germany. He is the son of Benedict and Barbara Locker. By occupation he is now a farmer, but claims that he can wield the ax equal to any one. He was born in March, 1824, and came to this country in 1854. Shortly after coming here in March, 1857, he was married at Hamilton to Barbara Reik, a native of Germany, and daughter of H. and Catherine Bandoler. January 8, 1858, they had a child born to them, Mary, who is married to Henry Fisher. The date of their union was June 11, 1875. She has three children, Frankie, Frances, and Katy, all lively and healthy.

James Riley is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, where he was born on the 20th of April, 1794. He is the son of James Riley and Temperance Yircus. His father was in the Revolutionary War, and was a pensioner; he was also in the War of 1812. One of his sons was in the War of 1812. The present Mr. James Riley came to this county in 1821, and settled in Ross Township. He was married December 17, 1818, in Warren County, to Christina Fox, daughter of Bonham Fox. She was a native of Pennsylvania. One of their children, Eliza Ann, was born December 6, 1819, before they left Warren County. The next two are dead. Levin was born May 8, 1822, and died June 20, 1879, and Mary was born October 13, 1824, and died October 29, 1824. Bonham F., who was born July 25, 1826, is still living. Temperance was born January 2, 1829, and died October 10, 1839. The next three are all living.

Ruth was born March 6, 1831, Martha J., October 21, 1833, and Ophelia E., May 17, 1836. All of his children that are living are married. He has twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. His wife died in March, 1860. Mr. Riley has been a farmer all his life, but has now retired. His son-in-law, J. W. Anderson, carries on the farm.

John L. Schalk, son of John Schalk and Anna Dora Shore, was born in Germany, November 26, 1826. He came to this country with his parents in 1835, while still a small boy, and has ever since lived on the farm he now owns and controls. He has never lived away from the place, and all his children were born in the same house, a building erected by his father in 1852. He has had eleven children. John L. was born September 8, 1859; Mary Ann, October 12, 1863; Elizabeth B., April 6, 1866; Lydia Ann, March 20, 1867; Catherine, October 18, 1868; David G., October 19, 1870; Phebe, November 21, 1871; Jacob L., September 4, 1874; Anna L., July 15, 1876; William S., September 15, 1877; and Arthur F., June 20, 1880. His wife was Anna Barbara Eichler. She was born June 6, 1837, and was the daughter of Michael Eichler and Corny Hinklein, both natives of Germany, as was their daughter. They were married June 20, 1857, in Hamilton. The father of Mr. Schalk, John Schalk, died August 12, 1877, and his mother died January 31, 1881.

Melancthon S. Wade, son of General Melancthon Wade and Eliza (Armstrong) Wade, was born in Cincinnati, April 4, 1833, and was married October 2, 1858, to Julia H. Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart and Eliza P. Shaeffer. She was born in Cincinnati, March 22, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Wade had three children. Melancthon Smith Wade was born May 5, 1860, and died July 1, 1864. Eliza was born March 27, 1863; and Melancthon Armstrong was born October 10, 1865. Mr. Wade first came to Butler County in 1856, and settled in Ross Township on two hundred and twenty-one acres of land deeded him by his father. He was a man of prominence during his brief stay in this county. He died from the effects of an accident caused in felling a tree. The tree crushed his hand, and he died of lock-jaw in Cincinnati, January 15, 1866.

The Rev. George P. Warvel, a farmer and retired minister, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 23, 1825. His father, Christopher Warvel, was born in Virginia, as also was Charlotte Lilly, his mother. He settled in this county in 1856. He was first married to Margaret Ann Oliver. They were united May 16, 1849, and she died November 15, 1851. They had one child, Margaret E., who was born July 12, 1851. He was married September 9, 1853, in Hamilton County, to Eliza Ann Pottenger, born in that county, November 14, 1826. Her father was John Pottenger, and her mother, Sarah Cornick. Mr. and Mrs. Warvel have had five children. John C. was born July 20, 1854; Oren C.

September 5, 1855; Sarah E., February 18, 1857; Lizzie M., January 3, 1862; and Eddie P., August 21, 1867. John C. died October 28, 1854; Sarah E., March 7, 1861; and Lizzie M., January 3, 1862.

Mr. Warvel has been a minister of the Gospel for a period of thirty-five years, of the denomination of United Brethren in Christ, and paid all his attention to his profession for thirty-three years. For the past two years, however, he has devoted his energies to his farm, together with his son, Oren C., finding that the labors connected with the ministry are too much for his physical frame to endure. He has not, though, entirely ceased preaching. His first experience as a minister was at Greenville, Darke County, where he was two years. Next, he was on the Miami circuit for two years. Then in succession he was at Bluffton, Messina, and Wapakoneta circuit, one year each, and the Dayton and Springfield circuit two years. Mt. Pleasant circuit, Lockington circuit, Seven-Mile circuit were each served two years, and Blanchester circuit one year. Thence he went to Germantown two years, and Millville one year. He was then made presiding elder of the Cincinnati district for one year, afterwards taking the New Haven circuit for one

year, and the Cincinnati station for two years. At Millville he labored two years. Next he was at Union City, Liberty circuit, and Colerain circuit one year each, this ending his active exertions. During his labors as a minister, he added twelve hundred members to the Church. He was agent of Otterbein University, Franklin County, one year. He was also at West Elkton three years, New Hope circuit one year, and Mt. Pleasant one year more.

Mr. Warvel did service in the late war. He was captain of Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Thomas Moore's, and also officiated as chaplain. His son, Oren C., is with him on his farm. He has one of the finest collections of Indian relics to be seen anywhere in this section of the State, and the most of them are gathered by himself from their own farm.

Samuel Zegler was born in Hanover Township April 7, 1841. His parents were John and Julia Ann Zegler. He was married in Preble County April 12, 1876, to Florence E. Zegler, born in Preble County, Ohio, August 2, 1850. He has three children. John A. was born March 20, 1874; Major W. Q., May 23, 1877; and Ada J., November 14, 1879. Mr. Zegler is a farmer.

FAIRFIELD.

As stated elsewhere, the Court of Quarter Sessions, at their meeting, on Tuesday, May 10, 1803, established Fairfield as one of the original townships. It lies wholly within Symmes's purchase, and is bounded on the north and west by the Miami River; on the east by Liberty and Union Townships; and on the south by Hamilton County. All the boundary-lines of Fairfield are irregular except the eastern.

The history of Fairfield Township is very intimately connected with the city of Hamilton, which place, until a few years ago, was a part of the township proper. All the first settlers naturally made Hamilton a trading-point for small supplies, and when provisions or dry-goods were needed in larger quantities, Cincinnati was visited. A load of whisky, corn, wheat, or any other commodity, was always sure to bring a good price in the Queen City.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The north-western corner, or that portion of the township lying along the Miami, is somewhat elevated in places. For a distance of two miles and a half from Pinney's mill, going north-east, the hills follow the river, so as to leave very narrow bottoms. From near Graham's mill the face of the country is level, extending in wide, spreading bottoms, and affording excellent farming facilities.

These bottoms, in early times, turned off large crops of corn and wheat.

The north-eastern portion of the township is somewhat broken, but when tilled properly produces good crops. The soil is a loam of from six inches to three feet in depth. From the neighborhood of Flenner's Corner southward the surface is gently undulating. Fine buildings are very noticeable, which are indications of a prosperous community. The country round about Jones's Station, Schenck's Station, and Symmes's Corner is well adapted to all kinds of agricultural pursuits. Barley, corn, and wheat is grown in large quantities, and the acreage is steadily increasing. In the region of the "Big Pond" a deep, black, heavy soil, almost inexhaustible, extends for three miles east and west, and very nearly the same distance from north to south. This, now the richest portion of the township, was once thought the poorest, but has been drained and cultivated, until it now brings a very high price.

ROADS.

Bridle-paths, in the early history of Fairfield Township, took the place of roads. After some clearing was done, and settlers had become more numerous, county and State roads were laid out. The first road of any

importance led from Hamilton to Cincinnati *via* Springdale. The Symmes's Corner road was also of considerable consequence at an early day. The River road, as it was called, follows down the Miami on the east side, from Hamilton to the Colerain pike, with which it unites near the Venice bridge. The Miami Canal, treated in detail elsewhere, is the most important thoroughfare in the township excepting the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. It passes through a fertile tract of country.

No creeks of any considerable size flow through Fairfield, yet it is well drained by natural streams, artificial ditches, and tiling. The lack of large creeks prevented any mills in the interior of the township from running regularly by water power, though along the Miami excellent mill sites were found and utilized. Above Pinney's mill, at the mouth of Bank Lick Creek, a stream which takes its rise in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, and which is very rapid in its current, an "old stone mill" was built as early as 1810. Joel Williams, a Yankee mill-wright from the East, acted as the builder. This stream takes its name from the fact that in the early settlement of the country deer frequented it to drink the peculiar water which in some places flows from its banks. The mill was a stone building about thirty by thirty-five feet, one story high. The grinding machinery was propelled by an undershot or breast wheel; a race carried the water from some distance above. The walls were about twelve feet high and eighteen inches thick; the stone were taken from the bed of the stream. For years this mill called together many of the people in the township. It finally ceased to be a profitable establishment, and for years thereafter stood idle. Some fifteen years ago the building was torn away and now the mill site can hardly be found.

In 1833 Thomas Alston owned and operated a fulling-mill of considerable importance, also a carding-machine, about one-half mile below Graham's grist-mill on the Miami, or rather on a race from the Miami, in Section 15. Pike Alston, his grandfather, had, in 1836, a grist-mill, what in subsequent history was called Graham's mill, on the same race. At the death of Thomas Alston, in 1837 or 1838, the fulling-mill ceased to go on, except in cases of extreme necessity. All traces of the establishment have disappeared.

Graham's mill was built in 1810, or thereabouts, by Jephtha Garrigus. It was subsequently known as Jackson's mill, and then in 1834 or 1835 became generally known as Graham's mill or mills. Mr. Graham at about the same date erected a large paper-mill on the race, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. In 1856 or 1857, Major John M. Millikin bought the mill seat and buildings at sheriff's sale, and one year thereafter sold to M. P. Alston. The grist-mill continued to run up to 1870. The Alston fulling-mill and carding-machine, the Graham paper and grist-mill, were all on the same race. The latter ceased to exist about

the same time. They stood almost opposite the old country residence of Isaac Anderson.

John and Henry Traber built about 1818 a two-story frame grist-mill one mile below Hamilton, on the Miami, which continued to run up to 1835. Both of the Trabers were mill-wrights and men of large acquaintance. Peregrine Orndorff had a grist-mill in St. Clair Township, opposite Traber's mill, which, in 1836, belonged also to the Traber brothers. The same dam answered for both establishments, though the St. Clair mill was fed by a race, and was in partial operation in 1855. Both of these mills were built about the same time.

Bigham's mill was built about seventy years ago by some unknown mill-wright, though the father of Thomas McCullough, now of Oxford, was perhaps the original owner. For many years it was the only mill of considerable importance in the north-east corner of Fairfield. Settlers came a distance of ten and fifteen miles frequently to have their corn ground at this pioneer mill; and many of them relate how the half bushel of corn was put in one end of a sack and a large stone in the other, to make it balance. Many customers remained over night at McCullough's (or Bigham's) mill in order to be on time in the morning, or to save a ride through the woods of half a dozen or more miles before sunrise. This establishment stood in the north-west corner of Section 26.

Moody Davis owned a grist and saw mill on the Big Miami in 1815, where the water enters the hydraulic, but the mill-wright is unknown. This mill continued to run up to the time the hydraulic was built. The present is a part of the original dam.

Below Bigham's grist-mill a short distance a saw-mill was in operation at one time, about 1835. It was built by the Bighams, but lasted for only a few years.

In 1812 or 1815, John Allen built a grist-mill on the Big Miami, in the south-west corner of the township. This mill continued to run up to about 1840. Moody Davis and William Dye were among the millers, though not owners. Mr. Allen sold the property to Peter Springer, who partly rebuilt it, and did a good business for about fifteen years. There are a few remnants of the old mill left.

There were no mills in Butler County before 1804 of which there is any accurate knowledge. When it was necessary to have corn ground the hand-mill was resorted to, which in most cases answered the purpose very well. The mortar and pestle were common implements among many of the pioneers, especially those who came from the South. The grater was also found in many a household. It was made by perforating a piece of semicircular tin from the concave side, and nailing its edges to a block of wood. The soft corn was rubbed against the rough edges of the holes, while the meal fell through them on a slanting board and down into a bowl or cloth placed there for its reception. The hand-mill was never used a

great deal by the early citizens of Fairfield. But it was better than the mortar and pestle.

Some of the water-mills were of that description denominated tub-mills. They consisted of a perpendicular shaft, to the lower end of which a horizontal wheel of about four or five feet was attached. The upper end passed through the bed stone and carried the runner after the manner of a trundle-head.

Still-houses were numerous in early times. In 1817 Thomas Hunter owned one of these establishments a quarter of a mile east of Symmes's Corner, which he carried on four or five years. The capacity of this still-house was one barrel per day, or one hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn for the same length of time. Hunter's meal was ground at Alston's mill; the whisky was hauled to Cincinnati by ox-teams, four or six to a wagon. On Major Millikin's farm, sixty rods from the north-west corner of his place, the Skeeleys built a still-house about 1810, near a spring, which they carried on successfully for eight or ten years. Daniel Millikin had another on the island above Hamilton (which he bought in 1816 or 1817, of the St. Clair heirs), which he opened in 1817 and continued to run up to 1825. The house was a frame building.

There was a similar establishment in 1825 near the former residence of A. P. Miller. This building was a log-house.

STREAMS.

Bank Lick is the largest creek, in volume, in the township. It flows through the south-west corner to about the distance of three-quarters of a mile. Pleasant Run is a stream of some size. It takes its head partly in Hamilton County; its current is tortuous and winding; its principal tributary, Pond Run. Symmes's Run enters the Miami just below Hamilton. Two-Mile Run unites with the Miami at the old site of Bigham's mill. The waters in the region of the "Big Pond" flow southward into Mill Creek and empty into the Ohio. On the head branch of Mill Creek, Isaac K. Davis had a saw-mill exactly on the line dividing Fairfield and Liberty Townships, in 1836. There were also two saw-mills in Section 32, one owned by George Kline, the other by William Hall, both in 1836. At the same time there was a steam-mill on the canal where it crosses the line dividing Sections Nos. 35 and 36, owned by M. Brennan. Many Indian murders were committed on these creeks.

SCHOOLS.

Probably the first educational institution in the north-east corner of the township was a subscription school, about 1820. It was known as the Buckeye school-house, as buckeye logs had something to do with the building. Every thing was patterned after the houses of those days—greased brown paper for window-glass, and clap-board roof, held down by weight-poles. This house stood a quarter of a mile east of Major Millikin's present resi-

dence. Samuel Wiek, son of a Presbyterian clergyman of Pennsylvania, was among the teachers.

In 1807, a log dwelling-house, which stood a quarter of a mile east of Alston's mill, was converted into a school building. The fire-place extended entirely across one end of the house, and accommodated a back-log eighteen feet in length. Nearly all the back-sticks were burned off in the middle, and then pushed towards the center of the fire-place for the finishing process. This house disappeared many years ago. Mr. Fag was among the first teachers. He had a way of punishing the scholars by splitting a stick and then placing the culprit's ear in the middle to have it pinched. The scholars took delight in fastening the teacher out in those days. This building was supplemented by a frame, which occupied a site a little south-east of the log-house, erected in 1819 or 1820. This house was used until the present brick took its place, some ten years ago.

Two hundred yards south-east of the Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, a log school-house was erected in 1820, or thereabouts. It was consumed by fire in 1825. Joseph Work was an early teacher; also Mr. Aikens. There have been two houses at this place. The first stood near the second, and was erected about five years before it.

CHURCHES.

The Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1835 or 1836. For the leading members there were Solomon and Rudolph Flenner, brothers; Alexander McDaniel, David Randolph, and their wives. At the time of its organization it belonged to the Westchester circuit. Before the house was built there were two regular preaching places in the neighborhood. One was at the residence of Solomon Flenner, the other at Mr. Bullion's, who lived on the Randolph farm, one-fourth of a mile north-west of Flenner's Corner. The Rev. John Baughman, a man who figured largely in Methodism in Butler County, was the first regular preacher. The house, with many changes, is yet standing. It is a brick building, and will comfortably seat three hundred people. The mason was Ezekiel Squires. The land was given for this purpose by John Rudolph and Solomon Flenner, men who are among the best of all the early settlers. The Sunday-school was organized as many as forty years ago. This Church has now a membership of about forty, although it suspended for some time. It is in a flourishing condition.

The Fairfield Baptist Church was in operation in 1800, being the earliest church in the township, and the next to the earliest in the county. It was a hewed log-house, capable of seating about two hundred persons, and was placed in the south-west corner of the yard. The land on which the church stood was taken from Moses Lyons's farm and comprised about two acres. Mr. Lyons and James Clawson were among the members half a century ago. The former has been dead these many years.

At one time a division took place in the Church, in common with nearly all other Baptist congregations, which resulted in a New School Baptist Church. This new organization held their services for a good while in the house where John Flenner now lives, but they never built a regular place of worship. After some losses in membership by deaths and removals, another house, a frame, was built on James Clawson's farm. This resulted in the abandonment of the old hewed log-house except for funeral purposes. Mr. Childers, Wilson Thompson, and Mr. Mott were among the early preachers.

FLENNER'S CORNER.

Fleuner's Corner took its name from John Fleuner, who, about 1850, opened a store at this point, began to deal in grain, and in other ways increase the importance of the place. The firm soon became known by the name of Flenner & Hughes. They were succeeded by Mr. Gardner, who is now at McGonigle's, having left some ten years ago, but who bought the store of Mr. Hughes, Flenner having previously sold out to his partner.

Eli Stickle was the first blacksmith in the village, and was here in 1836. He was followed by George Weaver, David Thompson, Wm. Miller, the latter being in business during the late war. The house in which these men carried on their trade now belongs to the founder of the village.

Among the first landholders in this neighborhood were Moses Line, who, in 1836, owned one hundred and ninety acres in the western half of Section No. 15, upon part of which the Fairfield Baptist Church stood; Henry Line fifty acres in the southern part of the same section. Sarah Randolph, James Davis, and Benjamin F. Randolph each owned over one hundred acres in Section 15, in 1836. Fractional Section No. 15 was owned by John Allen, Benjamin F. Randolph, Vincent Davis, and Nathan Woodruff. These men altogether owned a little over two hundred and nine acres.

Section 10, in Liberty Township, was settled by David Flenner, who owned two hundred and sixty acres; Leonard Swingler, who owned eighty acres; Vincent Davis, who owned eighty, and John Smalley, who owned one hundred and sixty acres. These latter three owned the eastern half of the section. Where the Hamilton and Middletown road crosses the township line, Thomas Clayton owned forty acres, north-west corner of Section 9; east of him was Henry Herr, with one hundred acres, and Sarah Cummings, with one hundred acres. The middle portion of the same section was owned by William Dye, one hundred and fifty acres; Absalom Cummings, fifty acres, and Nathan M. Miller, fifty acres. William Dye, John Line, Levi Moore, Sen., and Levi Moore, Jr., owned the remaining portion of Section 9. These men made up the settlers in the neighborhood of Flenner's Corner in 1836. The Corner is on the county road dividing Fairfield from Liberty Township, which

follows the line from Allen's old mill on the Miami, with the exception of about a third of a mile, to Davis's steam saw-mill on the head branch of Mill Creek.

Section 29, of Fairfield Township, was set aside as the ministerial section. It was owned in 1836 as follows: M. Brennan, forty acres; John Woods, forty acres; O. Moudy, eighty acres; John Derrough, one hundred and sixty—all the western half. The eastern half of the section was owned by M. Brennan, eighty; John Gilmore, eighty; Aaron L. Schenck, one hundred and sixty acres. The Miami Canal passes through Section No. 29 from west to east.

FAIR PLAY.

A village was laid out about 1850, at Alston's mill, on the north of the road that leads directly west from Symmes's Corner to the ferry on the Miami, near Isaac Anderson's old residence across the river, in Ross Township. It was known as Fair Play. There are no traces of the village left. There were thirteen lots. At the time Graham's paper-mill was in operation at this point, a store, containing all the knickknacks peculiar to a pioneer people, was carried on successfully. The business was considerable, but when the mills ceased to run the store failed to prosper.

About the time the paper-mills were in full operation a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized near the proposed village. The exact date of its organization is not precisely known, but the best evidence places the time at 1843. There were only a few male members, Joseph Lashorn being the most prominent. It was a branch of the Methodist Church in Hamilton. Five or six years after the society was established, Lashorn removed to Hamilton, from which time the Church began to lose its influence. David Brant was also an early male member. Both he and Lashorn are dead. The house, a handsome brick, was built by the members and by the contributions of the neighbors. John Hageman gave about one acre of land for the church site and burial purposes. In 1876 Rev. F. G. Grigsby, a United Brethren clergyman of the Mt. Pleasant circuit, began to preach at this point. A Church was organized, and the building, which was becoming very much dilapidated, was repaired. The Methodist society has ceased to exist.

Immediately after the Methodists organized a Church at Fair Play, or Black Bottom, a Sunday-school was opened up under the management of Alexander Hunter, who was at that time not a member of the Church. His wife, Nancy, also rendered much valuable assistance. She was a Methodist. Her husband subsequently became one, however. There is a good Sabbath-school carried on at this point at present, and Church services are held with considerable regularity.

Among the owners of land near Black Bottom in 1836 were Michael Hageman, John Hart, Prudence Cook, William Maxwell, Mary Ann Maxwell, Cornelius

Swim, Jane Piatt, James Cornelius, John Spear, the latter three owning the land between the bayou and the river; Thomas Cooper, David Brant, Philip H. Howard, Joseph Grooms, Robert Cooper, and Benjamin Alston.

JONES'S STATION.

Jones's Station, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was so called because the land on which the station originally stood was owned by John D. Jones, a large dry-goods merchant of Cincinnati. Immediately after the railroad was built, Thomas Kirk opened and carried on a country store here. He was also the first station-master. On account of some difficulty, in 1861 he removed across the street, where Louis Huber's saloon now is. He continued the store-keeping business at this place for about five years, selling out to Joel House. He was succeeded by his brother, Jacob House, but the store by this time had become more of a saloon than anything else. Mr. Bernhardt is the present store-keeper.

For the first school-house, Jones's Station had an old-fashioned frame building, which occupied a site on the ground used at the present time for school purposes. It was there more than fifty years ago. Joseph Walker gave one-fourth of an acre for the school. The house was about twenty-two by thirty feet. It has since been removed, and is now the property of Enoch Chambers, but is occupied as a tenant house.

The second school building was a brick, erected in 1850, or thereabouts, and occupied the same site as the old frame. This house was very nearly the same size as the frame. About nine years ago this building was divided into two rooms, in order to have two teachers, and more thoroughly to advance the village education. It was soon found necessary, however, to build a new house. The present building was therefore erected in 1875, at a cost of \$4,500. The accommodations are excellent, and the instruction as good as any in the county.

Mr. Long, a man who was much beloved by the pupils, was, perhaps, the most noted teacher in the old frame. William Mack, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Terre Haute, Indiana, was, in his youth, a scholar in the same building. Many a prosperous farmer and business man and their wives, now of the county, obtained their early education here.

The Valley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church at Jones's Station was begun about 1840 by ministers of different denominations holding meetings in the old school-house. These meetings continued without any decided improvement until in February, 1836, when a protracted effort was made by the Rev. Daniel Griffiths, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then assigned to what is now called Port Union circuit. Twenty members were added to the Church at this meeting. These, with others, at once made an effort to erect a church building, which was attended with such success that in September following a house was dedicated which cost \$1,750.

Two years before this time, under the inspiration of Miss Jennie Cooper (now Mrs. Joseph Mach), a Sunday-school, which proved very prosperous, had been organized.

The large contributors in the building-fund were Enoch Chambers, Thomas Slade, William and Thomas Wall, Jacob Shafer, and others with equally benevolent hearts. The original trustees were Enoch Chambers, S. D. Spellman, William Whitlock, Thomas Slade, and William Wall.

The ministers who have been assigned to this circuit (Port Union) have been as follows: 1. Levi White, in 1859, for two years, at a salary of \$450, assisted by Mr. Keck for one year and by Daniel Griffiths for one year; 2. G. W. Fee, for two years, at a salary of \$470, assisted by William Hartley for one year and D. J. Starr for one year; 3. A. Murphy, for two years, at a salary of \$470 per annum; 4. J. P. Waterhouse, one year, at a salary of \$400; 5. A. Bowers, for two years; 6. Rev. Mr. Pierce, R. M. Thompson, H. Lawton, W. B. Jackson, three years, at a salary of \$700. Rev. W. H. Black served for three years, at a salary of \$800; J. S. Wetherby served for one year, at a salary of \$800; J. Pierson, for one year, and the same pay. E. Burdall met the wants of the Church for three years, at \$800 per year.

Doctor R. C. S. Reed says: "The teachers in our common schools who have been most appreciated in the busy long-ago were a Mr. Lake, here in about 1840 for four years; D. B. Coates, who continued for about the same length of time; George Winder, for about five years; S. Land, for about four years. Those here for short terms were E. Chase, S. Chase, D. Rogers, and P. Winder."

The Pleasant View United Brethren Church was organized in 1850. Isaac and Joseph Morris and others were among the organizers. The house, a brick, was erected in 1857. This society takes its name from the fact that the church occupies one of the handsomest sites in the county. Revs. Eli Huffman and Wm. Nicholas were the first preachers. Among the early members were Joseph K. Morris and wife, Isaac K. Morris and wife, Aaron Lewis and wife, John Nixon and wife, Mary Byers, Thomas Woods, and Daniel Coleman. There are at present standing over forty members. The Sunday-school was organized in 1852, and has since been a means of much good in the community.

The first school-house was built of logs, about 1835. The second house was built in 1851. The third was built in 1870, and stands just across the road from where the others were.

The greater part of Section 15, upon which Jones's Station stands, in 1836 was owned by a few persons. John F. Carmichael owned two hundred and twenty-nine acres, extending through the central portion of the section from east to west; Sarah Walker owned one hundred acres on the south; Jesse Hunt owned two hundred and twenty-nine acres in the north-western corner; the

north-western corner was divided among Margaret Vannatta, Mary Tolbert, Elisha Carr, and Aaron Vannatta. There were two large springs on this section at the time of the above ownership.

SYMMES'S CORNERS.

This village lies four miles south of Hamilton, on the pike leading to Cincinnati *via* Mt. Pleasant and College Hill, in Hamilton County. Its population in 1855 was one hundred and fifteen, but it now numbers about one hundred and fifty. Celadon Symmes, a nephew of the Judge, purchased the land now known as Section No. 34 of his uncle, in 1795, and made his settlement here in the Fall of the same year. There is probably no better farming land in the county than this section.

The land on which Symmes's Corners now stands was owned in 1836 by Celadon Symmes, James Galbreath, and James L. Beaty. The Corners is situated in Sections 3, 4, 33, and 34. Beaty's land was in Sections 3 and 4; Galbreath's in 33, and Symmes's in 34. William Hunter owned the north-west corner of Section 33 in 1855, and Lucinda Pottenger the north-east corner of Section 3. Section 4 was divided among the Symmeses, or that portion of it which is now a part of the village.

The first house in the town was made of logs. It was built by the contractors of the turnpike for the accommodation of their hands. It stood in the south-western corner of the town, on the Widow Pottenger's farm.

Abram Birch built the second house in the Corners, which was a frame, and stood on the north-west corner of Section 33.

Joseph B. Symmes was the first village store-keeper. His house stood on the site where Benjamin Symmes now lives. This store building was destroyed by fire. Benjamin Symmes erected the brick which he now occupies, and opened the first tavern, or rather house of private entertainment.

Creyton Wilcox was the second man who began to entertain the public, in a frame house in the south-west corner of the village. At that time there was an immense travel passing this way toward Cincinnati. Hogs, drivers, whisky teams, four and six horse loads of flour and other merchandise, passed constantly from the neighborhood of Richmond, Eaton, Oxford, and all the interior country beyond.

Daniel Roselone was a blacksmith where the village now is in 1831. John Hughes was here in 1832. These were the first two mechanics in this vicinity.

The Old School Presbyterian Church, which now stands immediately south of the line which divides Sections Nos. 32 and 26, and in Hamilton County, was organized in Symmes's Corners about forty-five years ago, with Benjamin Symmes, Abram Huston, and John Mesler as leaders in the organization. Rev. Mr. Patterson, who preached here four or five years after the Church was organized, and Celadon Symmes were also

active in placing the Church upon a firm foundation. This Church was the outgrowth of the Venice, Springdale, and Hamilton Presbyterian Churches, and was built at the Corners to accommodate a sprinkling of all these societies. The old or first house is now standing. It cost one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars, and was built shortly after the organization of the society. Benjamin Symmes gave the land—one acre—in the village for church purposes. In its best days this Church had some eighty odd members.

In the fifties the church in Hamilton County was built, in order more thoroughly to meet the wants of a majority of the members who lived in this vicinity. It is now used with regularity.

The Sunday-school in the first house was organized by William N. Hunter, now dead, who was the first superintendent. Freeman G. Cary was also an active man in the same cause and office.

Joseph Walker, an early settler on Section 5, two miles and a half south of Hamilton, on the River road, gave the first land for burial purposes at this point. There was about half an acre in the lot. This ground was opened as early as 1805, a child of Mr. Walker's having died and being the first interment. At present there are some forty graves; the yard is seldom used, and is overgrown with briars and bushes.

In 1797 Celadon Symmes and Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, gave half an acre of land each for burial purposes, half a mile east of the Corners. An infant child of Mr. Symmes was the first interment here. About twelve years ago an addition of three-fourths of an acre was made. There are about one hundred and twenty-five burials in the ground at this time; the yard is not much used now.

Matthew Hueston was the first tavern-keeper in the southern side of Fairfield Township. He purchased the land on which he lived of Judge Symmes. Hueston's tavern was half a mile below Schenck's Station. Obadiah Schenck was in the same business at the same place in 1818, on the Springdale turnpike. In 1825 John G. Redsaker opened, and for a good many years carried on, the tavern-keeping business a mile below Schenck's, on the same road, in a frame house.

Benjamin Moore shot the last black bear in the southern side of the township in 1833 or 1834. The animal had been chased from the east side of the county for a distance of about ten miles, and, having escaped from its pursuers, thought itself safe. It was seen, however, by some one, and the alarm was immediately given, whereupon the entire neighborhood turned out. Bruin took to a tree and was shot there by Mr. Moore, assisted by Wilkinson Beaty.

Two of the oldest dwelling-houses in the neighborhood of Symmes's Corners are the John Walker house and the Joseph Walker house. They were built in 1801. They are now weatherboarded and have the appearance of

frame buildings. The former of these stands in Hamilton County, on the farm of William Hill; the latter in Fairfield, on the property of John Garver. *PENNA.*

The Walker brothers were originally from Virginia, and when they came to Ohio were three in number. At their first settlement in the Miami Valley, near the mouth of the river, one of them was killed by the Indians. The perpetrators of the crime were not discovered until some years afterwards. It happened at a barn-raising near North Bend, in Hamilton County. The Indians were at this time on terms of comparative friendship with the whites. At this gathering of the people of the neighborhood, the Indians made it convenient to be present. In the drunken orgies which followed, they unsuspiciously told what a fine Walker made and how he acted when he was killed. He was, they said, shot and then tomahawked. John and Joseph, after hearing the story, immediately left the raising for home. They secured their guns, and, while the Indians were leaving the country, dispatched two of them with balls from their rifles. It was said that these men avenged the death of their brother near the spot where he fell.

The killing of the Indians caused some measures to be taken for the arrest of the Walkers. In order to escape, they came to the neighborhood of Symmes's Corners, changed their name to Wilson instead of Walker, and after a few months erected the houses we have described as now standing. Joseph Walker's house is tolerably well preserved. These brothers had a fine hunting dog which they called Walker. They were great hunters and took delight in the chase. After remaining in this neighborhood for a few years they returned again to their old name, by which they were known up to the time of their death. Their descendants are now no longer in this section.

Another village which has existed here for years is Furmandale, more commonly known by the name of Sraptown. It was formerly the seat of a large boarding-school, carried on by Mr. Furman, and at one time there was a distillery here. There is a union Sunday-school, presided over by Thomas Slade.

The swampy region which lies south and east of Hamilton was for a long time a great injury to the surrounding country. This formed the head source of Mill Creek. Many years ago, however, under the direction of John W. Erwin, ditches were dug, and the country drained, enhancing its value tenfold. Many ice-ponds are located in this neighborhood, and the cutting and sale of ice has caused the investment of much money.

The postmasters have been:

Symmes's Corners.—Thomas R. Waterson, April 10, 1843; Benjamin R. Symmes, April 29, 1844. The name was changed to Union Corners May 31, 1861, and restored to Symmes's Corners January 28, 1864. Robert H. Cook, January 28, 1864; Samuel Krider, January 8, 1866; John H. Mesler, January 11, 1869; John J. Linn,

January 28, 1876; John Brinkman, December 11, 1876; Henry Kehun, Aug 19, 1878.

Union Corners.—Robert H. Cook, May 31, 1861.

Winton.—Reuben T. Butler, March 14, 1850. Discontinued November 12, 1856.

Furmandale.—Nathaniel Furman, December 12, 1857. Discontinued October 1, 1858.

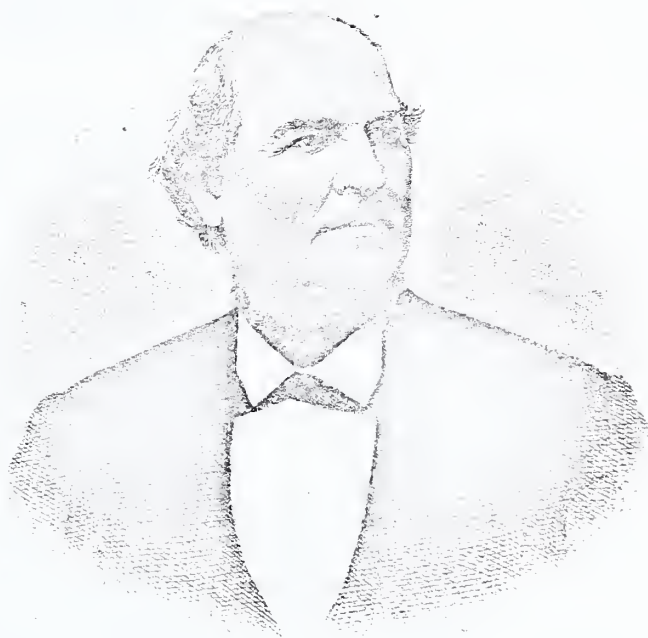
The justices of the peace in Fairfield Township have been Celadon Symmes, Jacob Lewis, Isaac Stanley, Joseph Hunter, John Vinnedge, Matthew Hneston, John Cassiday, Joseph Gaston, James Heaton, William Patton, Joseph Latta, Samuel Kennedy, Obadiah Schenck, Ezekiel McConnell, Dennis Ball, James O'Connor, John Burk, Jonathan Pierson, Thomas Mitchell, William Hunter, Stephen Millikin, Richard Easton, Moore Vinnedge, John Hunter, Benjamin R. Symmes, William Sheeley, Jacob Piatt, M. P. Alston, Milton Cooper.

JOSEPH EWING McDONALD.

Joseph E. McDonald, late Senator from Indiana, was born in Fairfield Township, on the 29th of August, 1819. His father, John McDonald, was of Scotch extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a farmer. He was a man of sterling worth, determined, industrious, and self-sacrificing. He died when his son was still in infancy. His mother, Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald, was a Pennsylvanian. Her ancestors were French Huguenots, who located first in New Jersey, and afterwards settled permanently in Ohio. She was a woman of a superior order of intellect. She was a woman of refined tastes, a pleasant writer, and, for the amusement and advancement of her children, wrote many sketches and scraps of song. She and her husband were both earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Several years after the death of John McDonald she was married to John Kerr, of Fairfield Township. Mr. Kerr was a native of Ireland, a frugal, industrious farmer always out of debt, a just and courteous neighbor, a firm but kind parent, and the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters. He moved with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, in the Fall of 1826, entered land and opened a farm. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He died in 1856.

Joseph was seven years of age when, in 1826, his parents located in Montgomery County, then an almost unbroken forest. He remained on the place until the age of twelve, excepting two years spent at Crawfordsville attending school. Such spare time as he could command from his labors on the farm was occupied in pursuing a course of study which aided much in laying the foundation for the eventful future in store for him. At an early age he conceived a strong love for the law, and when ten years old he had determined upon making that profession his life work, at the cost of any personal hardship or sacrifice. In his twelfth year the ambitious aspirant for future honors at the bar became an apprentice at the



Engraving by J. M. Donald

J. M. Donald

saddler's trade at Lafayette, Indiana. In that capacity he served five years and nine months, except three months spent in attending school. For fidelity to their interests his employers released him from the last three months of his apprenticeship, which time he spent in prosecuting his studies.

Following the resolution made before going to learn a trade, he pursued his studies with vigor at such times as he could snatch from work or rest. He had already become quite proficient in the English branches and rudiments of learning. His favorite study was history, in which he became well versed. During his apprenticeship he had access to the extensive and well selected library of Doctor Israel T. Canby, who was then receiver of the public moneys of the land office at Crawfordsville, Indiana. This opportunity was well improved, and he was prepared when leaving there, in 1838, to enter upon advanced fields of knowledge.

At the age of eighteen he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and began the study of the higher branches of learning with success, supporting himself mainly by plying his trade at such times as it was possible to do so. He continued his studies at college till the Spring of 1840, except for a short period in the Spring of 1839, when he acted with the engineer corps of the State of Indiana, who were then surveying the bed for the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1840 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and remained six months, returning to Crawfordsville, where he was the rest of the year, and taught school one term. In the Spring of 1841, he went to Williamsport, Indiana, taking a position as clerk in the store of James McDonald, his brother, being there one year.

In the Spring of 1842 he began the study of law at Lafayette, Indiana, with Zebulon Beard, one of the first lawyers in the State, as his preceptor. He advanced with rapid strides, his quick and firm grasp of its principles being remarkable. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Indiana, consisting of Judges Blackford, Dewey, and Sullivan, in the Spring of 1843. He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney before he received his license to practice, and was elected to that position at the August election following, over Robert Jones, a Whig, and a prominent member of the Lafayette bar. This was the first election of that class of officers by the people, they having formerly been chosen by the Legislature.

On the 25th of December, 1844, he was married to Nancy Ruth Buell, at Williamsport, Indiana. She was the daughter of Doctor Buell, a practicing physician and surgeon. The issue of this union was Ezekiel M., Malcolm A., Frank B., and Annie M. McDonald, afterwards Mrs. Caldwell, who died June 2, 1877.

He was re-elected prosecuting attorney over Robert Evans, a prominent lawyer and politician, in August, 1845, serving in all a period of four years. In the Fall

of 1847 he moved to Crawfordsville and entered on the practice of the law, where he lived until 1859. He was elected to the Thirty-first Congress from the old Eighth District in August, 1849, and served one term. In 1856 he was elected attorney-general of Indiana, being the first chosen to this office by the people, and was re-elected in 1858, serving in all four years. He was not a candidate for a third term.

In the Spring of 1859 he removed to Indianapolis, forming a partnership with Addison L. Roach, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1864 McDonald was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic State Convention, and made a joint canvas with Oliver P. Morton, the Republican nominee. At the election he received six thousand more votes for Governor than the Democratic State ticket did in 1862, when the entire Democratic State ticket, together with a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, was elected. Mr. Morton was elected, however, by nearly twenty thousand votes.

In 1868 E. M. McDonald became the law partner of his father, and the next year Addison L. Roach retired from the firm. E. M. McDonald died January 1, 1873. Frank B. McDonald, his youngest son, has since become the law partner of Mr. McDonald.

Senator McDonald's wife died on September 7, 1872. On the 15th of September, 1874, he married Araminta W. Vance, of Crawfordsville, who died February 2, 1875. He has lately been married for a third time.

Throughout his entire life he has strictly adhered to his resolution to follow the law and make a success of his profession. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have been tried in the State since his admission to the bar. He was of counsel for the defendants in the celebrated case of the United States vs. Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, tried for conspiracy and treason by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hung. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where several important constitutional questions arose as to the relation of the general government to the States, the war power of the government, and the rights of the citizen. The defendants were released by the Supreme Court. He was of counsel for defendants in the noted case of Bebee vs. The State, in which the Supreme Court decided that the enactment which was known as the Maine liquor law was unconstitutional. He was one of the attorneys for the parties who assailed the constitutionality of what was known as the Baxter liquor law. In the Supreme Court of the State and the federal court he has taken an active part in many important cases, one of the most important being the case of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. The Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, in which was involved a network of railroad interests and large sums of money, depending upon the validity and construction of a ninety-

nine years' lease. He made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana before the Electoral Commission appointed to determine the result of the Presidential election of 1876. Mr. McDonald thinks that the creation of this commission was the exercise of a doubtful power in a case of apparent necessity.

Joseph Ewing McDonald was elected to the United States Senate for six years, to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, and took his seat March 5, 1875. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and the second member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and ranked as one of the best lawyers of that body. He is, and has always been, a firm, consistent Democrat, of the Jefferson school, as personified in the political life of Andrew Jackson. He was a member of the Senate committee which visited New Orleans to investigate the count of the vote of Louisiana in the contest of 1876. He was also on the Teller-Wallace committee to investigate frauds in elections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1868, and of the Democratic State Central Committee during the campaigns of 1868 and 1874.

As an orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, he is cool, logical, and forcible; as a citizen, he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, regardless of political creeds. He has traveled extensively in his own country, and is thoroughly acquainted with its institutions and people. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is regarded by all parties as a statesman of acknowledged merit. His views are broad and comprehensive on all questions of public interest; not a man of expedients, but stating his views clearly and boldly, leaving the result to the candid judgment of the people. The opinions of his most bitter opponents are never treated with disdain. Few men have enjoyed the uniform confidence of their fellow-citizens to the extent that he has.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Elbert Armstrong, M. D., was born August 22, 1849, in Franklin County, Indiana. He studied medicine in Cincinnati under his brother, Clinton L. Armstrong, police surgeon, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1875, practicing in Sandborn, Knox County, Indiana, for one year. In 1876 he came to Butler County, settling at Symmes's Corners, where he still remains. His great-grandfather on his mother's side, Henry Case, and his two brothers, were soldiers in the Revolution, Henry being wounded in the thigh. He died in Springdale, Hamilton County, years afterwards. John Armstrong, his grandfather on his father's side, was in the War of 1812. His brother, Clinton L., was in the war of the Rebellion in the Eighty-second Indiana Regiment, Company D, and was wounded in the thigh at the assault on Vicksburg, while placing the ladders for the scaling.

James Beard, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1777. He was married in 1798, and had four children: John Beard, born December 21, 1810; Jane Sample, born October 9, 1806; Jacob Beard, December 14, 1802; Perry Beard, July 11, 1821. He moved to this county in 1807. His wife's name was Peggy, and she was a native of Virginia. John, Jacob, and Perry live on the same farm that their father originally entered, and have been fortunate in life. W. L. Beard was in the military service, both in the Mexican War and during the Rebellion.

James Blackburn, first sheriff of the county, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1757, and was married to Sarah Lytle, born in the same State, in 1784. They came out to this country in 1800. Mrs. Blackburn's father was Sanderson Lytle, and her mother Margaret. Mr. Blackburn had five children. Alexander lives in Fairfield; Margaret is the wife of James Buchanan, and lives in Indianapolis; Sarah lives in Fairfield; Mary Ann Hamilton lives in Fairfield, as does Rachel, the widow of Israel Lake. Mr. Blackburn was one of the leading members of the community. He held the office of sheriff and served on the school-board. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, being for seven years in the transport service. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. By occupation he was a farmer, owning three hundred and twenty acres of land in this county. He died in 1842, and his wife died in 1856.

Hector Basson was born in France in 1817, settling in this county in 1865. His wife, to whom he was married in Hanburg, Germany, in 1844, is a native of Hanover, where she was born in 1817. Her maiden name was Caroline Luike, and her parents were William and Louisa (Ludeike) Luike. They have had six children. Charles is married and lives in Liberty Township; Joseph lives in Richmond, Indiana; Hector is in Moline, Illinois; Antoinette is the wife of Aaron Symmes, of Fairfield Township, and Caroline and Hortense are at home. Mr. Basson has held the office of township trustee in Cumminsville, and also in Fairfield. He was elected Captain in a company of Texas Rangers during the Mexican War, but owing to sickness was prevented from going out. His parents were Frédéric Christophe and Antoinette (*née* Lepaux) Basson. When he first came to the United States he settled in Galveston, Texas, and remained four years, coming in 1848 to Ohio, and settling in Mount Pleasant, Hamilton County, where he began business as general store-keeper. In 1865 he moved to Symmes's Corners, where he kept a store, and in 1876 moved to his present residence in Furmandale, following the same business. Frédéric Christophe Basson, his father, was the oldest officer in the British army at the time of his decease, being a major of infantry, commanding a battalion of French legitimists at the battle of Waterloo. He was also a colonel of cavalry during the Peninsular War. His father was a French Protestant,

and emigrated from France to Westphalia, in Germany, where his son was born.

James Clawson was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and was married for the first time in 1816. His wife was Rebecca Vail, born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and dying in Butler County in 1869. He had twelve children, eight of whom reached maturity and married, and four of whom are still living. Stephen V. is married and lives in Liberty Township. He was born December 26, 1819. Jephthah is married and lives in Fairfield Township. He was born June 3, 1823. Wilson T. is married and lives in Liberty Township. He was born November 21, 1829. Frederick D. is married and lives in Hamilton. He was born in 1841. Mary, wife of James Hancock, lives in Hamilton, and was born in 1843. Henderson is married and lives in Hamilton. He was born in 1846. John is single and lives at home. He was born in 1852. Jennie, widow of Frank Hair, was born August 17, 1855, and lives at home. Deziah, wife of Salem Pocock, was born April 13, 1857, and lives in Hanover Township. Mr. Clawson was married a second time in 1869. His wife was Eliza Weaver, born in Butler County, in 1812, and dying in 1870. He was married the third time in 1871 to Mary A. Devou, widow of George W. Louthan, born in Hamilton September 17, 1819. She is still living. Mr. Clawson came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1802, and settled in Leinen Township with his father. He is a self-made man, having nothing when he began but a horse. He rented for the first three years, and bought a lot in Middletown, which he built on, and afterwards traded for twenty-five acres in Liberty Township, which was his first farm. He has steadily added to this till now he owns six hundred and fifteen acres in Butler County, besides other property to a large amount. He has also assisted his children much. He is a member of the Baptist Church, having been so since the year 1812.

Freeman Grant Cary was born in Cincinnati April 7, 1810. His father, William Cary, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1803, and settled on a farm he had purchased at the head of Main Street, Cincinnati, where he resided until 1814, when he removed to College Hill. His thirty-two acres in Cincinnati were sold, and he bought Section 30, in Mill Creek Township, now College Hill, where he resided until his death, March 25, 1862.

In this place Freeman G. Cary, with his two brothers, William Woodward and Samuel Fenton, received his early education. He afterwards attended college at Miami University, and graduated with honor in the class of 1831. This was more than fifty years ago, and since that time Mr. Cary has left a marked impress of his character for good, which, in the history of the times, is inerasable. He has devoted more than thirty years of his life to teaching. He established Cary's Academy and originated Farmers' College, into which the academy was merged; also originated for females what afterwards be-

came the Ohio Female College. These institutions were eminently successful until after he resigned the presidency, the Farmers' College at that time numbering three hundred students. The Female College was likewise successful.

Mr. Cary's strong point was in government, and he was also a successful teacher. During his presidency he associated with him men of ability in the various departments of his institution. In the first period of its existence under him, he educated, to a greater or less extent, some three thousand young men, many of them occupying distinguished positions North and South, in the ministry, the bar, or as physicians or business men. Mr. Cary's character is marked by a combination of striking traits; being possessed of a strong constitution, temperate habits, and good health, giving him physical ability to accomplish successfully whatever he attempts.

He has made his own place in society, and is known to be persistent and energetic in all he undertakes. He has filled all the duties that have fallen to his charge with ability and tact. He is thoroughly conversant with all the branches of natural science, especially those appertaining to agriculture and horticulture, of which he has acquired both a practical and theoretical knowledge. He has connected with his residence an admirably arranged conservatory and greenhouse, on his own plan, in which he spends much of his time in experimenting for his own gratification. He established and edited an agricultural periodical, the *Cincinnatus*, which for five years had a wide circulation, and only ceased by reason of the Rebellion. He was one of the distinguished early leaders and supporters of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, being several times its honored president. Mr. Cary is not only an adept in the natural sciences, but is also a good classical and mathematical scholar, his education and ability eminently fitting him for marked prominence. He was selected as one of two to represent the great State of Ohio, under Buchanan's administration, in a congress of the States for the promotion of agriculture, with Marshall P. Wilder at its head. After over a quarter of a century's labors in the schools originated and constructed by him he retired to a farm in Butler County, where, with his wonted zeal and industry, he devoted himself to rural pursuits, leading a quiet and retired life. His residence, planned by himself, is a model of taste and fine architecture, combining as many conveniences as any structure in the world. His place is set with the choicest fruits grown in the climate, and his house is completely encircled by evergreens and deciduous trees, all being in keeping with the intelligence of the man. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over forty years, and its active, zealous supporter.

His first wife was Malvina McCan. He was married to her on the 4th of April, 1833. She was a native of Chillicothe, and the daughter of an old pioneer, who was

a man of fine education and was an extensive surveyor. She died in the month of January, 1872. By her he had eight children, five of whom survive. His second wife was the widow of Dr. James Richardson, and daughter of Clark Bates, one of the earliest pioneers of the West. He was married to her March 6, 1873. His mother, Mrs. William Cary, now ninety-one years of age, intelligent and still active, lives with him. Notwithstanding her advanced years she enjoys all her faculties of mind. William Woodward, named after William Woodward, the founder of Woodward College, died in 1847. He was a farmer, a man of sound judgment and mathematical education. General S. F. Cary, of world-wide renown as a lecturer and popular author, is the youngest of the three brothers. The Cary sisters, the celebrated writers, were his cousins, and were greatly aided in their first efforts by the subject of this sketch. Few men, in an independent and unaided life, and on their own resources, have exerted a more extended influence than F. G. Cary.

Thomas Cooper was born in Liverpool, England, about 1785, and died in Fairfield, in 1858. He married in England and had seven children, one only surviving—Robert, born in 1812 in England. Mr. Cooper came to the United States about 1815, and settled in the South, near Natchez, but in 1820 moved to Ohio. In 1823 he moved to Fairfield, in this county, where he resided till his death. He was educated for a surveyor, and followed it for a few years. He taught in a high school in Cincinnati before he settled in Butler County. His son, Robert, married Eliza Jane Howard, born in Hamilton County in 1821. They had eleven children, eight of them being living. Mary Belle is the wife of Calvin Burridge; William is married; Electa is the wife of Richard Applegate, M. D.; George; Jennie, wife of George Vandergriff; Anne Eliza, wife of Isaac B. Rice; Benton, and Jessie. Mr. Cooper is a farmer, and one of the representative men of Butler County, owning over eleven hundred acres of land, all of which he made himself, commencing life with nothing.

Enoch Chambers, who lives near Jones's Station, was born in Maryland, on the 21st of July, 1805. His parents were Henry and Persia Chambers, who came to this county in 1812. He was married March 16, 1839, to Mary Ann Moore. They lived together until 1864, when Mrs. Chambers died. They had seven children. Francis Marion was born November 10, 1839; Harriet Moore, November 26, 1840; Orpha Trender, April 28, 1843; Emma Rebecca Dusen, May 30, 1845; Lydia Ann Mills, December 5, 1847; Sarah Jane Miller, May 17, 1850; and Laura Cornelia Sweet, April 17, 1850. The two last named live in Kansas, and Lydia is dead. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Chambers has remained on the farm with his daughter, who is assiduous in his care. He has a fine farm of one hundred acres, with every thing convenient. His first vote for President was cast

for Andrew Jackson, remaining with the Democratic party until the Kansas imbroglio, since when he has voted the Republican ticket. When he bought the place he now lives on, only thirty acres were cleared. Mrs. Chambers was the daughter of William and Ruth Moore, who came out here in 1830.

Vincent Davis, son of Joshua, was born in New Jersey, about 1785, and died in 1872. He married Anna Smalley, born in New Jersey in 1788, who died in 1875. They had twelve children, six of whom are still living. Mary, the widow of Mark Moore, lives in Indiana. Joshua, born June 7, 1808, is married, and lives in Fairfield; Jeannina, wife of William Sleith, is in Indiana; Amy and Emma Jane are single, and live in Fairfield Township. Francis is married and lives in Missouri. He came to Ohio in 1805 with his father, and settled in Middletown, where he worked in the Middletown grist-mill, owned by his father. He married about 1806, and settled in Monroe, where he recommenced farming. He purchased land, and about 1813 moved to Liberty Township, where his father-in-law gave him sixty acres in the woods, which he cleared and lived on till his death. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. His son Francis was captain of a cavalry company during the late war. His son Joshua was born January 7, 1808, and was married the first time in 1839, to Mary Cummins, born in Butler County in 1800. She died in 1873, leaving no family. He was married the second time in 1875, to Emma Bell-chambers, born in Sussex, England, September 28, 1847. They have one child, Joshua Dunham, born February 19, 1881. He has been township trustee for one term, director of the school board, and lieutenant of the Butler County Light Horse.

William S. Gilmore was born on Long Island, in the State of New York, January 8, 1808, and was married the first time about 1833. His wife was Jane Brogden, born in Springdale, Ohio, about 1818, and dying in September, 1870. By her he had six children, five of whom are living. One died in infancy. John is married and lives in Hanover Township; Margaret, widow of Elva Spellman, lives in Hamilton; Jeremiah is married and lives in Fairfield Township; Mary is the wife of Jacob Bonnell, and lives in Columbus, Pennsylvania; and Laura is the wife of Ross Lockwood, and lives in Franklin, Ohio. Mr. Gilmore came to Cincinnati with his parents about 1824, where his father started in business as an auctioneer, the first in Cincinnati. He removed to Pittsburg after three years, remaining there four years. About 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, where his father and uncle Gordon had established a banking business, and he acted as clerk in their office. About 1833 he was married, and went on a farm, now part of the corporation of Cincinnati, which his father and uncle had purchased. He remained there until 1840, when he moved to Butler County, where he settled in Union

Township, on land which had previously been purchased by his father. He received at his father's death four hundred and fifty acres, and on this ground he has spent the best part of his life. He was married again on the 22d of December, 1871. His wife was Elizabeth Boyd, widow of Charles Moore, born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 15, 1815. He is a stockholder and director of the Sharon pike, owning one-half of it, and has always been one of the prominent citizens of Butler County.

Gottlieb Gressle, now deceased, was born in France. Coming to this country he was married June 13, 1836, in Hamilton, to Mary F. Custer, daughter of Frederick Custer and Maria Bolter. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1838. They had four children. Edward was born December 22, 1862; Esther E. was born January 24, 1865; Eugene, August 13, 1867, and Bertha M., May 5, 1871. Esther E. died March 17, 1866, and Mr. Gressle March 24, 1881.

John Garber was born in Lorraine, on the borders of France and Germany, about 1799. He was married the first time to Barbara Springer, born in Lorraine in 1797, and dying December 13, 1867. By her he had three children, of whom two are living. John was born April, 1838; Magdalen in 1835, dying in 1859, and the other child was Christopher. Mr. Garber emigrated to America about 1825, settling in this county. He was first at Trenton, working for Christian Augspurger, and then rented a farm near that place, afterwards going to Fairfield Township, and renting the Wurmzer farm. About 1836 he bought sixty-six acres of land in that township, the same now owned by his son John, for which he paid thirty dollars an acre. He came to this country with sixty dollars, and by dint of his own industry and perseverance accumulated a large property, becoming one of the wealthiest men in Butler County. He owned, at the time of his death, twelve hundred acres in this county, and six hundred and forty in Missouri. He was married a second time in 1868, to Barbara Engel, a native of Lorraine, and had two children, both deceased. Mr. Garber died in 1875. His property was divided among his children at his death. They live in Fairfield Township. John was married to Rake Garber, born in Champagne, in France, in 1843. They have two children, Mary and Amy. He owns four hundred and fifty acres in Butler County, and six hundred and forty in Missouri.

Robert Gray was born in Ireland in 1744, and died in 1843 in Fayette County, Indiana. He came to the American colonies in 1763. He joined the American army in the war of the Revolution, having taken the oath of allegiance, and was in several engagements. He served under General Putnam, first in the militia, and afterwards in the regulars at Sandy Hook. He also served under General Watts in Captain Jonathan Robinson's company, and received his discharge from General Putnam. After his discharge he settled in Pennsylvania,

where he married Agnes Gray, born in Pennsylvania in 1753, who died in 1851, in Fairfield Township, in this county. He had eleven children. James, who died in infancy, was born March 13, 1776; James, the second, was born March 1, 1777; William, July 20, 1778; Richard, October 29, 1780; Robert, April 17, 1783; Mary, April 10, 1785; James, the third, May 7, 1787; John G., August, 1789; Hugh, May, 1792; Jonathan, January 14, 1794; Martin, November 4, 1796. Mr. Gray came to this State about 1814, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Fairfield Township, where he lived till the time of his death. He taught school for some years, his sons carrying on the farm. Of his children, Jonathan was the only one who remained in Butler County. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 14, 1794, and was married in 1825 to Mary Woods, born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1803. They had six children, of whom four are living. Alexander and Marilla are dead; William is married and lives in Chicago; Mary H. is the wife of Andrew Ritchie and lives in Cincinnati; Johanna lives in Fairfield; and John is married, living in Fairfield. Jonathan Gray was a member of the Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, and had been a member of the Associate Reformed Church previous to joining the other. He died in 1870, in Fairfield, and his wife died in 1880.

Manning Hathaway was born in New Jersey on the 6th of April, 1788, and died in Butler County, March 29, 1861. He married, December 7, 1812, Sarah Beach, born in New Jersey, August 26, 1793, who died June 9, 1868. They had seven children, of whom two are living. John, born April 23, 1814, died May 2, 1844; Eliza, September 25, 1815, died September 22, 1819; Catherine, widow of James Graham, October 2, 1817, lives in St. Louis, Mo.; Calvin, born January 10, 1819, died October 27, 1819; Alpheus, July 24, 1821, died June 6, 1822; Amanda, April 12, 1824, died December 16, 1850; and Silas, February 8, 1832, lives single in Fairfield. Manning Hathaway moved to Ohio about 1812, and settled in Fairfield Township. He was a millwright, and followed this vocation as long as he was able. He began with nothing, but saved enough to buy sixty-eight acres, which was divided among his children, and which is now owned by his son Silas. The latter is a member of the Butler County Grange, and has held the office of secretary to the Grange for three years.

Ezekiel C. Hamilton was born in Portland, Maine, in 1812. He came out here in 1842, and settled in Fairfield Township, being married in 1848 to Mary A. Blackburn, born in 1821, and daughter of James Blackburn and Sarah Lytle. They had nine children. Sarah Augusta is the wife of Albert Hoston, who lives in Hamilton County; Charles is married, and lives in Fairfield Township; Arthur is dead, and the others are Albert, Ettie, Ida, Kate, James, and Lillie. Mr. Hamilton was justice of the peace, real estate assessor, personal prop-



erty assessor, township trustee, and school director. He died in 1880.

Johnson B. Haythorne was born in Hamilton County, December 17, 1842, and was married in 1867 to Rachel A. Divley, a native of this State, where she was born December 30, 1845. They had four children, of whom three are living. Lulu S. was born October 30, 1868; Clifford P., May 11, 1873; Melvin and Milton, twins, January 2, 1875. The latter is dead. Mr. Haythorne came to Butler County in 1876, and leased the farm of William Beatty, one hundred and twelve acres. Previous to this he lived in Newton, Hamilton County. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is the superintendent of the Sunday-school at Furmandale, of which he was one of the founders. The school was organized in April, 1881, and at present averages about seventy attendants. During his residence in Hamilton County he was secretary of the Sabbath-school for several years. His wife is also a member of the Baptist Church.

Cornelius House was born on the 22d of October, 1798, in Virginia. He is the son of Jacob and Susan House. He was married in 1823 to Rachel Cregor, who was born in West Jersey, on the 3d of February, 1803, and has borne him eleven children. William was born June 23, 1823; Susan Bill, August 18, 1828; Elizabeth Ayers, August 19, 1830; Jacob, October 5, 1832; George, February 10, 1835; Isaac, April 10, 1837; Joel, August 17, 1839; Alexander, June 30, 1842; and Albert, July 13, 1845. Alexander House was killed in the last battle of the war, at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 15, 1865. He was aged twenty-two years, eight months, and thirteen days. He was brought home on the 28th of December and was buried on the 31st, at Greenwood Cemetery. One of the children, Cregor, died at eight years of age; but with this exception all his children have lived to maturity. He and his wife have lived together for sixty years. She was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Cregor, who came to this county in 1808. Mr. Cregor served in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. House have lived on the farm they now occupy for the last forty-six years, and own a fine farm on the Springdale pike, consisting of one hundred acres. It is near Jones's Station.

David B. Huston was born in Fairfield Township, January 7, 1840, and married in 1864 Clara Stout, born in Colerain Township, Hamilton County, August 6, 1839. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: Grace, Lily, Edgar, Ethel, Mabel, Ralph, and a baby not named. Ethel is dead. He is a member of the Hamilton Grange, holding the office of master; is a member of the school board, and clerk of the district, and collector. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee.

Robert Kennedy belonged to one of the oldest and largest families of the Ohio Valley. His immediate ancestors came from the vicinity of Chambersburg, Penn-

sylvania, and were among the first settlers of Covington, Kentucky. The grandfather of Robert, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, when he came West, purchased and owned for a number of years the entire tract of land upon which Covington, Kentucky, now stands. At an early day he removed to this place and erected a dwelling and other buildings upon it, among them what is now known as the "Old Stone House," which is still standing in Covington, on the bluff overlooking the Ohio and Licking Rivers, and is the oldest house in that city, having been built in 1790. Mr. Thomas Kennedy, who may be considered the head of the Kennedy family in the West, brought with him his family, consisting of four sons and one daughter. They were Joseph, born January 13, 1768; Samuel, born May 19, 1770; Thomas, Jr., born August 21, 1775; Robert, born May 4, 1777, and Hannah, born April 15, 1773. Mr. Samuel Kennedy was married to Miss Jane Richardson, February 10, 1796, and these were the parents of twelve children, among them Robert Kennedy, the subject of this sketch. They were Dinah and Betsy, born January 15, 1797; Hannah, born February 1, 1799; Rebecca, born October 26, 1801; Robert, born January 18, 1804; Edmund and Thomas, born July, 1806; Eliza, born October 5, 1808; Nancy, born February 11, 1811; Samuel, born October 16, 1813; Porter, born August 18, 1816; and Jane, born November, 1819.

Mr. Samuel Kennedy, the father of Robert, in the year 1796 purchased from Jonathan Dayton, an associate of John Cleves Symmes, a tract of two hundred and sixteen acres in Section 21, in Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio, and soon after settled upon it. At that time the entire tract was covered with heavy timber, and is now part of the homestead farm owned by the Kennedy family. Upon this farm, in 1804, when but few white settlers had established themselves in this section, and the Indians were yet occasionally seen, at the very beginning of the county, Robert Kennedy began life, and amid scenes of hardship incident to pioneer life grew to manhood.

While a young man Robert removed with his father to Covington, Kentucky, and dwelt in the "Old Stone House" for about three years, and then returned to the farm in Butler County, and remained there until after his father's death, which occurred in 1834; after which Robert purchased the old homestead and lived upon it until 1849, when by changes in his family he was required to move to Covington, and take charge of the Cincinnati and Covington Ferry, which had been in their hands for two generations. Mr. Kennedy, during his fourteen years' management of the ferry, a time of great activity and growth in business and population in Cincinnati and Covington, and prior to the building of any bridges, so conducted that interest as to accommodate the public and make but few enemies. Especially did he manage the ferry with great discretion during



the trying times of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1863, and when he left it to return to his farm in 1863 it was with the sincere regret of both employés and the public.

Mr. Kennedy was a man of sterling qualities in all the relations of life. As a business man he was prompt, honest, and fair in his dealings. He was twice married, first to Miss Harriet Adams, February 8, 1826, by whom he had one daughter, who died while quite young. His wife died March 24, 1829. On December 6, 1832, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Joan Minor Millikin, daughter of Doctor Daniel Millikin, one of the oldest and most respectable physicians of Butler County. Of the second marriage there were seven children, four of whom are living—three sons, Joseph M., Daniel M., Samuel Porter, and a daughter, Joan M.,—while Mary M., Robert M., and Jane K. are deceased.

Mr. Kennedy united with the Presbyterian Church of Hamilton, Ohio, in early life, and always maintained the character of a consistent and faithful Christian, amid all the pressure and perplexities of business, not a little trying on Christian patience and principle. He was always in his place when not absolutely required to be absent; was liberal with his means in advancing every good work, and endeavored to carry the influence and power of his religion down into every-day business.

His membership, with that of his excellent wife, was transferred to the First Presbyterian Church of Covington, Kentucky, in 1851, and in January, 1861, he was elected a ruling elder in that Church. Accepting the office with great distrust of his fitness and ability, and only at the earnest solicitation of those who knew him best, it is the testimony of all who served with him during those troublesome years of war and excitement that he did his work faithfully and well, and tried to meet every obligation laid upon him.

Mr. Kennedy had long been sick, and approached death by slow and measured steps. In all his sickness he was sustained by that grace he so constantly sought, and when death came he was ready.

He died at "Oakland Farm," the name given the Kennedy homestead, near Hamilton, February 9, 1877, being a few days over seventy-three years of age. His funeral was attended in the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton by the pastors of the two Churches where his life had been spent, and his memory honored and departure mourned by a very large concourse of the oldest citizens from every part of the county. His remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery, and his memory is cherished among many who loved him long and well on earth.

Benjamin Line came to Butler County in 1797. He was born in Pennsylvania, and was there married. He brought his family with him, consisting of a wife and nine children, all of whom are deceased. He died in 1815. Of his children, Moses was born in Pennsylvania, Washington County, in 1790, and was married in 1811

to Elizabeth McClellan, born in Kentucky in 1795. They had nine children. James, born in 1817, is married and lives in Fairfield Township. Mary Jane, the wife of Samuel Stevenson, born in 1819, lives in Hamilton. Robert, born in 1831, is married and lives in Fairfield Township. Moses Line came to this county when seven years old, and after his father's death purchased the family estate of the heirs. It consisted of one hundred and eighty-one acres, and during his lifetime was cultivated by him. His son James now owns it. He was a soldier of 1812, for which he received a land warrant. He died in 1853, and his wife in 1876. James was born August 18, 1817, and was married in 1870 to Elizabeth Brewer, widow of John Niggis. They have one child, James C., who was born February 24, 1875. James Line has held several offices. He was infirmary director for seven years, justice of the peace six years, county commissioner from 1870 to 1875, and a member of the school board. Robert Line was born in Fairfield Township, on the old farm, March 9, 1830, and was married September 5, 1867, to Naney Agnes Slipper, born in St. Clair Township, June 27, 1843. He had four children. Carrie E. was born August 7, 1869; Charles R. was born November 11, 1870; Laura B. April 22, 1874, and Lula Jane, July 11, 1877. Mr. Line and his brother purchased the place on the death of the former, being in partnership till 1865, when he bought the place where he now lives, of eighty-five acres. He was drafted twice in the late war, and paid six hundred dollars for substitutes. He owns at present one hundred and twenty-two acres in Fairfield Township, and ninety-five in Clinton County, Indiana.

Isaac K. Morris was born in Sussex County, Delaware, November 21, 1819. His parents were Joseph and Zipporah Morris, both now dead. They came here in 1838. Mr. Morris has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Hinkle, daughter of Benjamin and Barbara Hinkle, to whom he was married December 26, 1844. His second wife was Mary Thomas, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Thomas. He was married to her January 3, 1861. By these he had eleven children. Mary Angelina was born December 12, 1845; Oliver Perry, April 22, 1848; Sarah Jane, December 26, 1849; Margaret Isabel, September 4, 1852; Joseph Anthony, December 12, 1856; Benjamin Lewis, November 16, 1862; Clara Edith, February 12, 1865; Christina May, May 17, 1867; Zipporah, June 2, 1869; Jessie Gray, June 24, 1872; and Mary, November 12, 1880. When Squire Morris came to this county, besides his parents, there were four brothers and three sisters, himself being the oldest of his father's family. Mr. Morris, Sen., died in 1846, and the mother in 1852. The two youngest sisters died in 1845, and his brother, L. D. Morris, in 1862. One sister and three brothers are now living. The sister is in Lee County, Iowa, the eldest brother in Fayette County, Indiana, and the other two in this



county. Mr. Morris was a justice of the peace from 1853 till 1859, infirmity director from 1860 to 1864, and justice of the peace from 1872 till 1878. He is a strong temperance man. His father was in the War of 1812.

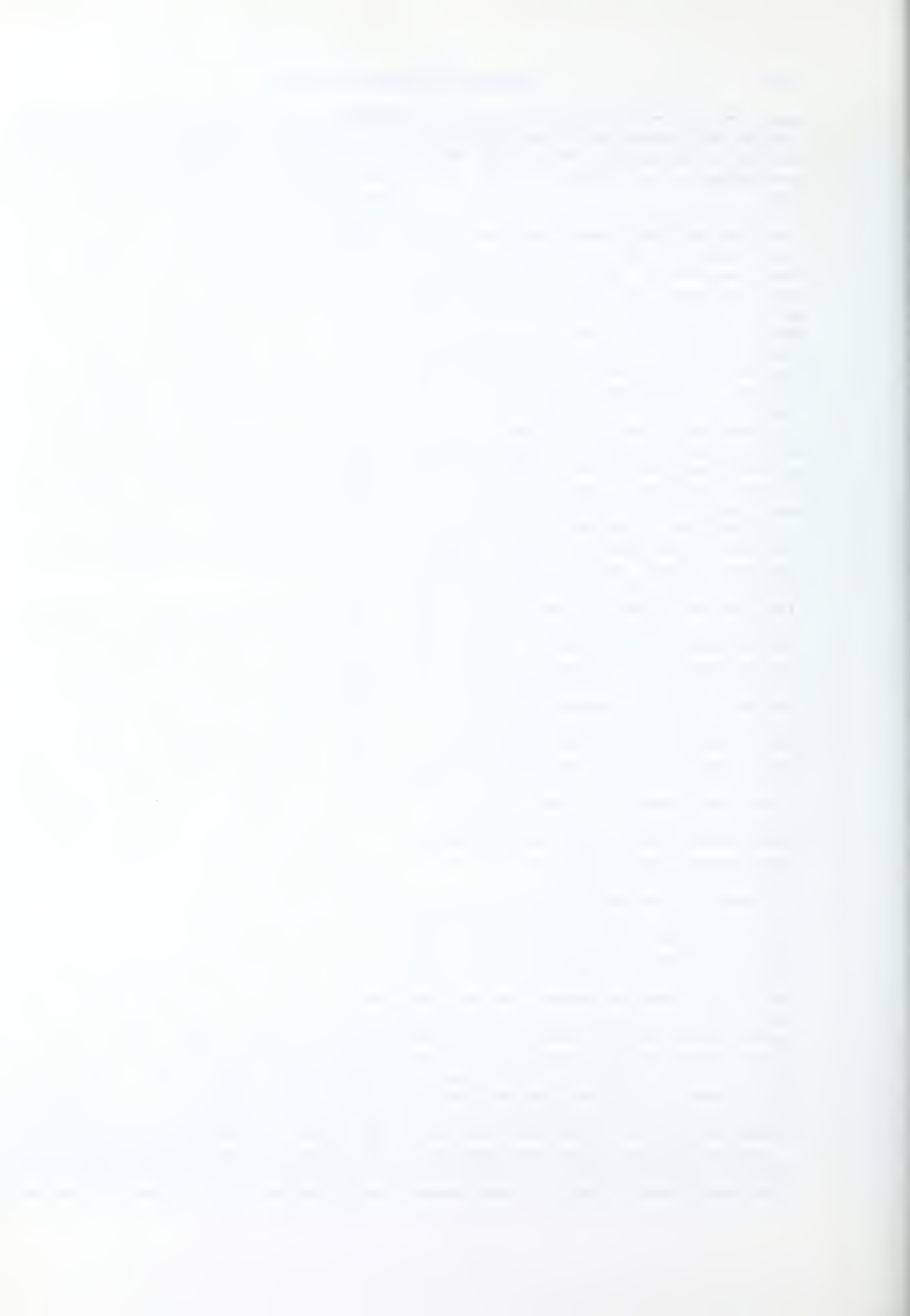
John P. McCormick was born in New York City in 1800. He married first Deborah Griffin, born in Westchester County, New York, about 1802, and died about 1843 in Butler County. She had six children, of whom two are now living. Alexander was born July 13, 1824, and is married and lives in Fairfield Township. Ann Mary, widow of Thomas Cooper, was born in 1826, and lives in Fairfield. Mr. McCormick married the second time about 1846, Mary Smith, widow of Mr. Fry, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1798. They had no children. Mr. McCormick moved to Ohio about 1830, and stayed in Cincinnati and Dayton for a few months, and in 1831 or thereabouts he moved to Butler County, and settled in Fairfield Township. He was a paper-maker by trade, and worked at Graham's paper-mill in that township for ten years, off and on. He then rented a small farm of twenty acres, and commenced to raise broom-corn. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1871. His wife's father, Mr. Griffin, was in the Revolutionary War. Two of his sons, Benjamin and James McCormick, were in the late war. Benjamin was in the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F. He enlisted in 1862, and was killed in 1864, at Laurel Hill. James was in Guthrie's Grays. Alexander McCormick was born July 13, 1824, in Westchester County, New York, and married December 25, 1852, Ann Eliza Emerson, born in Fairfield Township in this county, September 4, 1831. They had six children, three of whom are living. Edwin was born February 7, 1859; John P., October 8, 1862; and Algernon S. B., January 26, 1866. He rented a small farm of twenty acres, when he was twenty years old, and commenced raising broom-corn, having since made that a principal part of his business. He has also learned broom-making.

Richard Magie was born in Butler County, and was married early in life, to Jane M. Flemming, by whom he had two children. Henry Franklin was born February 14, 1847, and was married in 1868 to Laura Gorsuch, born in Monroe Township, in 1846. She died May 5, 1872, leaving two children, Anna and Lulu. He was again married in 1873, to Hannah Catherine Symmes, widow of George W. Vinuedge, born November 2, 1848. She has one child, Henry W. Vinuedge. Mr. Magie owns and farms one hundred and fifty-seven acres. He is a member of the Masonic order, being master of Washington Lodge, No. 17, of Hamilton, and is a director of the school board. In politics he is a Republican.

Daniel Rogers was born in New Jersey, September 7, 1805, and married March 8, 1837, Lydia Parker, born in New Jersey, October 28, 1812. He had six children.

William was born March 12, 1838; Mary, born March 16, 1839; died June 29, 1839; Isaac, born May 31, 1840, is married, and lives in Hamilton, where he is deputy sheriff; John Henry, born November 14, 1841, is married, and lives in Fairfield Township; Elizabeth was born August 1, 1843, and is the wife of Henry Moser, living in Hamilton; James P. was born January 31, 1845. Mr. Rogers came to Butler County in 1836, and settled in Liberty Township. He was in the hardware business in Warren County, and was captain of a canal-boat for many years. He was a blacksmith by trade, but never carried it on in this county, but followed farming until his death, which occurred September 24, 1845. He was a very well-known member of the Methodist Church. His mother came to this county with him. His father was a soldier, who lost his life while defending the Jersey shore from invading English. Mrs. Rogers came to Butler County with her mother in 1835. Their son, William, was out in the late war, enlisting in the Spring of 1862, in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and serving as a private till the close of the war, in 1865. He was discharged in Galveston, Texas. The family have an interest in ice-houses in Liberty Township, operated under the name of Frederiek Kauffman & Rogers.

Jacob Rupp was the first member of the Rupp family that came to Ohio. He was born in Prussia in 1804, and died in 1874. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in that country in 1804. He had eleven children, nine of whom are living. John is married and lives in Fairfield. He was born in 1825. Peter was married and lives in Kansas. Mr. Rupp was one of the first Germans that came to Butler County. He emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Hamilton. He brought about two hundred dollars with him, with which he bought a lot and log-house, which he repaired. It was the oldest house in Hamilton, being of two stories, and had formerly been the court-house. It was the building described in the last paragraph of page 35. He worked at day's work, and about 1842 moved to Fairfield Township, where he purchased a farm of L. Davis of sixty-two acres. About three years after he bought fifty-three acres more of A. P. Miller, farming the two tracts until his death. He also owned several houses and lots in Hamilton. He was very industrious. He was a member of the German Protestant Church. His son, John, was born in Prussia, January 1, 1825, and was married in 1852 to Catherine Bridge, born in Prussia, March 5, 1829. They had six children, five of whom are living. John was born April 25, 1854; Jacob, January 4, 1857; Erasmus, January 7, 1859; George, September 10, 1861; Katy, October 26, 1864; and Peter, July 1, 1860. The latter died July 25, 1860. John, the eldest, is married. Mr. Rupp is a member of St. John's German Protestant Church. He has a large quarry, the largest in the county, turning out an excellent quality of limestone. It was opened



first in 1844 by John Woods for the Hamilton Hydraulic, and in 1851 Mr. Rupp bought the farm of fifty-one acres and the quarry, having owned it ever since. The quarry contains about fifteen acres, and over \$2,000 worth were taken out last year.

Henry G. Ross, superintendent of the county infirmary, was born in Milford Township on the 28th of July, 1845. He was married December 24, 1864, to Kate Williams, who was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, December 31, 1841. They have had two children. William Henry was born October 19, 1865, and Harry Olby, July 28, 1876.

Christopher Ruoff was born October 4, 1813, in Wittenburg, Swabia, and married in 1841 Margaret Deincer, born October 17, 1818. She came to Ohio with her father, George Deincer, in 1837. By her he had two children. Christina, the wife of Charles Damm, was born February 7, 1842, and lives in Fairfield Township; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Niederman, born February 3, 1859, lives in Hamilton, and came to Butler County in 1852. He settled in the pork-packing business in Hamilton, and accumulated considerable wealth. He purchased two hundred and forty-eight acres in Fairfield Township, which he farmed, becoming one of the wealthiest citizens of the township. He died December 6, 1866. He was also a partner of Peter Murphy for two years in the distillery at Hamilton. He was a strong Democrat.

Benjamin Randolph Symmes is the son of Celadon Symmes, an early magistrate of this county, son of Timothy Symmes, and nephew of John Cleves Symmes, the patentee of the lands lying between the Little Miami and Great Miami. His mother was Phebe Randolph. Benjamin R. Symmes was born in Fairfield Township, on the 6th of September, 1802. He was married on the 30th of March, 1826, to Eliza Gaston, daughter of Joseph and Martha Gaston, who was born February 16, 1807. She bore him one son, Peyton Randolph Symmes, who was born March 10, 1833. On her death in that year he again married, this time to Jane Panlley, daughter of James and Margaret Panlley, who was born October 12, 1804. By her he had three children, one of whom survives. Celadon Hutton Symmes was born October 27, 1836; James Rigdon Symmes was born January 8, 1841, and Joseph Erskine Symmes was born June 12, 1845. Peyton R. Symmes was in the military service from 1861 to 1865. Benjamin R. Symmes was for six years a justice of the peace, treasurer of the ministerial section for twenty years, and postmaster for twenty-two years and six months.

Franklin Raleigh Vinnedge was born March 18, 1834, in Fairfield Township, Butler County, and was married March 24, 1858, to Martha Ann Van Cleaf, born in Liberty Township, April 7, 1840. He had five children, four of whom are living. Lucy Ann was born April 10, 1860; Thomas Dunmore, February 14, 1862; Clara

Irene, May, 1864, now dead; Lillie Maud, April 10, 1868; and Raleigh Van Cleaf, September 2, 1872. Mr. Vinnedge is essentially a self-made man, receiving no assistance from his relatives. He began business for himself when twenty-five years old by renting a small farm of forty acres. He resided until about 1864, when he entered into partnership with W. V. Clark, in the Mason farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres in Fairfield Township, which he sold in 1866, and in 1867 moved to Port Union, where he went to store-keeping under the firm name of F. R. Vinnedge, and in the purchase of grain and produce, under the name of Beatty, Vinnedge & Lippelmann, in which he remained until 1869, when he gave up the store and dissolved partnership, buying grain and produce for himself and renting the farm of Hiram Smith, in Union Township. In 1873 he purchased the farm where he now resides, of two hundred and sixty-seven acres. He is at present engaged in farming for himself, and purchasing grain and produce with J. V. Spellman & Son, of Port Union, under the name of Spellman, Vinnedge & Co., and with J. C. Symmes in Hamilton, under the name of Vinnedge & Symmes. In the Lake Erie Ice Company he owns one-fourth of the stock in connection with S. D. Fitton and others, in Union, and also in Fairfield, under the name of Vinnedge, Schlosser & Clark. Mr. Vinnedge has held the office of township justice for four terms, and township treasurer for two years. The latter position he now holds. He is one of Butler County's best citizens, owning considerable property in the shape of town lots in Hamilton and Lockland. In 1864 he cleaned out the Union Township's portion of the Butler County ditch, and has also been largely instrumental in grading and building roads. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, joining them in 1867. He has taken all the degrees and has held all the different offices. He was also trustee of Union Township two years, and is a member of the United Workmen Society.

Thomas Van Cleaf was born in Butler County in the year 1809, on the 9th of January. He is the son of Benjamin Van Cleaf, who was born in New York, September 5, 1765, and died March 5, 1830. His mother was Alcha Vanderveer. She was born November 16, 1771, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and died March 1, 1851. They were married in New Jersey, and came to Ohio in 1805, settling in Franklin. The present Mr. Van Cleaf was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and was married March 17, 1836, by the Rev. Mr. McFarlan, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Kyle and Martha Long. She was born August 26, 1815. They have had four children. Alice Seward was born March 7, 1838, and died May 22, 1874; Martha A. Vinnedge was born April 7, 1840; Sarah J. Van Cleaf was born July 8, 1844; and Hannah M. Van Cleaf was born June 19, 1850. Mr. Van Cleaf's grandfather, Teunis Van Cleaf, was in the Revolutionary War.

David Urmston, Jr., was born in this county in 1810. His parents were David Urmston and Mary Enyard, the former being from New Jersey. David was married in 1839 to Nancy Stone, born in 1817, daughter of Thomas Stone, a native of Ireland, and Elizabeth Martin. They had seven children. Mary Ann was born in 1842; Nancy Jane, in 1847; B. E., in 1849, and Emma Frances in 1855. Three children are dead. Mr. Urmston has served three terms as infirmary director. Thomas Stone, his father-in-law, was out in the War of 1812, and Thomas Stone, Jr., was in the Mexican War as captain.

Edmund Kennedy Urmston was born in Springfield Township, Hamilton County, June 25, 1840. He is the son of Benjamin Urmston and Rebecca Kennedy, who live in Hamilton County, but were formerly of Butler County, coming here about 1801. He was married in 1869 to Margaret Butterfield, daughter of Elijah Butterfield and Mary Jones. Jeremiah and Mary Butterfield, the first of the name who settled in Hamilton County, were the parents of Elijah Butterfield, who was born there in 1815. With his wife, Mary, Elijah settled on Paddy's Run, near New London, in the Spring of 1842, and remained there until the Spring of 1870. He was elected justice of the peace in Ross Township in the Spring of 1850, serving eighteen years in succession, and during that time never had a transcript taken from his

docket excepting in criminal cases, which were to be decided in a higher court, and in one railroad case. All suits were settled by him, or referred to arbitrators, whose decision was always concurred in. He served as school director in the same district for thirty years in succession, and was a successful farmer. To Margaret Urmston, his daughter, were born four children. Benjamin Kennedy was born February 17, 1872; Rebecca, August 15, 1874; Willie B., August 8, 1876; Mary May, June 25, 1879. Mr. Urmston has held the office of township assessor in Hamilton County, and has been a member of the school board in Butler County for six years.

Thomas Wall was born in Bristol, England, in 1800. His father, John Wall, and his mother, Phebe Wall, were natives of that country. Thomas came to America in 1832, and was married in Hamilton, in 1844, to Hannah Waller, born in this county, in June, 1810, daughter of Levi and Rhoda Waller, who arrived in Butler County about the beginning of the century. He was in the War of 1812, and Asahel Waller, the grandfather, was in the Revolution. They had nine children: William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Edward, Perry, Salmon, and Louis. Mr. Wall followed the occupations of farmer and brass-founder. He went across the ocean thirteen times after first coming to this country, dying October 19, 1880, and leaving considerable property.

LIBERTY.

THE highly cultivated farms, the good houses, the many pikes and other improvements in this township speak favorably of the thrift and enterprise of its citizens and the character of its agriculture.

Of the early settlers in this section of the county may be mentioned the names of John Nelson, John Beatty, David Williamson, Ephraim Baker, Thomas Hunt, John Morrow, Duran Whittlesey, Thomas Kyle, David Griffis, Cornelius Murphy, the Elliots, Hugheses, Voorheeses, Lowerys, Kains, Howards, and others.

The principal towns are Princeton, Bethany, Jericho, and Huntsville; none having attained much size, nor being in importance what they were years ago.

When all was a wilderness, and before any of the sturdy oaks had been felled, John Nelson moved into the township, and cleared the first farm. This was where Jasper Rose lives now, and prior to 1796. John Beatty came in 1797, and found him snugly fixed in his pole cabin. He had come with his father David Beatty to Port Union, in 1795. The father died soon after this event, a very old man, and was buried at Tylersville, the second burial in the township. A child of McMahon's

was buried here prior to that time, and was the first event of that kind. John Beatty had two sons, John R. and James, and one daughter, afterwards Mrs. Stewart. John R. Beatty married Miss Nancy Stewart, and raised a family of seven children, all of whom are dead now but Mrs. Squire McLean.

Mr. John Beatty settled just above where Bethany is now, and his house was probably the second in the township. He subsequently started the "Beatty Tavern," which was also the first house of that kind in the township. This tavern was carried on for a long period of time; first before his death by Mr. Beatty himself, then by his widow, and subsequently by his son, John R. Beatty. David Williamson next came to this part of the township and settled on a farm adjoining that of John Beatty, building his house where Squire McLean's house stands. This was in 1798, and was the first house built in what was afterwards Bethany. His brother, Peter Williamson, had come just previous to this time, and settled in the north-east part of the township. Peter and David Voorhees came this year also, but settled in Huntsville. William Lowery came prior to 1800. His



brother, Samuel Lowery, dug the grave for John Beatty in 1816.

The first marriage in the township occurred December 25, 1798. The parties contracting were Miss Mary Howard, of New Jersey, and Samuel Kain. Mr. Kain bought land just above Bethany, where Drake now lives.

John Morrow was settled on land now owned by David Swearingen, before 1803. His brother, Jeremiah Morrow, was governor of Ohio. John Morrow was the first justice of the peace in Liberty Township, and served in that capacity for eighteen years. He was followed by 'Squire McLean, who held the office twenty-four years, and following him was Silas Williamson, who is, and has been, 'squire for fifteen years. Each of these three men have been peace-makers in the strict sense of that term.

Silas Williamson's grandfather, David Williamson, married Mary Vandyke in 1787, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in June, 1797, and from Kentucky to Ohio, settling on Section 14, of this township, in 1798. He had four sons: George, born 1788; John, father of Silas, born 1790; David V., born 1795, and Peter, born in 1801. 'Squire Williamson has also been township clerk, elected in 1865, and held the office many years. He was married to Christiana White in 1843.

John McLean was born in 1810. In 1843 he married Miss Sarah Clayton. She died in 1847. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Ann Beatty, daughter of John R. Beatty.

Bethany was laid off into lots, four by eight rods, in 1822, by Samuel Lowery. Five of these lots were surveyed by Nesbit, and were on the east side of the street. A man by the name of Crawford built a house just opposite where 'Squire McLean lives now, and kept a grocery; it was a small affair at first, there not being ten dollars' worth of goods in his house. The first blacksmith's shop was in the woods at that time, and just opposite where Mr. Legg now lives. It was kept by Mr. Busby. He was followed by Mr. Garrett, and he in turn by Peter C. Dilley. This was before 1822.

John McLean, of Bethany, is descended from the McLeans of Scotland. After the rebellion of 1715, a portion of that clan emigrated to Ireland, and after a considerable sojourn, to America. They settled in York, now Adams County, in Pennsylvania. The McLean who was the ancestor of John McLean, of Bethany, had seven sons, all surveyors. Their names were Archibald, Moses, William, Samuel, John, James, and Alexander. Each and all of them took an active part in our Revolutionary struggle. Archibald and Moses were both members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and Moses was also a captain in the Eleventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania line. Samuel McLean, the grandfather of John McLean, of Bethany, moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and left two sons, William and John. The latter remained in Fayette County, while the former removed to Butler

County, in 1808. He was a farmer, and had six sons and three daughters. His sons were Samuel, born December 24, 1799; Elisha P., born March 3, 1802; Stephen, January 7, 1804; William, December 21, 1805; Elizabeth, September 25, 1807, the widow of William Goudy; John, born February 13, 1810; James, born September 25, 1811; Sophia, born December 8, 1813; and Sarah Ann, April 13, 1816. Samuel, Elisha P., Stephen, William, James, and Sophia are dead.

Mr. McLean came to Butler County in 1808, and settled on Seven-Mile, Wayne Township, where he purchased a hundred acres of land. He came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat. He traded his farm in Pennsylvania for castings and sold them in Cincinnati, and with their proceeds purchased here. He died in Union Township, September 12, 1824, and his wife died September 27, 1834, in Springfield Township, Hamilton County. His son, John McLean, was born February 13, 1810, in Wayne Township, and married first, January 3, 1843, Sarah R. Clayton, born in Liberty May 5, 1813, and died September 19, 1847. They had one child, Anna Isabella, born November 3, 1844. She died June 3, 1846. He married second, November 20, 1850, Mary Ann Beatty, daughter of John R. Beatty and Nancy (Stewart) Beatty. She was born in Liberty, December 29, 1814. By her he had three children, one being now alive, Lewis. He was born October 18, 1852, and is married. John A., born January 7, 1855, died an infant; and William C., born March 6, 1860, died August 5, 1881.

Mr. McLean is one of the most prominent citizens of Liberty Township. He has held several township positions, and, in fact, has always held some township office. He was appointed assistant revenue assessor in 1865, an office he has held two terms; has been justice of the peace for eight terms, omitting one term, or a total of twenty-four years, from 1836 till 1864. He was also postmaster at Huntsville, and is at present notary public, serving his sixth term. He has acted from 1864 till the present time without interruption. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow both, but of late years has not attended. He held the office of recording secretary in the Odd Fellows. His uncle, Colonel Alexander McLean, was out in the Revolutionary War, being a colonel of frontier rangers. He also served in McIntosh's campaign of 1780. He was also one of the surveyors engaged with Mason and Dixon in running the division line between Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, in 1766 and 1767, and in 1782 and 1783 he, in connection with Joseph Neville, carried out the southern boundary from where Mason and Dixon stopped at the Indian warpath.

Mr. Samuel Kain carried on wagon-making for many years, beginning as early as 1823 or 1824. We read of the Kain wagons receiving the first premiums in the Butler County Agricultural Society. On October 13, 1836, Mr. Kain received three dollars premium on the

best wagon manufactured. The shop was afterwards turned into a buggy and carriage factory, and was such for many years, and is now a factory for the manufacturing of the Kain harrows.

Doctors Stephens, Samuel Withrow (a steam doctor), Casley, and Armstrong were the first physicians.

The first brick house in Bethany was built by Peter Williamson, in 1839. It stood near where the Presbyterian Church now is. The next brick structure was the first brick house erected for David Lee, in 1841, in Jericho. The brick was burned and the building erected by 'Squire McLean. 'Squire McLean carried on brick-making for a period of five years, and during that time burned a million of brick. He became the proprietor of the first saw-mill in Jericho, in 1850, and conducted it for eight years. He sold the mill to Benjamin Boyd, who finally transferred it to other parties, and it was by them taken down and removed to Lebanon.

The Beatty Tavern was the principal stopping-place for travelers, but there were other houses, also, subsequently. Mr. Williamson had a good tavern for many years, as also did Robert Carter. The amount of travel was enormous. Old residents say that it was not uncommon to see four and six horse teams, a dozen at a time, stopping over night in this place. Houses of entertainment were along the highways every few miles, and necessarily so, to accommodate the traveling public. As soon as the railroads sprang up the hotels went down.

The mail was carried, prior to 1834, by Dr. Stephens, on horseback, from Brookville to Lebanon. Abner Ross had the contract also, and sometimes went with his oxen, making the round-trip in one week. He went by the way of Lasourdsville and Hamilton, to Brookville, Indiana, and would return by the way of Hamilton, Princeton, and Huntsville to Lebanon. Dr. Stephens had the office up to 1834, 'Squire McLean to 1841, at which time it was moved to Bethany. Peter Williamson then took it and kept it a long time.

The Methodist people of this place formerly worshiped at private houses, and frequently met at the Beatty Tavern, where they were always welcomed. The Rev. Samuel Parker was presiding elder when the popular and youthful Rev. John Strange served as their first minister, in 1809. The first Methodist Episcopal Church building was a frame, erected in 1849, and is standing yet, doing duty as a town hall. The present brick was erected in 1876. The Bethany people attended the Huntsville Methodist Episcopal Church from 1817 up to 1849, at which time this Church was removed to Bethany. The Cumberland Presbyterians built here in 1875. The society has forty members.

HUNTSVILLE.

Among the early settlers of this vicinity were the Hunts, Voorheeses, Wm. Elliott, Elijah Hughes, John Harden, John Holden, John Mahally, Charles Legg, and

others. The place was named from Thomas Hunt, who died June 25, 1814, aged sixty-eight years, nine months, and twenty-eight days. He came here prior to 1800. His wife, Anna Hunt, lies by his side in the old private grave-yard. Duran Whittlesey and his wife, Ruth, also lie in this yard; he was buried September 26, 1823, and was forty-eight years old. She died September 24, 1855, at seventy-five years of age.

Prominent among the early events of this place was the building of the Spring meeting-house, the first Methodist Church in the county. The Elliotts especially were greatly interested in this work. The Rev. Arthur Elliott, the pioneer Methodist preacher, took the matter in hand, and his brother, Joshua Elliott, gave the ground for both the building and the grave-yard.

The country was then under heavy timber, and when a daughter of Charles Legg died in 1816, the trees and brush had to be cut away to make room for the digging of a grave. She was the first person buried in that yard. The next year the hewed, log-house owned by Joshua Elliott, a half mile distant, was moved bodily through the woods to the allotted place, and was known as the Spring meeting-house. The building stood some twelve years, when a brick church was built. This last Church building was used as such until 1849, when the society moved to Bethany, since which time there has been no Church in the place.

Mr. Charles Legg was the first class-leader in this Church; he came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and settled first between Huntsville and Bethany. The Rev. John Waterman was the first preacher. Samuel West, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Matthews were also early missionaries in this field.

The New Lights were numerous in this place at this time, and had a building of their own where the old grave-yard is now. It was made of brick, and erected about 1831 or 1832. Ira Hunt at that time burned brick, and had the first brick-yard in the township. He and his sister, Phoebe, were leading spirits of the Church. The Rev. Mr. Simonton was one of their principal pioneer preachers, and the Church society was very large. It was not then thought far for the beaux and their girls to walk two or three miles to attend one of those night meetings, and usually a large congregation would assemble. Nor was it an unusual thing to have a noisy time of it. The sight of a hundred new converts, clapping hands, shouting, singing, praying, yelling, confusing noise itself with deafening cries, was not uncommon, and was often witnessed there.

Ira Hunt moved West, finally, and the Church gradually went down. He did much for the town with his brick-yard and mill. Nicholas Curtis had a distillery in the place, and Joseph Curtis the pioneer store. This house was just opposite where Alexander Dykes now keeps one. Zebedee Akers has been a blacksmith in this town for forty years or more. The Voorheeses were set-

blers here prior to 1800, and this is where Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, was born.

Daniel W. Voorhees, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Senator from that State, was born in Liberty Township, not far from the old Spring meeting-house, September 26, 1827, and was only two months old when his parents removed to Fountain County, Indiana, where they now reside. His father, Stephen Voorhees, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, 1798, and emigrated when quite young to Butler County, and in December, 1827, moved to the farm in Fountain County, Indiana, which he now occupies. His grandfather, Peter Voorhees, was born in New Jersey, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, emigrated to Kentucky. Peter Voorhees's wife, whose maiden name was Van Arsdale, was born at Brant's Station, then a fort. Her father, Luke Van Arsdale, fought at the battle of Blue Licks, and distinguished himself there and elsewhere against the Indians under Daniel Boone. His other grandfather, Stephen Voorhees, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and fought at Princeton, Monmouth, and other celebrated historic fields. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, the original name being Van Voorhees. Mr. Voorhees's mother, Rachel Elliott, born in Maryland, of Irish ancestry, was married in 1821, and still survives. Daniel W. is the third child, and was brought up on a farm about ten miles from Covington, Indiana, remaining there until 1845. In 1845 he entered Asbury University, whence he graduated in 1849.

Soon after graduating he entered the law office of Lane & Willson, at Crawfordsville, and the following Spring settled to practice at Covington, the county seat of Fountain County. Here E. A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator, having heard him deliver a "Fourth of July" oration, made proposals for a law partnership, taking effect in April, 1852. In June, 1853, Mr. Voorhees was appointed by Governor Wright prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court, in which position he soon established a fine reputation as a criminal lawyer, and broke up a nest of desperadoes whose headquarters were at Lafayette. In 1856 he was nominated by acclamation Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated by two hundred and thirty majority in a district previously Republican by 2,600. In November, 1857, he removed to Terre Haute, the county seat of Vigo County, and the ensuing April, 1858, was appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Indiana, by President Buchanan, in which position he increased his reputation as an orator and lawyer. He was elected to Congress in 1860 and 1862, and in 1864 was again a successful candidate, but in this last election his majority was contested by his opponent, Henry D. Washburne, who obtained the seat. In 1866 Mr. Voorhees refused the nomination, but in 1868 he was elected, and again in 1870. In 1872 he was defeated by Morton C. Hunter.

As a precursor of the late war the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in which John Brown and others were concerned, and for which they were convicted and hung in 1859, will always stand prominent in the history of the country. At that time the gifted A. P. Willard was governor of Indiana, and the champion of the Indiana Democracy, and it was with sorrow and dismay that his friends learned that Colonel J. E. Cook, arrested with "Ossawatimie Brown," was a brother of Governor Willard's wife. Governor Willard was not the man to turn his back upon a brother or a friend. His first thought was of "Dan Voorhees," who was then at Vincennes arguing a case before Judge Michael F. Burke. Governor Willard sent a message to Vincennes, and Judge Burke continued the case while Mr. Voorhees immediately started to consult with Governor Willard. Several gentlemen advised him not to undertake the defense, but he emphatically declared his resolution to defend his friend's brother regardless of consequences. He went and took part in that celebrated trial. The result is known. John Brown was convicted of murder and treason, but Mr. Voorhees succeeded in having a Virginia jury convict Cook of murder only, thus bringing him within the pardoning power of the governor. Governor Wise, however, refused to pardon, and Cook was executed with the others. This was, however, the beginning of Mr. Voorhees's national reputation. His speech was listened to by the vast audience with rapt attention, and met with unequalled approbation. He was the recipient of enthusiastic congratulations, and his speech was published all over the country and in Europe. From this time forward he has occupied a conspicuous place in the eyes of the public. At the bar, on the stump, and in the halls of Congress, he has been a man of mark. Mr. Voorhees's political career and principles, his powers as a parliamentary orator and a statesman, are now a portion of the history of the nation.

From the sobriquet of "the tall Sycamore of the Wabash," so often and familiarly applied to Mr. Voorhees, it will be inferred that he is of tall stature. He stands six feet and one inch in height, and weighs over two hundred pounds.

In 1850 he married Miss Anna Hardesty, of Greencastle, Indiana, and they have four children.

Mr. Voorhees was appointed November 6, 1877, to succeed Governor Morton in the United States Senate. The issue in the election of 1878 in Indiana was whether he should be elected by the Legislature to succeed his appointment. On this issue the Legislature pledged to his support was elected by a majority of over thirty thousand over all opposition. During his term of service in the Senate he has been assiduous in his attentions to the public needs. He is always present, and allows no measure of his political opponents to pass without the severest scrutiny. With him vigilance is the price of liberty. He has recently shown his power of breaking

old shackles by speaking for protection to American industry.

JERICHO.

Jericho is virtually a suburb of Bethany, and nigh unto it, hence its name. It has but four or five families, the oldest resident being Vincent Wyle, who came there twenty-four years ago. 'Squire McLean built the most of this town, the first house being David Lee's, just opposite Mr. Wyle's. This house was erected in 1841. Mr. Wyle was born in Maryland in 1815, came here in 1838, and married Miss Jane Curtis in 1843. She died in 1851, when he married Mrs. Jane Perrine, of New Jersey, formerly Miss Kyle, daughter of James Kyle, who came in 1803.

KYLE'S STATION.

Kyle's Station is on the Short Line Railroad, and is the place where Thomas Kyle settled in 1803. He came from near Cookstown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, bringing his wife and son, James, who was then thirteen years old, with him. And here he lived until his death. He struck an ax into the first tree ever felled in this neighborhood by a white man, and endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life. James Kyle became a subscriber to *Liberty Hall*, now the *Cincinnati Gazette*, fifty years ago. He married Esther Clarke, April 16, 1816, and by this union had six children, all of whom are dead, except Mrs. Wyle, of Jericho. His wife died in 1832, and in 1834 he was married to Elizabeth Conover, by whom he had three children. He died April 19, 1879. He was born in Pennsylvania, September 17, 1791, and was never sick save during the few days of his last illness which ended his days. B. F. Kyle lives on the homestead at Kyle's Station.

HUGHES'S STATION.

Hughes's Station is also on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, and was named after Joshua Hughes, who owns the land on which the town is built, and was the first postmaster of the place. He was born there June 6, 1822, and on December 6, 1847, married Miss Mary Ann Legg. He owns a good farm, on which is a fine country residence, and is a representative citizen.

Early among the first arrivals in this part of the township was Cornelius Murphy, the father of Peter Murphy. He settled near here as early as 1800, and lived till a comparatively recent period.

Among the oldest settlers of the county now living is Daniel Griffis. His father, David Griffis, who was a Revolutionary soldier, subsequently moved to the banks of Shady River, Virginia, where, after clearing up a farm, he found the title to his lands worthless and left, going first to the Ohio River, where he took passage on a flat-boat for Cincinnati. He here bought a dumpling of a pony, a small pair of oxen, and a rickety two-wheeled

vehicle, and after loading up all his effects made out for the wilderness.

After reaching a point about a mile north of Princeton his cart broke down. He then made his way alone to Lasourdsville—leaving his wife and infant son, Daniel Griffis (born August 9, 1800,) then but nine months old, where he stopped. At Lasourdsville he found Abram Freeman, who persuaded him to settle where he broke down. He then went to Cincinnati, and made arrangements with Judge Symmes for land that is now a part of Daniel Griffis's farm, and here it was he settled and opened up the first blacksmith shop in the township. Mr. Griffis had but few neighbors. Peter Murphy lived near, as also did Brice Virgin. James McLean then lived where Luman Griffis now resides.

David Griffis erected a pole cabin, and in this house Daniel Griffis lived to manhood. He went to school when not large enough to pick brush. This was a mile and a half south-east of Princeton, the first log school-house in the township. There being no roads at that time, the trees were blazed to indicate the direction to and from school. The second school-house cabin was built near Lewis Murphy's, on the hill, and was made of buckeye logs. John Holden then lived on the west side of Gregory's Creek, one mile and a half south of the old Lebanon road. He came prior to 1797. Thomas Fisher was the second teacher in the township. Mr. Griffis had two sons who were preachers, one of them now being dead; one who is a dentist in Hamilton, and two farmers.

Peter Murphy is the son of Cornelius Murphy and Eleanor Windsor, now both dead. His parents were early settlers of Liberty Township, and moved there when Cincinnati was but a mere village, and the pike now leading from Cincinnati to Dayton was nothing but an Indian trail. Mr. Murphy volunteered in the War of 1812, but was wounded in the knee with a tomahawk while drilling, and was discharged. Peter Murphy was born in Liberty Township, on the 1st of October, 1820, and was married in 1844, to Cyrena Van Gorden, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Van Gorden. She was born in March, 1820. They have six children. Sallie Maria, the eldest, was born in 1845; Lewis D. was born in 1847; Cora E., in 1851; Willie E., in 1857; Harry, in 1859; and Clarence, in 1862. Sallie Maria, Cora E., and Willie E. live in Preble County, and the rest in Liberty Township. He was sheriff of Butler County from 1851 to 1855, four years, and was State senator from 1871 to 1873, in the Butler and Warren district.

PRINCETON.

Princeton, now known as Clawson Post-office, was laid out by Samuel Euyart, in 1812. Benjamin Euyart built in this town prior to 1820, and his house is still standing. He kept tavern up to about 1830, and subsequently this house was occupied by Dr. Hitchcock

Dr. Opelike was here previous to Hitchcock. There are two physicians now in the place.

Princeton was a lively business center in early times. Mr. Cummins owned a tanyard that brought its quota of custom. A carding-machine was in full blast before 1820. Here were some distinguished personages. Benjamin Van Gorden came here in 1810, served as justice of the peace full forty years, and represented the county two terms in the State Legislature. He was also county collector for several years. Christopher Hughes represented the county in the Lower House of the Legislature at the same time Peter Murphy did the Senate. Benjamin Van Gorden and Daniel Woodmansee represented the county in the Legislature as early as 1825.

The first brick house was built as early as 1830. It was erected by William Carroll, who burned the brick, laid them into walls, and did the carpenter work himself. James Clawson, now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, was the first shoemaker in the town. He was also a weaver. His son Stephen lives in the town, and is in the sixty-third year of his age. The Russells were also early settlers in Princeton. Baldwin and Gowdy packed pork here in former times, and then sent it off in wagons to Cincinnati. Whisky was also a large product of the township.

The Princeton Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1835, Samuel Bayliss being the grantor to Benjamin Van Gorden, Thompson L. Bring, Alexander McDonald, Robert Doty, Solomon Flenner, William B. Peck, and James Bullion, trustees. In 1848 a revival brought into the society about seventy-five additional members. The new brick was erected in 1859. The lot for this building was formerly owned by Pearson Carl, who bought it from the county when sold for taxes.

The Universalist Church in Princeton was built in 1851. Uriah Walter donated the ground. The trustees are Richard Sewell, Christopher Hughes, and Elias Stickle; David Bascom is pastor. The membership is small, and during the war the services in this church were suspended.

Auburn Church was built on Rudolph Flenner's land after the erection of the Methodist Episcopal building in Princeton, but owing to some dissensions it is now abandoned, and there has not been a Sabbath-school in the place for twenty years. A successful revival was held there last Winter.

The list of the justices of the peace of Liberty Township does not include all who were elected from that township, as prior to 1823 the justices of Liberty were also those of Union, as both townships were then one. We have given, in the list of Union Township, those who were then residents there.

Issue Swearingen, William Hays, Peter Williamson, John Ayers, Michael Ayers, Benjamin Van Gorden, James Cummins, John Morrow, Joseph Worth, John McLean, Linus Parkhurst, John Gibson, David Pearce,

Stephen B. Squier, Richard Sewell, Joseph Breden, Silas Williamson.

Below will be found a list of the postmasters of the township:

Huntsville.—John Hunt, April 1, 1817; Eliphalet Stevens, April 3, 1826; John McLean, August 12, 1837; Elijah Elliott, October 4, 1841. Changed to Bethauy June 24, 1844.

Bethany.—Peter Williamson, June 24, 1844; Elisha G. Lesourd, May 10, 1870; John Lesourd, March 8, 1880; Isaac P. Clark, December 28, 1881.

Fontana.—James R. Kyle, August 22, 1872; B. F. Kyle, August 18, 1879. Changed to Kyle's, August 29, 1879.

Kyle's.—Jesse P. Little, August 29, 1879; Stacy B. Brant, May 30, 1881.

Princeton.—Samuel Bayliss, December 27, 1816; Benjamin Van Gorden, April 24, 1826; Cyrus Osborn, January 8, 1830; Samuel Hitchcock, April 17, 1832; Benjamin Van Gorden, October 27, 1848; Stephen B. Squier, November 25, 1854; Joseph Breden, May 25, 1857; Charles S. Drake, May 16, 1860; James H. Kronmiller, 1864. Changed to Hughes's Station, December 9, 1872.

Hughes's Station.—Elmore T. Anderson, December 9, 1872; Joshua E. Hughes, April 22, 1873; Augustus E. Williamson, June 9, 1875; Samuel W. Stewart, April 30, 1877; Augustus E. Williamson, January 26, 1880. Changed to Hughes, September 19, 1881.

Hughes.—Augustus E. Williamson, September 19, 1881.

Clawson.—John W. Cornell, December 29, 1881.

Jericho.—Robert Steele, March 8, 1852. Discontinued December 28, 1855.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John Anderson was born in Kent County, Delaware, and was married in Butler County, about 1811, to Maria Hagerman, who was born in New Jersey. They had ten children. One died an infant, seven reached maturity, and two died at seven and nine years. George lives in Indiana; William is in Liberty Township, and Adrian lived in Miami County. Jane, the widow of Daniel Brewer, is in Missouri; Simon is in Miami County; Sarah Anne is the wife of David Staats, and lives in Miami County. Mr. Anderson came to Ohio from Delaware about 1809, and settled in Liberty Township on ninety-two acres belonging to his wife in Section 7, where he resided until his children were all grown up. He had very little means when he came here, and the land was in the woods. There was not a stick cut. He was a man of good common sense, and for the time had a very good education. He was a school director for many years. He was also very quiet and unobtrusive, and consequently did not push himself forward, but worked hard to clear his farm and rear his large family respect-

ably. All the clothes worn by the family for many years were grown and spun or woven on the premises by his wife. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Anderson was drafted for the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. His son William was born in Liberty Township, February 10, 1816, and married February 6, 1839, Maria Elliott, born in Liberty, in October, 1817. They had five children; one died in infancy and four are living. Elmore S. was born in July, 1841; the others are John, Elliott, William, and Caroline. The latter is the wife of Louis C. McLean. Mr. Anderson learned the carpenter's trade in Bethany under Charles C. Legg, being bound an apprentice to him and serving for five years, from sixteen to twenty-one. He then launched out for himself, and carried on his trade for about fourteen years. He then bought sixty acres and went to farming, also working more or less at his trade. He has held the office of township trustee for about twenty-five years, with the exception of two years; also serving on the school board. He has been connected with educational interests since 1840. He was a member of the Odd Fellows for some years, and passed some of the chairs, but drew out during the war.

Ephraim Baker was born in New Jersey, in Essex County, on the 4th of March, 1779, and died September 9, 1845. He married, in 1801, Nancy Easton, born in New Jersey, February 28, 1786, who died May 21, 1831. They had nine children, of whom one is living, Clark Baker. Ephraim Baker came to Butler County in 1802, and settled in Liberty Township. His father had purchased two hundred and seventy acres of John Cleves Symmes, and gave ninety acres of it to him, and ninety acres each to Matthias Brant and John C. Long, his sons-in-law. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but sent a substitute. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and his brother David was pressed with his team. He was only fourteen years of age, and was taken to drive the horses. His son, Clark Baker, was born in Liberty Township, August 8, 1807, and married in Shelly County, Ohio, to Sarah Lawrence, a native of Liberty Township, where she was born, March 12, 1812. He had seven children, of whom four are living. Ephraim V., Clark L., and Moses E. are married and live in Liberty Township. Margaret is the wife of Clark A. Baker. He received a little property from his father, but he has since acquired two hundred and twenty-eight acres in Butler County. He now resides on the farm his father settled.

John Baker was born in Essex County, New Jersey, March 14, 1774. He was married in that State, on the 22d of March, 1795, to Jeannette Hand, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Morgan) Hand. She was born in Essex County, June 5, 1772. They had six children, of whom only one is living, Rachel, wife of William Van Scoyk. He moved from New Jersey to Maryland in 1795, and remained there about eight years, coming, in

1803, to Butler County. He settled on Elk Creek, in Madison Township. In the Fall of 1805 he removed to Liberty, and settled on the farm where his daughter Rachel still lives. He had means when he came here, and purchased a quarter of Section 22. He was a member of the regular Baptists for many years, and was repeatedly a delegate to their yearly associations. He died January 4, 1852, and his wife died November 27, 1851. He came overland to Pittsburg, and floated down the river to Gallipolis on a flat-boat.

John Peter Becker was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 6, 1826, and was married in the city of Hamburg in April, 1856, to Henrietta (Arnhold) Miller, widow of Armand Miller. She was born in Beckow, Prussia, April 8, 1824. She had two children by her first husband, one of whom is deceased. William is married and lives in Mississippi. She had three children by Mr. Becker, two of whom are living. Henrietta, born September 6, 1858, is dead; Matilda, born June 11, 1863, and John R., born August 6, 1865. Mr. Becker emigrated to America in 1856, and came to Hamilton, where he remained about two months, working a few weeks at wagon-making. He then moved to Furmandale, Fairfield Township, where he worked as a hand in wagon-making and blacksmithing for three months. He then began business for himself in the same line, and remained there about three years. He then removed to Weedsdale, and carried on a cooper's shop, saw-mill, and wagon-maker's shop. He also went into the canal business, owning boats, and buying cord-wood and shipping it to Cincinnati. He stayed there two years, and in 1863 he rented of William B. Smalley the farm he now owns, and which he purchased in 1865. There were one hundred and sixty acres to the tract then, but it is now enlarged to two hundred and forty acres. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Adam Bender was born in Nassau, Germany, on the 8th of March, 1821. He was the eldest son of Anthony Bender and Margaret App. He was educated in the public schools in Germany, receiving a fair education. At fifteen he commenced an apprenticeship of three years at the baker's trade, which he thoroughly learned, afterwards being employed as a journeyman in various places in Germany for some twelve years. He was married on the 3d of November, 1848, to Katrina Ernst, born May 23, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Bender were the parents of four children, of whom but one is living, Katie, who was born April 18, 1874. After marriage he remained in Germany for four years, and came to America in October, 1852. He arrived in this county in January, 1853, having come here from Cincinnati. He conducted the farm then owned by David Girard for one year, then buying a horse and wagon and engaging in huckstering for some six months. He carried on the David Shepherd farm for four years, and then occupied the James



Becket farm for eight years. In the Spring of 1867 he purchased the place where he still lives, the Sharp farm. He has on this a handsome family residence and ample farm buildings. He owns one hundred and thirteen acres of finely improved land. He had some start in life, but has been industrious and economical. He is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Hamilton.

William Curryer was born in Maryland, July 24, 1778, and was married January 24, 1804, in Maryland, to Sarah Pocock, also of that State, where she was born June 6, 1787. They had six children, only two of whom are living. Edward F. was born December 15, 1805; Elizabeth S., December 10, 1806, marrying Stephen Scudder; Charity, December 28, 1808, marrying William Lincoln; Rachel, January 31, 1811, marrying William Smith; Daniel, June 25, 1813; and Sarah, October 2, 1814, widow of Stephen Scudder. The four former are dead. Mr. Curryer came to Ohio in the Fall of 1812, and settled in Liberty Township, where he purchased a quarter of Section 22. His son, Daniel, has just purchased a part of the old homestead. He volunteered for the War of 1812, but was not called out, as the war ended soon after. He died in Liberty Township, April 8, 1814, and his widow died September 17, 1857. His father, William Curryer, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was an Englishman, coming over with the British troops, and stayed in America after the close of the war.

Daniel, the son of the second William, was married November 10, 1836, to Phoebe D. Hunt, born in Huntsville, Liberty Township, August 9, 1817. She died in Shelby County, Ohio, July 31, 1848. She had five children, three of whom are living. Joseph C. was born November 7, 1857, in Shelby County, Ohio. He is a dentist, and lives in Minnesota. Ira H. was born August 23, 1842, and William F. was born June 5, 1845, and lives in Thorntown, Indiana. He is a dentist. Mr. Curryer was married the second time March 22, 1849. His wife was Rachel Squier, who was born in Lemon Township, May 14, 1817. She died July 2, 1855, having had two children, of whom one died an infant. The other, Mary C., who was born September 12, 1852, is the wife of George C. Smith, and lives in Liberty Township. Mr. Curryer was married for the third time to Rachel J. Carl, widow of Samuel Simpson, who was born in Butler County, August 22, 1826. They had six children, four of them living, and two of them dying in infancy. John S. was born September 6, 1856; George W., July 10, 1859; Annie B., December 11, 1861; Charles V., January 13, 1865.

Daniel Curryer's father died leaving his business unsettled, and his widow lost considerable money by the bank breaking. She had to sell the original purchase, and bought sixty-two acres, on which she reared her family of six children, so that Mr. Curryer was obliged to

begin for himself pretty early. He received only a common-school education. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade when he was about seventeen years of age, and stayed at it four years. In 1834 he began cabinet-making in Huntsville for himself, being thus engaged for two years. Then he removed to Shelby County, following the cabinet business till 1842. He purchased eighty acres while in Shelby County, and on his return to Butler County bought a portion of his mother's farm, which he owned till her death. He then sold it and divided the proceeds among the heirs. He has traveled over a large portion of the United States, and has been to the Pacific slope. He has held the office of township trustee, and been school director for seventeen years. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Curryer is a strong believer in spiritualism, although in early life he was a skeptic. His daughter, Mary C., in 1866, developed signs of a medium, which convinced him of its truth. She is one of the principal test mediums, and has given many extraordinary manifestations in Cincinnati, Hamilton, and other places. Other members of the family have also become mediums. His son John, when twelve years old, was a medium, and also George W.

Abijah Cheeseman was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, August 1, 1798, and was married in that State to Hannah Parker, daughter of William and Sarah (Shepherd) Parker, on February 5, 1821. She was born November 24, 1803. They had eight children. Sarah was born May 13, 1823, and is the wife of William Kyle, who lives in Lemon; Anna, born October 8, 1825, is the wife of Stacey Brant, and lives in Liberty; Lewis, born October 13, 1827; Elizabeth, born September 16, 1830, is the wife of Peter Shafer, and lives in Liberty; John, born February 15, 1833, is married and lives in Lemon; Lydia, born November 7, 1836, died March 31, 1849; William, born December 13, 1841, is married and lives in Lemon; Mary Jane, born February 18, 1845, wife of Samuel Mulford, lives in Lemon. Mr. Cheeseman left New Jersey in 1835, forming a party of his mother, brothers, and sisters, and his wife's mother, brothers, and sisters, fourteen in all, in four wagons, and came overland the whole way, taking four weeks on the road. They spent that Winter near Franklin, Warren County, Ohio. In the Spring of 1836 he purchased one hundred and two acres in Liberty, where he has resided ever since. He had a farm of two hundred acres in New Jersey which had belonged to his father, which he sold to divide among the other heirs, and with his share, amounting to about two thousand dollars, settled in Liberty. He has been a school director for many years, and also township supervisor. His father, William Cheeseman, was born September 24, 1753, in New Jersey, and was married April 14, 1781, to Lydia Day, also born in that State, September 20, 1803, and had eight children: Lawrence, Margaret, Reuben, Mary, Enoch, Sarah, Abijah, and Joseph, all now dead but Abijah. Enoch came



to this county and returned to New Jersey, and Sarah died here. William Cheeseman died in New Jersey, July 6, 1834, and his wife died in Liberty Township, November 5, 1844. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was promoted to lieutenant. His wife received a pension till her death. x

Andrew Clawson, the son of Cornelius Clawson, father of James, and grandfather of Stephen, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1766, and removed to this county in 1802. His wife was Mary Russell, who was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1776. They were married in the latter State in 1794, and were the parents of nine children. James is still living in Fairfield Township; Rachel died in Indiana; John died in Missouri; Joseph lives in Morgan Township; Elizabeth died in Lafayette, Indiana; Nancy lives in Liberty Township; Martha and Mary died in this county; and George is living in Hamilton County. The first three were born in Pennsylvania, and the others in Butler County. When he first came here he settled in Madison Township. He died in Liberty Township in 1852, at the residence of his son James, at the age of eighty-six.

Almon Davis was born in Vermont, September 4, 1814, and was brought hither by his parents in 1816. They were Moody and Rebecca Morgan Davis. Almon Davis was married on the 7th of April 1841, in Westchester, to Maria Harr, daughter of Henry Harr, born in Lancaster County in 1802, and Elizabeth Brewer, born in Maryland in 1819. They came to Butler County in 1826. Mrs. Almon Davis's grandfather (John Brewer) was a captain in the War of 1812. Moody Davis was at Lake Champlain, but too late for the engagement, as he was delayed in returning by the illness of his mother. A brother of his was in the battle, being on Commodore McDonough's vessel.

Mr. Davis, in 1819, built the mill known as the John Allen mill, and in 1821 was given the use of it for two years for building it. Within that time he loaded a boat with flour, and started for New Orleans. It had only gone a small distance when it struck a snag in the middle of the river, about half-way between the mill and Hamilton. John Line and David Vinneedge were the pilots. After getting it off, they ran it near the bank, all jumping off except Moody Davis and Seneca Sweet. Going a little further, when nearly opposite Millikin's Island, now known as Campbell's Island, the craft struck a stone in the river and broke one of the gunwales in two, filling with water to the edge. All control of it was lost. When it was within half a mile of the Hamilton mill-dam, Mr. Davis swam off, Mr. Sweet remaining. It went over the dam and they pulled it ashore with ropes. The flour was repacked in a warehouse, where J. Morgenthau's carriage shop now stands. Mr. Davis built a new boat, or rather finished one already begun, loaded it with new flour, and again set forth on his voyage. The flour was sold in Natchez at four dollars per barrel,

affording a good profit, as the four hundred bushels of wheat had been purchased from Nicholas Curtis for twenty-five cents a bushel. This was all thrashed out with a flail. Major William Elliott, of Westchester, now living, hauled this grain to the mill. Every barrel of the damaged flour had to be emptied, and was sold to a starch manufactory. After drying the barrels, the other flour was packed in them. While the repacking and reloading was going on, Joseph Hough boarded the men at his own house as an act of friendship and accommodation.

Joshua Elliott was the first member of this family that settled in Butler County. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, January 24, 1782, and was married in that State in September, 1807, to Betsy Hughes, who was born March 3, 1786, in the same county. They had eight children. Elijah was born in 1810, and died in 1877; William, in 1812, and died in 1848; Sarah, in 1814, and died in 1816; Arthur, March 2, 1817; Betsy Ann, in 1819, and died in 1878; Joshua, born in 1822, and died in 1826; John Taylor, March 26, 1835; and Daniel, in 1827, and died in 1858. Mr. Elliott was induced, by representations made by his brother, the Rev. Arthur Elliott, to move to Ohio, and about 1810 he and his family, consisting of a wife and one child, together with his father and mother and five brothers and three sisters, came out here, and settled in Liberty Township, near where the old Spring Church has since stood. At this time there was not a stick of timber cut, so he began by clearing the land sufficiently to build a house. He first purchased about one hundred acres, finally acquiring upwards of five hundred acres in all in this county, and four hundred in Indiana. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and his house was always a stopping-place for the Methodist ministers. He brought out with him a slave and a copper still. The slave, after serving out his time of two years, was freed, and went to Liberia. The still he never put up, being a strong temperance man.

Of his children Arthur is the only one living in the county. He was married January 15, 1840, to Emmeline Van Corden, who was a native of the township. She was born February 7, 1819. They had seven children: James Corwin, born in 1841, is married; Joshua, born in 1843, died in 1846; Newton, born in 1847, died the same year; Benjamin F., born in 1848, is married; Elmore T., born in 1852, is married; Arthur E., born in 1858, died in 1859, and Mollie, born in 1861, died in 1867. Mr. Elliott has been a township trustee, and a member of the school board for several years. He is a farmer and stock breeder, and owns over four hundred acres, which his sons farm.

David Flenner came to Ohio before any of the other members of the family. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, 1769, and was there married to Susannah Brewer, also of that county, where she was

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born about 1772. They had nine children, four of whom are living. Daniel, Solomon, and Betsy are dead. Susan, the wife of Jonas P. Clark, resides in Indiana; David is dead; Rudolph was born November 20, 1809; Polly is the widow of Peter Brewer; Cynthia is dead; and John is married and lives in Liberty Township.

Mr. Flenner left Maryland about 1801, and went overland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and down the Ohio River in a flat-boat, to where Maysville now is, in Kentucky. In 1803 he came to Ohio and settled in Liberty Township. He purchased three hundred and five acres of land and went to farming. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1811 he and his wife started overland on horseback to Maryland, accomplishing the entire distance, seven hundred miles, in that manner, changing horses every other day. They bought a carriage in Maryland, and drove back in that in 1812.

His father, Rudolph Flenner, also came to Butler County, bringing his wife and seven children, the remainder of his family. He settled in St. Clair Township, where he purchased a large tract of land and gave each of his children a farm. They were a prominent and wealthy family in Maryland. He died about 1810, and his wife survived him about ten years.

Rudolph Flenner was born in Liberty Township, November 20, 1809, and was married the first time in 1833, to Mary Miley, born in that township May 3, 1818, who died July 21, 1875. By her he had thirteen children, eight of whom are living. Harriet is the wife of William Scudder; Martha, of William M. Rooke; Emma, of J. Davis; Mary, of Samuel Thompson. Dustin is married; Laura is the wife of Whittemore Hughes; Marion is married, and David is single at home. Mr. Flenner was married the second time on the 3d of May, 1877. His wife was Ada Meighan, who was born in Warren County, January 21, 1837. He has been a member of the school board for sixteen years, township supervisor, captain of the first company, first cavalry squadron, first brigade, State militia, under Governor Vance. His commission was dated November 10, 1837. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and has held the office of steward for forty years. He is also a class leader.

Robert Fitzgerald was born in Ireland, December 14, 1770, and married Letitia Roby, born in Virginia, October 9, 1772. They had six children, three now being alive. Sarah was born May 21, 1803, and is the widow of Ledstone Roby; Nancy was born October 22, 1809, and is the widow of William Dorn; Prior, born December 22, 1810; William, born August 26, 1801; Samuel, June 13, 1807; and Edward, February 26, 1812. The last three are dead. Prior Fitzgerald was born December 22, 1810, in Clermont County, and was married April 7, 1822, to Catherine Van Scoyk, born in Lenoir Township, November 21, 1822. They had seven children, of whom five are now living. Taylor W. was born

May 8, 1843; Emily, February 1, 1846; Bruce, February 3, 1848; Charles, March 13, 1858; and Clement L. Vandaligham, June 9, 1863. Mr. Fitzgerald came to Butler County with his father, and when he was fourteen years old he commenced to earn his own living, working by the month on a farm for ten or twelve years. He then farmed on shares and traded stock until he had accumulated some capital, and in 1840 he purchased eighty-nine acres in Liberty Township. He now owns about one hundred and ten acres in the county, and considerable personal property.

Peter L. Gorsuch, son of Thomas Gorsuch, was born in Liberty Township, March 23, 1841, and was married February 4, 1864, to Hannah Williamson, daughter of David Williamson, who was born April 30, 1842. He had seven children. Mary Hattie was born May 30, 1865; Lerna Loretta, September 15, 1867; Ida Myrtle, October 5, 1869; Ellison Lee, January 3, 1873; Ethel Laura, April 11, 1876; Bertha Jane, May 1, 1878, and one unnamed, January 17, 1881. He worked his first year after he was twenty-one for his father for \$100, and that was his first start. He then rented twenty acres, and farmed, planting corn, and when he had time worked by the day. In the Winter he cut cord-wood. He continued to rent different farms, among others his father's, till the Spring of 1872. In that year he purchased ninety-five acres of George Smith, part of the old Anderson farm, paying \$8,217 for it. There is another deed for the same farm now in his possession, which shows when it sold for only \$250. Mr. Gorsuch is a self-made man. He contributes much to the support of the churches in his neighborhood. He gave largely to the one in Bethany, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of that place. He now owns 153 acres, and considerable personal property. He was drafted three times during the war, and sent a substitute. He is a Democrat.

Thomas Gorsuch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, October 14, 1816, and was married in Pennsylvania, August 18, 1836, to Mary Lesourd, also of Baltimore County. She was born January 17, 1814, and had ten children. Nicholas was born July 12, 1837; Susannah, June 27, 1839; Peter L., March 23, 1841; Sarah A., January 11, 1843; Elisha, June 1, 1846; Edmund, July 18, 1847; Charles W., March 6, 1849; Mary E., December 20, 1850; Thomas B., September 30, 1853; Rebecca, August 4, 1855. Nicholas, Susannah, Elisha, Edmund, and Rebecca are dead. Sarah A. is the wife of William G. Lesourd, and Mary E. is the wife of Alfred Lowe. Mr. Gorsuch came to Ohio in 1836, settling on Slade's farm, in Liberty Township. He brought some capital, and in 1839 began business with his wife's uncle, Benjamin Lesourd, at Lesourdsville, where he remained about eighteen months, losing all his money. He then rented a farm and tilled it for several years, and about 1846 he purchased thirty-

six acres. From that he has steadily improved, until he now owns two hundred and ten acres, part in Butler and part in Warren Counties. He has considerable personal property, and two town lots in Bethany. He has held the office of township treasurer for six years. He was elected in 1873 and took the office in 1874, remaining in till 1880. He has been a member of the school board for ten years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined while a boy in Maryland. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for General Jackson.

Samuel and Sarah Gregory were born in Virginia. They had ten children. James, John, William, and Samuel are dead; Elizabeth married Josiah Carr; Martha married William Hartley; Mary married Fergus Mitchell; Sarah married William McClure; Charlotte married Lewis Clarkson; and Annie married William Kincaid. Mr. Gregory came to Ohio about the same time as the Woodmansee family, and purchased a section of land. Samuel Gregory, son of the above, was born in Liberty Township, September 20, 1813. He was married December 25, 1834, to Dolly Torbett, born November 29, 1812, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They had seven children. Sarah J. was born August 20, 1835, and is the widow of Joshua Chambers; Joseph, born June 30, 1837, is married, and lives in Texas; Thomas, born May 10, 1839; Catherine, born April 24, 1841, is dead; Elizabeth A., born February 5, 1843, is the wife of Samuel H. Smith, and lives in Cincinnati; George W. was born February 11, 1845. Mr. Gregory received one hundred and fifty-two acres of land from his father, and spent his time improving it. He was one of the prominent citizens of Liberty Township. He died June 28, 1848, leaving a widow and six children.

Charles Gorsuch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, June 13, 1789. He was married for the first time in that State, and had five children. He was married again on the 24th of December, 1840, to Hannah Gorsuch, born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 1, 1799. They had one child. Elisha was born September 26, 1832, and died February 16, 1874. He was married March 29, 1855, to Sarah E. Stubler, a native of Maryland, where she was born August 6, 1831. He had four children. Raper D. was born May 1, 1856, and Edgar B. was a twin with him. Charles W. was born August 3, 1867, and Ella, March 5, 1861. Mr. Gorsuch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding the offices of steward, trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. His widow lives in Liberty Township.

John Griffis was born in Liberty Township April 22, 1804, and married first, December 27, 1827, Anna Smalley, born in Liberty Township, July 6, 1811, who died September 17, 1832, leaving one child, Lovina, born May 18, 1829, who died January 22, 1866. He married second, May 30, 1833, Nancy Clawson, born

in Madison Township, April 14, 1808. They had six children. Sarah Ann was born October 18, 1834; Martin and Marcus were born December 22, 1836; Milton, born July 30, 1839, is married, and lives in Liberty Township; David, born August 28, 1841; and Martha, born January 26, 1844, the wife of Robert Louthan, who lives in Liberty Township. Only the latter and Milton are now living. Mr. Griffis was a member of the Baptist Church. He died July 26, 1855, in Liberty Township. Milton Griffis, son of the above, was born July 30, 1839, and married December 22, 1863, to Eliza Sheard, daughter of Elisha Sheard and Eliza (Booth) Sheard, who was born in Hanover Township, May 22, 1842. They have three children. George W. was born October 17, 1864; Mary E. was born July 28, 1867, and Emma A. was born March 26, 1864. He is a farmer, and owns and farms 136 acres, inherited from his father.

John Harper, the ancestor of the Harper family in Liberty Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1786, and was married three times. Mary Rees, his first wife, was born in Westmoreland County, November 8, 1785, and died about 1841, in Liberty. She had seven children. James was born January 14, 1807, in Liberty Township, where he still lives; Elizabeth was born February 16, 1809; David, February 16, 1812; William, June 5, 1814; Mary, May 10, 1817; Hannah, November 5, 1819; Ruth, August 5, 1825. Hannah is living, but the others are dead. His second marriage was to Hannah Bice, who was born in Ohio. She had one child, which is dead. In his third marriage he was united to Milly Brundridge. He came to Ohio in 1810 and settled in Liberty Township. About 1825 he purchased forty-seven acres, previous to which he had worked out and rented. He was a self-made man, and had nothing when he came here, but acquired considerable property in the course of time. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but was prevented from going by sickness. His first wife's father was a soldier of the Revolution and served in all the war. Mr. Harper was a member of the Campbellite denomination, and the church was built on his farm. He was one of its liberal supporters. He died about 1861, in Wayne Township. His son, James, was born January 14, 1807, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was married March 10, 1830, to Hannah Moore, born in Butler County, November 14, 1805, and died in 1843, in Liberty, leaving no children. He then married, December 11, 1844, Ruth Peake, who was born in this county, March 19, 1814. She died January 23, 1873, having had one child, Elizabeth Ann, who was born January 3, 1848. She is the wife of Clinton Clawson, who lives in Liberty Township. Mr. Harper has held the office of township trustee, supervisor, and constable. He was elected a justice of the peace, but would not accept the position. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joshua E. Hughes, retired farmer, was born in Liberty Township, on the 6th of January, 1823. He is the youngest child of Elijah Hughes and Sarah Muchner, the former of whom was born in Maryland, November 4, 1777, and the latter May 5, 1780. They were married in Maryland about 1800, and had as children Eliza, born October 9, 1803; Daniel, June 27, 1805; Micajah, January 25, 1807; James, June 3, 1808, dying when small; Mary, February 18, 1810; Elijah, March 15, 1812, died when little; Christopher, December 12, 1813; Rachel, October 9, 1815; Elizabeth, June 3, 1817; Philip, October 19, 1820, and Joshua. The latter was married to Mary Ann Legg, in December, 1848, and has two children. Frank M. was born May 22, 1849, and Charles L., born May 23, 1851. Mrs. Hughes was born May 18, 1828. Frank was married to Christiana Swearingen, who died, and then he married Hannah Shafor, the daughter of Peter Shafor. He had two children by his first wife, Mary Mabel, and the other is dead. Charles married Florence Deneen, and has one child, Lola May. Mr. Hughes has always lived in this neighborhood; has been a supervisor for fifteen years, and school director. Mr. Hughes's father was of Welsh descent, and his mother of German. He subscribed liberally during the war for the relief of those who had been drafted, and none went from the township who did not desire to.

Few of the citizens of Butler were better known than Christopher Hughes. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 12, 1813, being the sixth child in a family of eleven children of Elijah Hughes and Sarah Muchner. As will be seen elsewhere, the family came to Ohio at the close of the second war with Great Britain, and settled in Liberty Township. Christopher Hughes was married to Eliza A. Young on the 6th of February, 1838. He speedily became noted as a political leader, and fought strenuously for his party, the Democratic, from the time of his majority till his death. He was endowed with more than ordinary natural abilities. Clear in his judgment, and decidedly firm in his convictions, enterprising and public-spirited, he acquired great influence, and for many years occupied a prominent place in social and political circles. He was of the Jacksonian type. He was four times elected to the Legislature, serving eight years. During the civil war he was a staunch opponent of the policy of the administration, yielding nothing to popular clamor. He took especial delight in agricultural pursuits, and for many years was connected with the county agricultural society, and for a long time was a county commissioner. He took an active part in securing the location of the Short Line Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati. He possessed high principles of honor, and, though strong in his likes and dislikes, was by no means revengeful. He was very determined in his efforts to accomplish any object which he believed to be right, but whenever unsuccessful he took

his defeat like a philosopher. He was a sincere and steadfast friend, and a very highly esteemed citizen.

Elijah Hughes was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, about 1777, and died about 1838. Before leaving Maryland he married Sarah Muchner, born in the same county about 1780, and dying about 1831. Mr. Hughes learned the trade of blacksmith, serving his full time in Maryland, and carrying on the business for about ten years. In 1816 he purchased a tract of one hundred and seventy acres in Liberty, this county, from Peter Lesourd, moving on it in 1817 with his family. He came overland on wagons, and immediately on his arrival went to work as a blacksmith, laboring at this occupation for about seven years. He also farmed a little, and at the expiration of the period just mentioned, gave up his forge, and turned his attention entirely to farming and stock dealing. He was a prominent man and well liked by his neighbors, very industrious and of good judgment. He was a pioneer member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Philip Hughes was born in Liberty Township, October 19, 1820, and was married on the 5th of May, 1847, to Elizabeth Rose, daughter of Isaac Rose and Charity (Garwood) Rose, who was born in Liberty Township, February 26, 1827. They have had two children. Rosa was born September 4, 1845, and is the wife of Linus P. Clawson; Emma was born May 12, 1852, and is at home. Mr. Hughes is one of the prominent citizens of Liberty, has held the office of township clerk two terms, and township trustee several years. He is a member of the school board in Fairfield Township, and also in Liberty Township. He began life as a farmer, and remained so until his marriage, since which time, although owning farms, he has never conducted them himself, but has devoted his time to breeding stock. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and at present owns enough stock to act as director, an office he now holds. He was one of the organizers of the Butler County Fire Insurance Company, and served as a director until it closed up. He was a stockholder and director for some time in the Union Central Life Insurance Company in Cincinnati.

Michael Iutzi was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, August 14, 1777, and married there Maria Holly, born April 23, 1783. They had three children and came to America with them. John was born in Hesse Cassel, November 13, 1803, and died in June, 1868, in Liberty Township. Elizabeth, born about 1805, died in 1879, in Illinois. She was the wife of Daniel Brennerman. Jacobina was born June 19, 1807, became the wife of Leonard Allendorf, and died December 30, 1853. John Iutzi married Elizabeth Schantz, who was born February 20, 1809, in Nassau, near Wiesbaden, Germany, on the 26th of October, 1828, in Hesse Cassel. They had ten children. Christiana was born October 29, 1829; George, August 11, 1831; Helen, September 25, 1832; Freder-

ick, December 22, 1834; William, April 27, 1837; Mary, September 19, 1839; Elizabeth, February 18, 1842; Jacobina, September 8, 1844; Joshua B., June 14, 1847; John, July 14, 1853. Christiana and George died in Germany. Helen is the wife of Killian Kennel. Elizabeth is the wife of Simon Tweedel. Mr. Michael Iutzi came to America in 1832, and in April, 1833, removed to Liberty Township, settling on the farm where the family now reside. He was a farmer in Germany, and his son, John, brought some means when he came to this country. He purchased two hundred and three acres where he settled. He died December 5, 1840, and his wife died April 29, 1853.

Benjamin Franklin Kyle was born in this township in 1837. His father was James Kyle, who was born September 17, 1791, and died April 19, 1879. His mother was Elizabeth Kyle. She was born February 22, 1796, and died September 24, 1865. They came here in 1803, from Pennsylvania. Benjamin F. Kyle was married, in 1868, to Helen Leichter, daughter of Samuel K. Leichter and Henrietta Caroline King. The former was born in Maryland, and the latter in Stark County, Ohio. Their daughter was born in Stark County in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle have had three children. Henry Leichter was born July 5, 1870; Blanche, June 29, 1873; and Walter Smedley, June 28, 1875. Mr. Kyle is a member of the school board. James D. Kyle was born on the 27th of September, 1839. He is the son of James Kyle, who had by his first wife, Esther Clark, one child, Sarah, wife of Vincent Wyle. By his second wife, Elizabeth Deardoff, he had three children: Maria Ann, born April 11, 1835, the wife of A. C. Martin, of Hamilton; James D., and Benjamin F. Mrs. Elizabeth Kyle was one that formed the first Methodist Society in Monroe. James D. Kyle married, February 16, 1869, Mary M., daughter of Alexander Carr. She was born in Clermont County, February 27, 1843. They have four children, as follows: Julia Irene, Elizabeth Olive, Clarence J. A., and Mary Lenetha. He was a member of Bethany Grange, and is a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his wife.

Adam Linn was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, about 1740. He married a Miss Dickerson, and had nine children. John, James, and Adam were the first three; Sarah married James Gilbreth; Isabel married Jeremiah Wakefield; Margaret married William Patterson; Nancy married Jacob Powers; Mary married Enoch Thompson; and Jane married John Patterson. He came to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Liberty Township. By occupation he was a farmer, and served in the Revolutionary War. He died about 1810, his wife dying about 1815. Of his children, Adam was born in 1785, in Westmoreland County, and married Jane Patterson, born in the same county about 1790. They had eight children, three of whom are living. Anne, deceased, was born in 1806, and Samuel, born in 1808, is dead; William was born in 1810; Mary, deceased, was born in

1812; Margaret, born in 1814, is the wife of Louis Roff, and lives in Sidney; Nancy was born in 1817, and is the widow of Joseph Boggs, living at Rialto, in Union Township; Jane, born in 1819, is dead; Charlotte was born about 1824. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a soldier of 1812, under Captain Shaw, volunteering in place of a drafted man. He died in 1846, and his wife died about 1847. Of his children, William, born in 1810, married Jane Dayison, who was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1819. They had one child, Dr. William D. Linn, who was born in 1840, and is now deceased. At his second union, William Linn married Rebecca Jones, who was born in Warren County in 1824. They had six children: Henry G.; Jane, wife of Joseph Lesourd; Mary, wife of Dr. C. W. Stedom; Aletha A., James F., and Joseph M. Mr. Linn owns and farms one hundred and two acres. He is a self-made man. He originally learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for thirty years, but upon the failure of his eyesight he purchased the farm.

Charles Legg was born in 1767, in Montgomery County, Maryland. He married, in 1787, Rachel Wilcoxson, born about 1764 in the same county, and had eleven children, three living. Elizabeth was born about 1788, and is dead. Polly, born December 18, 1789, the widow of Aaron Burdall, lives in Liberty Township. John, born in 1791; Rebecca, in 1793; William, in 1794; Walter, in 1796; Nancy, in 1797; Sarah, in 1799, are dead. Charles C., born July 12, 1801, is living; Arthur, born 1803, is dead; Amos, born September, 1805, is married and lives in Union Township. Mr. Legg moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, where he resided about five years, and in 1805 he came down the Ohio on a flat-boat, and landed at Cincinnati. He moved at once to Butler County, where he settled in the present limits of Union Township, and entered eighty acres of land in Madison Township. He afterwards moved to Liberty, on the farm now owned by Simeon Rosengeranz, and in 1811 he leased the ministerial section, to which he moved Christmas-day, where he stayed ten years. He then bought eighty-eight acres in Union Township, where Amos now lives, and where he remained until his death, which occurred September 4, 1864; that of his wife happening about 1857. His son, William, was a soldier in 1812. He went to Detroit, Michigan, and returned after a brief service, sending a substitute. Mr. Legg was a member of the Methodist Church, which both he and his wife joined early in life. His wife's brother, Amos Wilcoxson, and his brother, Arthur Legg, were out in the Revolution. Charles C. Legg was born in Washington County, July 12, 1801, and married Sarah Kain, born in New Jersey in 1801. They have had one child, Mary Ann, born May 18, 1828, the wife of Joshua Hughes. Mr. Legg has been school director and township supervisor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Robert McClellan, who was the son of Daniel, was born in Lemon Township, in 1809, and married Eleanor Sutphin, also a native of that township, where she was born in 1811. He had two children. Daniel was born in 1836, is married, and lives in Liberty. Maria was born in 1834, and died in 1852. Mr. McClellan died about 1859, his widow afterwards marrying John Webster. They had four children, three still living. Letitia, wife of Charles Bedell, lives in Dayton. She was born in 1849. John and Robert, twins, were born about 1855. They are married. John lives in Newport, Kentucky, and Robert lives in Shakertown, Warren County. The mother died in May, 1874. Daniel McClellan came to Liberty Township when he was about ten years old, and lived with his mother on the old Webster farm, and farmed for her until 1862, when he purchased his present place of 105 acres, the Reuben Davis farm.

Peter W. Shepherd, banker and farmer, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, January 28, 1804, being one of twelve children, six boys and six girls. He is the son of Joseph Shepherd, a native of New Jersey. His ancestors were wealthy people, down to and including his grandfather, who lost his property through bad management and the treachery of other people. That left his father in a bad condition to make any thing. At that time and in that country it was a hard matter for a poor man to acquire property, and he consequently left his children much in the same position in which he began life.

When Peter W. Shepherd was between seventeen and eighteen years of age he went as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, at which he soon attained a good proficiency. After the completion of his term he worked in various parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio. To this State he came in December, 1829, crossing the mountains in a farm wagon. Arrived at Wheeling, he found the roads almost impassable, and took passage for Cincinnati in a steamer. From that place he went to Middletown, in this county. He still remembers the muddy appearance of the roads. From Middletown he went to the neighborhood of Jacksonburg, remaining there the rest of the Winter, but in the Spring going to Franklin, Warren County, where he entered into an agreement with Lemuel Moss, a contractor on the public works, to go with him to Portsmouth, and there to take charge of a smith's shop. Mr. Moss was engaged in the construction of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and needed just such a man as Mr. Shepherd with him. There the latter wrought for three or four years, receiving the highest pay ever given in that portion of the country for similar work, one dollar twelve and a half cents per day. There was then no ten hours' or eight hours' rule, and no strikes or organized trades-unions. Men began work soon after daylight and continued till dark. One of the years which he was there he only lost one half day, in which he went to a circus. When the

account came to be settled up at the end of the year Mr. Moss declared that he would make no deduction; a man who worked as close to a whole year as that should be allowed the full twelve-month. When the contract was finished Mr. Moss erected a large flouring-mill at the locks, a short distance from town. In the basement machinery was put up for sawing stone, of which there was a splendid quarry close at hand.

Mr. Shepherd was offered a partnership in an edge-tool factory to be conducted there as soon as the canal contract was finished, but declined. He went to Cincinnati, beginning work for Adonijah Peacock, who was carrying on the plow business, and remaining there until the cholera year, when he left the city, going to Franklin. There he bought some property, put up a shop, and began business on his own account. He then purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and came to Butler County, selling his property in Franklin. This was in 1836. His farm was of one hundred and fifty-three acres, and he succeeded in getting good crops from it. But he did not neglect his trade. He put up a shop and carried on business for six or seven years, when he sold out to one of his journeymen.

A little while before his removal to Butler County his father died in New Jersey. He was eighty-three years old. The mother and two single sisters came out here about the year 1840, with his brother-in-law, Addi Chamberlin. Mrs. Shepherd made her home with Mr. Chamberlin until her death, which took place April 1, 1848, being then eighty-four years old. Three brothers and one sister died in New Jersey, aged respectively eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-two, and sixty-one. Those who died in Ohio were respectively aged seventy-six, eighty-four, sixty-two, seventy-four, and seventy-one, and in Indiana, sixty-four, and sixty-one. Mr. Shepherd is now the sole survivor of his family.

Mr. Shepherd continued farming until 1872, then selling out his stock and farming implements, and since has been engaged in various enterprises. He now owns two farms in the Miami Valley, containing two hundred and sixty acres, and a half interest in eleven hundred acres of first-rate cotton land in Bolivar County, Mississippi, adjoining the Mississippi River. Mr. Shepherd has been an active and industrious man his whole life. He began with no advantages, and by his own hard knocks has wrested success from fortune. He formerly owned a half interest in the Hamilton woolen-mills, in connection with Israel Williams, and sustained a heavy loss when the mills were burned down. He has a third interest in the Hamilton Bank, in partnership with Joseph and A. D. Curtis. He has been a township supervisor and school director. He is now, in spite of his advanced age, hale and hearty.

Peter Shafer was born February 5, 1825, in Lemon Township, and was married in Liberty Township, on the 6th of December, 1849, to Elizabeth Cheeseman, daughter

of Abijah Cheesman. She was born in New Jersey, September 16, 1830. They have six children. John P. was born February 23, 1851, and is married to Hattie B. McClure; William was born January 25, 1855, and lives in Lemon Township; Hannah J. was born December 18, 1856, and is the wife of Frank W. Hughes; Mary E. was born January 30, 1860; Ira R., September 2, 1861; and Lewis C., October 10, 1863. Mr. Shafor commenced life for himself. He is the son of an old soldier of the War of 1812, who lived to near a century, and of whom a full account is given under Lemon Township. Peter Shafor went to farming in 1846 for Mrs. Lydia Rogers, and remained there for nearly four years, and in 1850 he rented the farm of John Hankins for nearly two years. He then purchased seventy acres in Lemon Township, part of the John Gregory farm, where he remained four years, and then bought the old Randolph farm, in Fairfield, of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, where he resided about nine years. During his residence there he served as township trustee for about seven years. He then sold out, and about 1865 moved to his father's old farm, which he rented for two years. He then purchased his present farm of Peter W. Shepherd. It consisted of one hundred and fifty acres, to which he has since added another hundred. He now owns two hundred and fifty acres in Liberty. He has held the office of township trustee for thirteen years, and is one of the directors of the county infirmary, an office he has held for twelve years. He has also been a member of the agricultural board for six years. Mr. Shafor is a self-made man. He received nothing from his father until his death, and the estate is not yet divided. He is one of the leading citizens of this township.

Benjamin Scudder came from Elizabeth, New Jersey, about 1814, and purchased a section of land in Liberty Township, which he gave to his four grandsons, the children of his son Jesse. He also bought fifty acres besides, which he gave to his granddaughter, also the daughter of Jesse. She married Aaron Simpson. He then returned to New Jersey, where he died. Jesse, his son, accompanied his children, and lived and died in Butler County. He was married to Keziah Marsh. They had five children: Benjamin, Hezekiah, Enoch, Stephen, and Jennina, wife of Aaron Simpson. Hezekiah Scudder was born in New Jersey in 1790, and died August 29, 1842. He married, in New Jersey, Jane Wade, born in that State about 1796, dying in Liberty Township about 1873. They had nine children, six of whom are living. Hannah, the widow of Pearson Carl, lives in Milford Township. Hetty, married to Stephen Squires, died, leaving two children in Illinois. Harrison is married and lives in Shelby County, Indiana; William, born August 20, 1824, is married, and lives in Liberty Township; Charity Jane is the wife of Wilson Rosencranz, and lives in Shelby County, Indiana; Hezekiah is married, and lives in Shelby County, Indiana; Eli is married,

and lives in Liberty Township; Harriet was married to Stacey Hunt, who is now dead; Enos was killed in the late war. Mr. Scudder came to Ohio about 1816 and settled on the quarter section given to him by his grandfather. He was a prominent citizen of Liberty Township for many years. He was a farmer, and spent his time in improving his land. He was an old-time Whig, but objected to holding office. The party came overland from New York in wagons, three in number. When they arrived they built log-cabins, with puncheon (split slab) floors, and having no boards, used quilts for doors and windows. They were often disturbed by the wolves. His son William was born in Liberty Township, August 23, 1824, and was married March 19, 1851, to Harriet Flenner, who was born December 25, 1833, in Liberty Township. They had three children. Louisa M. was born January 26, 1852, and is the wife of Charles Wadsworth, who was married November 12, 1874. They have one child, Alice, born January 14, 1876. Flora May was born August 2, 1859, and died October 24, 1862. Eddie F. was born November 30, 1864, and died January 6, 1865. Mr. Scudder has been a member of the school board and school director in the district. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife also. He is a farmer and owns and farms one hundred and ten acres in Liberty Township. In politics he is a Republican.

Isaac Vail was born in Pennsylvania, where he was married and had six children. William was born about 1803. He is married and lives in Indiana. Moses was born February 10, 1807, and died July 31, 1876. Nathan was born about 1810, and is dead. Desire married Aaron Clawson; Parmelia married James Ruppel; Huldah married Benjamin Murphy. The three latter are all dead. He came to Ohio about 1803, and settled in Cincinnati, and about 1808 moved to Butler County, settling in Union Township, where he rented. He moved to Darke County afterwards and purchased, dying there in September, 1860. His wife died about 1850. Moses Vail, his son, was born February 10, 1807, in Cincinnati, and married, about 1828, Elizabeth Vail, daughter of Henry Vail and Parmelia (Bridge) Vail. She was born in Madison Township, February 24, 1813, and had eight children. Franklin was born July 31, 1829; Ellen, who was born September 23, 1831, is the wife of Elias Smadley; Sarah, born December 19, 1833, is the wife of Nelson Murphy; Linus, born July 12, 1836, is married, and lives in Liberty Township; Fanny M., born March 25, 1839, is the wife of Samuel Enyart; Martha B., born February 12, 1842, is the widow of Joseph Kinkin; Henry L., born February 22, 1845, is married, and lives in Illinois; Eliza Jane, born May 7, 1849, is the wife of Thomas Peak. Mr. Vail settled after his marriage in Liberty Township, where he purchased forty acres. His son Linus now lives on the old homestead. He acquired a large property of two hundred and ten acres in this

county, seven hundred and fifty acres in Illinois, and two hundred and forty acres in Indiana, and considerable personal property. He filled the office of township trustee and school director. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church. He died July 31, 1876. Linus was married January 1, 1857, to Emmeline Jeffries, daughter of Thomas Jeffries and Sarah (Mervis) Jeffries, who was born in Union Township, November 6, 1835. They had five children. Rosa was born August 3, 1858; Ella, February 27, 1860; Jessie, October 20, 1863; Charlie, November 6, 1865; and Hubert S., September 7, 1873. Rosa and Jessie are dead. Mr. Vail is a school director, and owns and farms one hundred and sixty acres.

John Van Scoyk was born in Redstone, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1780, and after coming to this vicinity married, in Lemon Township, Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of John Freeman, who came to this county before 1800. She was born May 13, 1789. They had nine children, three of whom are living. William is married, and lives in Liberty; James is married, and lives in Hamilton; Catherine is the wife of Prior Fitzgerald, and lives in Liberty. Mr. Van Scoyk came to Ohio in 1806, with his widowed mother, and the remainder of the family, consisting of seven children, five boys and two girls. He settled in Lemon Township, near Amanda, and went to work at his occupation, that of a cooper, continuing at this till his death. He brought no means with him, but accumulated a large property, which he was unfortunate enough to lose, chiefly by bailing his brother-in-law. He was drafted for the War of 1812, but hired a substitute. He died March 4, 1829. His son William was born in Lemon Township, October 27, 1817, and was married September 6, 1853, to Rachel Baker, daughter of John Baker and Jeannette (Hand) Baker, who was born January 21, 1811. They have had no children. He is a self-made man, and was a carpenter by trade, working at it eight years, but when he married he settled down on the farm where he now lives, which was formerly owned by his wife's father, John Baker. Mrs. Van Scoyk has never moved but once in her life, and that was from the old house she was born in to the one she now lives in, which was built after her marriage, and which is about one hundred and fifty yards from the old one. John Freeman, Mr. Van Scoyk's grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and served under Washington during the entire contest. He died in Miami County at the age of 96.

Brice Virgin was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, and after a long service in the Indian wars, during which he distinguished himself, settled in Union Township, at the beginning of 1796. He came to Liberty Township in 1804. He had eleven children, of whom he reared ten. Cassandra, Thomas, Mary, Jeremiah, William, Rezin, Matthew, John, Priscilla, and Hiram are dead. Elizabeth was born April 9, 1800, in Hamilton County,

where she still lives. She is single. He was a farmer, and owned about one hundred acres of land. He died about 1821, and his wife about 1814. His sons, Thomas, William, and Rezin were in the War of 1812. He was a Freemason.

Silas Williamson's father, John, was born in 1790, and was eight years old when he came out here with his father, David. They were of Holland descent. David Williamson, the grandfather, married Mary Van Dyke in 1787, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky in June, 1797, and from Kentucky to Ohio in November, 1798, and settled in Liberty Township, in Section 14. He had four sons: George, born 1788; John, father of Silas, born 1790; David V., born 1795, and Peter, born 1801. In 1797 there was a settlement formed on Beatty's place. Beatty was the first, and Voorhees the next. It is said this township owed its name of Liberty to old Squire John Morrow, who had formerly lived in Liberty, Pennsylvania, and that he went to Hamilton expressly to have the name given. There was a hand-mill at Mr. Beatty's place, and the stone was afterwards put under the corner-stone of a barn. Mr. Williamson was born in 1819, on the farm where he now lives, in Section 15. He was married to Christiana White in 1843, and has two children, Cordelia, born in 1849, and Milton, born in 1810. The latter was married to Ada Beatty in 1878. Mr. Williamson's mother's name was Christina Brewer. She was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, in 1798, married in 1817, and died in 1843. She had seven children: David, Silas, Mary Ann, Jane, John T., George W., and Margaret. Silas Williamson was elected township clerk in 1865, and has held the office ever since, with the exception of two years. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1865, and has held that office ever since. He has been for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, as were his father and grandfather before him.

Augustine E. Williamson, son of David B. Williamson and Betsy (Elliott) Williamson, was born January 29, 1842, in this township, and was married in 1865 to Eliza Ann Swearingen, born October 12, 1846, in Warren County. They have three children: Mineola, born October 8, 1866; Bertha, February 13, 1870, and Grace, January 18, 1875. He is engaged in the purchase of grain and stock, under the firm name of Kyle & Williamson. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of fine land, and has been an important and influential man in this community.

The first of the Woodmansees who came to Butler County was Daniel. He was born September 22, 1777, in New Jersey, and was married in 1801, in Pennsylvania, to Rachel Cushman, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 18, 1778. They had seven children. Hannah was born March 3, 1802; Asa, July 12, 1804; Lorenzo Dow, November 16, 1806; Julia, March 25, 1809; Sarah, December 18, 1811; James, April 20, 1814, and Mary,



March 15, 1818. The last is the wife of the Rev. Charles Ferguson, and lives in Clinton County. Lorenzo D. is married, and lives in Minnesota; Julia is the widow of Hiram Jones, and lives in Illinois, and Asa is dead.

Mr. Woodmansee came to Butler County in 1899, and settled in Liberty Township. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he lived till the time of his decease, and which his son, James, now owns. He and his wife were both very prominent members of the Methodist Church, and, in fact, during its early years in their neighborhood, were its chief support. Their house was used as a meeting-house, and also for entertaining the ministers and congregations afterwards. He was a very hospitable man, and a prominent man in political circles. He represented the county both in the lower house and the Senate for a period of ten years. He was also a very prominent man in his own district, acting as law adviser for all the neighborhood, and doing the work of a justice of the peace, although refusing to be elected. He also held several other important offices in the county and township, and, in fact, held office all his life long. He came down the river to Cincinnati in a flat-boat, which he loaded with iron castings, sugar-kettles, etc., which he disposed of in Cincinnati. His father, James Woodmansee, and mother, Hannah Warden, came with him, and in a few years he sent for his brothers and sister to come. They were Samuel, James, Thomas, and Hannah, with her husband, John Gray, and their children. They all came and settled in this county, except the Grays, who went to Preble County. James Woodmansee, the father, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He went out with the first hostilities and was soon made a corporal. He was afterwards pro-

moted to lieutenant, serving all through the war. Daniel, the son, died in 1842. His last vote was cast for Harrison. His wife died September 7, 1875, and is buried in the Woodmansee Cemetery, in Sugar Valley.

James Woodmansee, the poet, was born April 20, 1814, and was married in October, 1874, to Fanny Sampson McGowan, born in Urbana, Ohio, February 24, 1844. They have three children: Cicero, Pauline, and Lethe Lois. Mr. Woodmansee received a good education, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits. He early developed a fondness for verse, and has written two epic poems: "The Closing Scene, a Poem in Twelve Books," and "Religion, a Poem in Twelve Books." The subject of the first poem is the great war between Gog and Magog, ending "with the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds." The second shows religion from the time the "spirit brooded o'er the water's face" to the millennium. Besides these poems he has written "Wrinkles from the Brow of Experience;" "Poetry of the Seasons, a Poem in Four Books, Descriptive of Every Month in the Year," and "The Prodigal Son, a Drama in Five Acts." "The Closing Scene" and "Wrinkles" are already published, and have received the highest praise, both in Europe and America. A previous writer says: "Thomas Noon Talfourd, the great critic and judge of Westminster, said: 'The Closing Scene' rivals the 'Divina Commedia' of Dante; and Samuel Rogers, the author of 'Pleasures of Memory,' says: 'I call "The Closing Scene" the "Paradise Lost" of America.'" Mr. Woodmansee has traveled in Europe and America, but now pays the most of his attention to study and literary composition. He is at present living in Hamilton.

OXFORD.

OXFORD is bounded on the north by the county of Preble, on the east by Milford Township, on the south by Rely Township, and on the west by the State of Indiana.

The township once formed a part of Milford, and before that of St. Clair. The boundary lines were fixed as they now exist in 1811. In 1820 the population was one thousand six hundred and fifty-three; in 1830, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight; and in 1840, three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight inhabitants.

The justices of the peace have been Joel Collins and Levi Lee, in 1811; James M. Dorsey, in 1813; James Beck, in 1815; James M. Dorsey, in 1816; James Beck, in 1818; James M. Dorsey, in 1819; Daniel Strickland, in 1820; Abraham Martin, in 1821; James M. Dorsey,

in 1822; Abram A. Chittenden, in 1823; Abram Martin, in 1824; James M. Dorsey, in 1825; A. J. Chittenden, in 1826; Abram Martin, in 1827; James Crawford, in 1827; A. J. Chittenden, in 1828; James Ratliff, in 1830; James Crawford, in 1830; Abner H. Longley, in 1831; Gideon S. Howe, in 1832; Peter Sutton, in 1833; James Crawford, in 1833; Gideon S. Howe, Peter Sutton, and Wales B. Bonney, in 1835; Gideon S. Howe, Peter Sutton, and Wales B. Bonney, in 1838; Joseph Hills, in 1839; Wales B. Bonney and Peter Sutton, in 1841; E. A. McArthur, in 1842; James Crawford, in 1844; and William A. Irwin, in 1845.

The old inhabitants of the township were named Beeler, Collins, Keely, Dorsey, Morris, Ludlow, De Witt, Alger, Minor, Boad, Wadley, Hughes, Chittenden, Aus-



tin, Adams, McCullough, Greer, Chaney, Temple, Black-leach, Hoag, Weller, Horner, Freeman, Crawford, Ratliff, and Doty. Most of these have passed away.

Oxford Township presents a variety of soils and surfaces. The land is generally elevated and well adapted to grazing, the growing of wheat, and produce of all kinds. Farms are small, and the agricultural population large for the territory embraced. With the exception of two or more sections, the land belongs to the Miami University, the trustees of that institution leasing the land for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, subject to the annual payment of a quit-rent of six per cent on the purchase money.

Indian Creek runs through the south-west corner of the township, and in places the banks are high and precipitous. The stream here is quite rapid, and in early times afforded many excellent mill-sites.

Four-mile Creek flows through the township diagonally from north-west to south-east. The country bordering this stream is hilly, and in some places almost wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. Bottoms of some width and fertility follow the stream, on which fine crops of corn, wheat, and barley are usually grown. Four-mile has streams flowing into it of considerable size, among the most important of which are Cotton's Run, with a bevy of tributaries from the west, Harker's Run, from the north, likewise with many small branches, and other streams of more or less importance from the north. One of the remarkable features of Four-mile Creek is that it is larger in the township of Oxford than in St. Clair. The old settlers tell us it has ever been so, and that probably the water sinks into the sandy soil as it approaches nearer and nearer the Miami, or Seven-mile, into which it empties.

The late Colonel Thomas Irwin, of Butler County, was appointed commissioner to lay out and make a road, which was accordingly executed during 1804 and the following year. James Heaton, who was the county surveyor of this county, assisted in the undertaking. The road terminated at the center of the township, and the timber was cut to that point, but soon grew up in bushes. When the town of Oxford was laid out, in 1810, and began to improve, the direction of the road was changed from a point some distance east of the township, and laid out to the town.

The commissioners of Butler County, at their session in December, 1808, made an order for laying out a road from Rossville to the west boundary of the college township, nearly opposite to where James Crooks then lived, in the State of Indiana. The persons appointed for the work—Samuel Dick, William Blackburn, William Crooks, viewers; James McBride, surveyor; Benjamin Davis and Cyrus Timbrel, chain-men, and Hampton Adkins, ax-man and marker—accordingly met at Rossville on the 9th of February, 1809, and proceeded with their duty. This was the first county road laid out in Oxford Town-

ship. For many years it was traveled a great deal by the counties that lay west of the State line.

The December commissioners of 1808 appointed the same viewers to lay out a road from Joel Williams's mill at Millville, to the west boundary of the county and State, at the west side of Section 6, township 4, of range 1.

The next public road laid out was in March, 1811, from Derrough's Ford on the Miami River to the town of Oxford, and thence north-easterly in a direction for the town of Eaton, in Preble County. Joseph Walker, Charles Bruce, and John Maxwell were appointed viewers; James McBride, surveyor; John Walker and Darius C. Orcutt, chain-men; and Harp Tietzort, ax-man and marker.

The north boundary of the county was struck about thirty-five chains west of the north-east corner of the township. The whole length of this road was twenty-one miles and a fraction.

In January, 1830, the Legislature of Ohio passed a law incorporating a company with a capital of \$150,000 to make a turnpike from Hamilton, Ohio, to Richmond, Indiana. At the evening session of the Legislature of Ohio, the law was modified and amended so as to authorize the company to make a turnpike road from Hamilton to the north-west corner of the College Township. The directors or managers appointed by the act were John Woods, William Taylor, Daniel Millikin, Robert Hewes, Abraham J. Chittenden, and Joel Collins, who organized themselves, and on the 29th of August, 1831, opened books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company.

In the Summer of 1832 about seven miles of the road was located and staked out by Samuel Forrer, civil engineer, who then resided in Cincinnati. On Saturday evening he came home to see his family, and the cholera having broken out in the city, he did not return. Afterwards, in consequence of the difficulty in raising money and other embarrassing circumstances, no further progress was made, and the prosecution of the work was finally abandoned.

The history of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Society is obscure. In 1832 John Stewart, pastor in charge, organized the first Church at the house of Peter Butler, one mile and a half east of where the chapel now stands. The first leader was Isaac Crume, son of the Rev. Moses Crume, who was presiding elder of the district in 1817 and 1818. At the time of the organization, or soon thereafter, the Church consisted of the following members: Isaac and Jane Crume, Peter Butler and wife, Mary, Joshua Leech and wife, Miller and Ann Dorsey, Lucretia Procter, James Finkbine, John Duke and Eliza his wife, and Mr. Keely and wife. The chapel was built in 1834 or 1835. A local preacher by the name of Wetherby seems to have been more active in the enterprise than any one else.

In 1829 Elijah H. Fields, pastor, organized the first



Church in the neighborhood of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, at the house of Elisha Fay, and appointed Broomfield Boone the first class-leader. In 1834, during the pastorate of C. W. Swain and John Waterman, a log church, "old Zion," was built, three-fourths of a mile west of the present church. On the 2d of March, 1843, the log church was burned to the ground, the origin of the fire being unknown. In the same year the present house was commenced, and was completed in about one year from the time the first house was burned. On the 22d of March, 1844, the new house was dedicated by Zachariah Connell, pastor in charge. At this time the society was very prosperous, but for the last twenty years it has been on the decline. There is no Sabbath-school, no class-meetings nor prayer-meetings, and very small congregations.

The Christian Church in the Doty settlement, three miles and a half north of Oxford, was organized in 1844 by Herrick Burdell, who was the most prominent of all the early members—Samuel Doty, Job Smith, Samuel Ware, Mrs. Joseph Morris, and others as members, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell and Joel Collins as principals. For the business men of the Church the society had Samuel Doty and Judge Collins. John Griggs, a reformed man, came in some time after the first permanent organization, and in after life won the esteem and confidence of his brethren. Solomon Keller was also among the first of the members. The frame church, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, which is now standing unfinished and rarely used, was erected a year or more after the Church was organized. Job Smith donated one acre of land for church and burial purposes, on which there are considerable numbers buried. The grave-yard is in a good condition, quite unlike the church. This congregation never had a regular pastor, but the Rev. Henry Prickett, a son-in-law of Herrick Burdell, preached here for some time after the organization.

Fifty-five or sixty years ago, a Baptist church was erected on Section No. 31, a few feet distant from the old Girton school-house. This house was a frame building, and is now standing—removed from its original site—on Section 29. The house was, however, used for worship by all the denominations who chanced to be without a church in this neighborhood. The Rev. Farn Vanness, now a Methodist minister in Indiana, was one of the early preachers. Ebenezer Stibbins was also a local preacher and an early member. The Rev. Wilson Thompson, and, in fact, all those who preached from time to time at the Indian Creek Baptist Church, in Reily Township, administered to this people. John Burress was one of the first and most influential members, a man of many good motives and actions.

Christopher Girton's mill, on Indian Creek, in Section 31, was built sixty years ago by Mr. Barnum, a Yankee mill-wright. This flouring establishment passed from the father to son, Jacob Girton, and twenty-eight years ago

became the property of Thomas McCullough, a leading citizen of Oxford village. The first mill, an undershot frame, is yet standing, but is now propelled by a turbine water-wheel, and has two sets of buhrs. Thomas McCullough is the son-in-law of Jacob Girton.

Christopher Girton had a still-house about three hundred yards west of the mill, with a wooden still, fifty odd years ago. This pioneer establishment continued to run for a good while, but finally went down. About seventy-five feet north of west of the still-house there was a private burying-ground. A buckeye tree marks the site of this ancient burial place exactly. A Mr. Bake had a still-house on Section 18, on Indian Creek, thirty-five years ago.

While Jacob Girton was in charge of the mill, he also carried on a country store. He continued in this branch of trade for more than twenty years. The house in which the store was kept is now standing, and is owned by Mr. McCullough.

Kennedy Brooks's brother, an Irishman, sixty years ago built a saw-mill on Four-mile. This mill was run for about ten years, and then sold to Mitchell & McClure, who erected a new undershot establishment. For six or eight years the firm did a considerable amount of sawing, but finally the mill went down on their hands. Mr. Mitchell was a son-in-law of McClure, whose given name was John.

There was a fulling-mill above the Brooks saw-mill, on the next farm, owned by James Lee. This manufactory was propelled by water-power, and the building was a frame. Lee sold the farm on which the fulling-mill stood to Mr. Orr. North of this mill a fourth of a mile Robert Marshall had a frame tread-wheel still-house, propelled by ox-power. All these three last mentioned establishments were in operation at the same time, and all have passed away.

Fifty years ago, on Section 31, a school was taught east of Girton's mill, on the top of the hill, by Maria Burris, a single lady, who now resides in Oxford. Miss Burris afterwards taught in Cincinnati for twenty years. She was an excellent teacher. The second house, which was also a frame building, was erected thirty-five years ago. Colonel French and Jacob Girton, who were the largest tax-payers in this section of country, with others, combined and built the building. Elizabeth, Christopher, Adam, and Phebe Girton were among the scholars. Christopher Girton was afterwards a member of the Legislature in Indiana for two or three terms, and also a county commissioner. Among the other scholars who obtained an education here were Robert Riggs and sisters and Colonel Dickinson's children. Judge Fisk, now of Brookville, Indiana, was a scholar in the first frame. Four of the Wardwell brothers were also scholars. Mrs. Isaac Wardwell, whose husband is dead, celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday on the 15th of April, 1882, surrounded by over one hundred relatives and friends.



Near the Doty Christian Church a log school-house was built fifty years ago, on Levi Goodwin's farm. Goodwin was a chair-maker by trade, and many of the old chairs and tables, bedsteads and stands in this township are specimens of his workmanship. The house was removed in 1846 or 1847, after having been in use for ten or twelve years. Some of the early teachers were Robert Orr, who was from Union County, Indiana, Andrew C. and David McDill, all men of much respectability. A one-armed man by the name of Smith was also among the first teachers. The Martins, Adamses, and Dotys were the scholars.

The frame house was built in 1847, one-fourth of a mile south of the church. William Swan and Jay Procter were early teachers in this house. The present brick house was built eight or ten years ago on the foundation of the old frame building.

The township, in 1845, was divided into ten school districts, and about one thousand dollars was annually collected from the citizens and appropriated for educational purposes.

The first frame house and barn erected in the township are now to be seen. These two buildings were put up in 1817 by West Bonney, the father of Wales B. Bonney, of Oxford, who was born in 1799, and who is, perhaps, the oldest man in the township. They stand on the College Corner pike, one mile and a quarter from Oxford. The house is eighteen by forty-two, and one and a half stories high; the barn is thirty by forty feet. Both are in a good state of preservation.

Aaron Austin's grist-mill, on Four-mile, was erected about 1815. This building was a frame, three stories high, and was supplied with power by a sixteen foot over-shot water-wheel. This mill was used for about thirty years, when it burned down. Some time after the erection of the grist-mill, and its successful operation, a saw-mill was built near by. Both of these establishments stopped at the same time. Franklin Austin, a son of the old gentleman, built the second mill, which was also a frame, three stories high, a year or two after the first mill was consumed by fire. Young Austin was a mill-wright by trade, and, like his father, was possessed of many sterling qualities. The same power was used in the second mill as in the first, though the machinery was greatly improved. Franklin Austin, it appears, had nothing but a son's interest in the grinding department, for we find his father selling out his property, and soon after James Broadberry became the owner. This gentleman carried on the flouring department for about three years, and a little time after, Samuel Molyneux conducted the mill. He, in turn, disposed of his interest. J. B. Pugh, the present proprietor, has been in possession for about fourteen years. This mill has four sets of buhrs, and does a large business in country work and merchant flour.

Aaron Austin was an early settler on Section 23, where he owned over two hundred acres of fine bottom

land. This portion of the township is very fertile, and in the course of seventy-five years has apparently lost none of its native strength.

COLLEGE CORNER.

The village of College Corner was laid out by Gideon T. Howe, May 5, 1837. It is located mostly in Ohio, in Butler and Preble Counties, but is also partly in Indiana, in Union County. The village, as it was platted, belongs to Butler County, but the various additions have changed the original intentions of the founder somewhat. The land round about is fertile and level. The great thoroughfare, already mentioned in speaking of the roads, was the pike, which afforded an excellent outlet for all the outlying country in the West.

The first house built in College Corner was a log hemp-mill, erected by the neighbors in 1811, or thereabouts, for the purpose of pounding hemp. The site of this mill is now occupied by Ridenour & Bake as a store-lot. This mill was used for eight or ten years. But the mill was built before the land was entered, the farm on which it stood being taken up by Chrisley Kingrey, of Virginia.

There was a blacksmith, a Mr. Bright, here many years ago, who remained for three or four years, a few rods east of the old hemp-mill. Some of those by whom he was succeeded were John Murphy, whose shop stood on the ground now occupied by Ramsey's store, and who stayed with the people for twenty-five years. His residence is now supplanted by the home of Dr. McChristy, who has been here for fifteen years. David Montgomery was here as a blacksmith fifty years ago, in a shop the site of which is now opposite Bake & Ridenour's store.

The first store, however, which was kept in College Corner, was in a hewed-log two-story house, which stood where Samuel Ramsey now lives. Thomas Forbes was the store-keeper. Samuel Ridenour was the second man who engaged in the same branch of trade. He succeeded Forbes by buying him out, remaining three years. The elder Ridenour was followed by his son, J. M., in the same house, for fifteen years. J. M. Ridenour then removed across the street, in the brick house which he built in 1847, and which is now occupied by the Shera Brothers. College Corner was never of any importance until Samuel Ridenour became engaged in mercantile pursuits in this neighborhood. He was a man who dealt largely in hogs and cattle, and in all the industries of the community took a leading and active hand. His sons followed their father in many respects, and are now honored citizens of the place.

For the first tavern-keeper the village had Gideon Howe, who began in the house now occupied by Oscar Schlenk for the same purpose. This house was built in 1830, and Howe continued in it for ten or twelve years. Joseph Beck was also a tavern-keeper in the same building for ten or more years. Ezra Smith was here in



1852; William H. Ridenour, in 1853, remaining for three years; David Long, Charles Ruffin, and Michael Gavin, the latter in 1872.

The first school-house was a hewed log building, which stood a few feet south of the store of Ridenour & Bake. This building was used for a number of years, and then sold and removed. Some of the teachers here were Mr. Thompson, Squire Howe, who was from the East, also his sister Charlotte, and Mr. Macmean. Among the scholars were J. M. and C. P. Ridenour, J. M. C. Howe, James Long, and his sister Sarah. All these persons have since achieved considerable distinction.

The second school-house, a brick building, one story high and twenty-five by thirty feet, stood fifty rods north-east of the first house. Among the prominent teachers here were James Jones, James Welsh, Franklin B. Brookbank, and Charles B. Ruffin.

The third school-house in College Corner was a brick building the same size as the second house, erected in 1855, or thereabouts, and stood twenty-five rods south-east of the second building. The present school-building was erected in 1872, and is a two-story brick costing \$3,000.

The post-office was first kept in a frame building south of Ramsey's store, on the site now occupied by a tin-shop. George Widener, the tinner, has been here for fifteen years. The second post-office was immediately south a few feet of the first. The site is now occupied by a drug-store and town hall, the latter occupying the second story. The building is owned by John Howel, a dealer in real estate, but it was built especially for the purpose for which it is now used. All the other post-office buildings were owned by the postmasters.

Before the War of 1812 Samuel Ridenour resided half a mile south of the village, where he died in 1850, of erysipelas in the hand, contracted while cutting grain with a sickle in the harvest field. His death was deeply lamented by the entire community.

John Miller, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, settled one mile south of College Corner, on a farm now occupied by George Wilson, in 1806. Tobias Miller, of the same place, came in 1809. Jacob Bake came in 1809, and took up his residence one-half mile below Tobias Miller's. Colonel John Miller, of Virginia, came in 1809, and took up his residence among the people in this section of country.

Joseph Kingrey, who came from Virginia, settled one mile and a half north-east of College Corner in 1809. Samuel and James Huston, of Virginia, settled between Kingrey's and the Corner at an early day. John Patterson settled one mile north of College Corner in 1810. Peter Ridenour settled one and a half miles north-east of the village in 1810. Captain Long took up his residence in Indiana, one mile west of town, more than seventy years ago. The farm is now owned by Barney Bright, on which Long lived, and which he, no doubt,

entered some time thereafter. Samuel McDill and David Bonner took up their homes south of College Corner many years ago. Jonathan Paxton had a still-house on a branch of Four-mile many years ago. Samuel Ridenour had a similar concern in 1820 at his home. The first saw-mill in this part of the country was owned by Tobias Miller, in 1820. His mill sawed much of the lumber for the Miami University. Miller also carried on tanning extensively. His tannery was built in 1815, and continued to run until 1837. Both the saw-mill and tan-yard were kept going at the same time.

One of the curiosities of pioneer life is found in a hat shop or manufactory, which existed in a very prosperous manner, in College Corner, soon after it was laid out. Mr. John Tilford was here in 1835 or 1836 in this business, who was from Franklin County, Indiana. He remained but about two years. His place of meeting his customers was in a little frame house where Charles Cokefair's drug store now is.

John Leach was a tailor in the village in 1837, in a frame building where Ridenour & Bake's store now is. One of the most distinguished of the early citizens of College Corner was General Ambrose Burnside, who was a tailor here before 1835. General Burnside is remembered by some of the oldest citizens as at that time being a very promising young man.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 224, was chartered March 28, 1861. The charter members were Ira Maxwell, A. S. Hall, Finley Egbert, J. E. Tucker, John Tweedy, J. M. Ridenour, Samuel Ridenour, Jun. The first meetings of this society were held in the present place of assembly, which is a leased building. The first officers were Ira Maxwell, N. G.; A. S. Hall, V. G.; H. C. Peters, R. S.; T. M. Ridenour, Treas.; John Stephenson, W.; Joseph E. Tucker, Con.; E. Howe, I. G.; John Tweedy, R. S.; Finley Egbert, L. S. Vice Grand supporters: S. B. McKee, R. S.; Marion Harter, L. S. Some of the leading present members are George Bargelt, who is now and has been secretary for nine years; George Clark, John Campbell, Finley Egbert, J. C. Gilmore, A. S. Hall, M. C. Judkins, F. M. Jackson, Philip Jackson, J. D. Johnson, M. C. Keffler, George Handley, George Montgomery, W. H. Shephard, H. Kiger, W. C. Miller, and William Rigsby. At present the membership numbers about forty. J. D. Johnson is the present N. G., and H. Kiger, V. G. In January, 1882, six hundred dollars was stolen from the society safe, the combination of which some persons had previously learned. An effort was made to detect the thief, but it proved unsuccessful.

In the Spring of 1837 the Rev. George M. Beswick, of the Indiana Conference, organized the M. E. Church at College Corner. Beswick has now been dead these twenty years. This Church was organized at the house of John J. Murphey, in a little log house east of Ramsey's store. Thirteen members constituted the original roll, as follows: John and Desire Murphey, Samuel and Barbara Ridenour,

Brice and Eliza Pureil, Broomfield Boone and wife, Joseph Kitchen, who was a local preacher, and wife, Mrs. Margaret Ridenour, Caleb Shera, and Sarah his wife. Mrs. Barbara Ridenour, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Shera are still living. For a few years this point of worship belonged to the Centerville circuit, but was soon changed to the College Corner and Liberty circuit, which name it still retains. The parsonage is located at Liberty.

Among the first preachers were Mr. Hasty, of Indiana, who was here in 1837; John Kigers and Landa Havens, both here two years, the former of whom is still living in Indiana; Greenbury R. Beeks, who was with the people for two years, and who is now dead; Mr. Kelso, who traveled with Beeks; Joseph Tarkington, who was here for one year, and who now lives in Greensburg, Indiana; William Hibben, who died in Indianapolis one year ago; W. W. Snyder, who was here after 1845, and who stayed for two years, now of South Bend, Indiana; John S. Wingate, another traveling preacher, who was here for three years altogether, and now of Greensburg, Indiana; and Mr. Falkinburg, here in 1855, who was the pastor in charge for two years.

The first place of worship this society had was a frame building, erected in 1838, which cost \$800; the second house, a brick, was put up in 1855, and cost \$3,500. It stands on the old site.

This society is a branch of the Oxford Methodist Church. The land on which the house stands was given by Samuel Ridenour. The present preacher is the Rev. R. R. Baldwin. The membership numbers about two hundred.

One mile and a half south of College Corner an old log meeting-house, owned by the Methodists, was in use in 1821. This house stood about nine rods north of the present school building. The second church, a frame building, was erected in 1841. In 1860, on account of deaths and removals, the society divided, part of the members going to Oxford and part to College Corner. The old church is now partly used as a dwelling. Some of the first members of the Bethel Church, the name by which this society was known, were John Brown and wife, both of whom are now dead; old Mr. Dollahan and wife, Wm. Shera and wife Eleanor, Margaret Ridenour, Broomfield Boone, and Joseph Kitchen. This church, from the time of its building to the time it was abandoned, belonged to the Oxford circuit.

In 1845, or thereabouts, the Presbyterian Church was organized in College Corner. Joseph Stewart was a ruling elder for a number of years; so also was Josiah Wilson, who is now dead. Sarah Howe was one of the leading and early members. Professors John W. Scott and Charles Elliott, of Oxford, were instrumental in the organization of this society. When the Church was first formed the professors from Oxford supplied the people with ministers. Before the society was organized the Rev. James

Graham often preached to the people. He was a man of considerable ability, and did great good. He belonged to the New School Presbyterians, and was a resident of Oxford. This Church now has about sixty members and a capacity to seat two hundred and fifty people. The Rev. Wilber Chapinan, of Lane Seminary, preaches to this people once every fortnight; also at Liberty.

As early as 1840 Samuel Ridenour gave one and a half acres of land for burial purposes, but it was not until 1880 that the heirs of this liberal-minded gentleman deeded the ground to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel Ridenour died June 30, 1850, aged 57 years, 9 months and 5 days. He was in every way a man of the highest order, qualified for almost any undertaking, and so constituted as to win the cordial esteem and regard of his fellow-man. John M. Ridenour, a son, was at the time of his death a captain in the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry. He was wounded by the explosion of a mine at the battle of Petersburg, Virginia. He was then taken prisoner and held in captivity for three months, and during two months of this time lay in prison at Castle Thunder, dying afterwards from the effects of bad medical treatment. He died November 25, 1869, aged 32 years, 3 months and 23 days. In the cemetery are:

Rev. H. B. Collins, a member of the Southern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, born May 4, 1829; died September 4, 1864. Mr. Collins was a fine scholar and preacher, and at the time of his death was highly esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Robert Howell, died April 24, 1862; aged 62. Jane Howell, died May 28, 1881; aged 83. Both were natives of England. Dr. Brice Pureil, born December 2, 1795; died December 8, 1866. David Montgomery, born June 15, 1809, and died June 12, 1852. Thomas Jones died June 10, 1875; aged 77. William R. Duckett, died December 30, 1866; aged 86. Grace, wife of William R. Duckett, died August 25, 1849; aged 71. Tilghman Duckett died April 27, 1873; aged 66. Thompson Wilcox was born September 28, 1791, and died September 25, 1876. Caroline Wilcox, his wife, was born January 3, 1821, and died September 25, 1876.

The Old School Presbyterian burying-ground was given for this purpose by Joseph Harter, a gentleman of many good deeds, but who did not belong to any religious society. He had three wives. We give their lives and his in brief:

Joseph Harter died August 11, 1863, aged 76; Rosannah Harter was born March 2, 1800, and died April 21, 1876. Mary Harter died May 3, 1839; aged 32. Catharine Harter died April 27, 1849; aged 36. These other two epitaphs are from the same yard: Calvin B., son of Gideon and Sarah Howe, a member of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Regular Volunteer Infantry, Company B, died March 23, 1862; aged 25. Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Howe, died October 25, 1865; aged 88.

Between the time when those lands were offered for sale and the time the location of this township was

made, two and a half sections lying on Four-mile had been purchased by individuals. Section No. 25 was entered by Colonel Samuel Beeler, and the west halves of Sections Nos. 11, 14 and 24 were purchased by Matthew Hueston. In the Summer of 1803 Colonel Beeler removed to his lands, and made the first improvements in what is now the Township of Oxford; and about the same time Colonel Hueston sold off the other halves of the sections which he had purchased in the township to James Adams, Zachariah P. De Witt, Nathan Horner, and Thomas White, who severally made improvements and settled on them about the same time. In the year 1806 Captain Joel Collins purchased a part of Colonel Beeler's section, and settled on it. Colonel Beeler afterwards removed to Illinois.

The location of this township for college purposes having precluded all further purchases, it consequently remained unsettled, with the exception of the families above mentioned and some few squatters who dwelt along the bottoms of Four-mile Creek; amongst whom were Robert Taylor, called Buffalo Bob, Edward Lytle, Henry Hall, David Lee, John Shack and Mr. Perkins, and perhaps a few others. At this sale some of the above men became purchasers of the land on which they had settled; others abandoned their improvements and removed farther west.

OXFORD.

The village of Oxford is situated in latitude $39^{\circ} 34'$ north, and $7^{\circ} 38'$ west longitude from Washington City. It is thirty-seven miles from Cincinnati, one hundred and ten miles from Columbus, and eighty miles east of Indianapolis.

On the 6th day of February, 1810, the Legislature of Ohio passed a law by which the board of trustees of the Miami University were directed to cause the town of Oxford to be laid off on the Miami College lands. In pursuance of the instructions contained in this law, the board of trustees, at their meeting in March following, appointed a committee of their body to make the selection and cause the town to be laid out. This committee proceeded, on the 29th day of March, 1810, to the Miami College lands, and, after a careful examination of the whole township, selected the present site of Oxford for the location of the town, which was laid out on the 10th of the month following. The town is one mile square, and when laid out contained one hundred and twenty-eight in or town lots, and forty four-acre out-lots on the south of the in-lots. In July, 1827, an additional number of lots were laid off, and in November, 1831, a further addition on the east of the former lots and north of the University Square was made.

In the east part of the town is laid off a plat of ground containing fifty-six acres, which is designated the "University Square." It is reserved for the erection of buildings for the use of the institution, to lay out such gardens, avenues, and promenades, as may be found

necessary and convenient. In the north-east corner of the town plat is also reserved a tract of about forty acres, designed for a botanical garden.

Oxford is situated half a mile west of Four-mile Creek, on an elevated piece of ground about eighty feet above the level of the channel of the creek. The lots in the town of Oxford were disposed of by the trustees of the University at public sale, in a manner similar to the lands of the township; only with the exception that the purchaser was required to pay the amount of the price bid for the lot, on which being complied with he receives a lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever; subject, however, to the payment, annually, of a quit-rent of six per cent on the purchase price of the lot, in the same manner as the other lands of the township.

The first sale of the lots in Oxford was held at Hamilton, on the 22d and 23d days of May, 1810, when the lots then laid out of an uneven number were offered for sale. At this sale eleven in-lots and eight four-acre out-lots were sold, the in-lots at prices from \$16.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ to \$25.90 each; the four-acre out-lots at the rate of five dollars per acre.

On the 28th and 29th of August ensuing a second sale of lots in Oxford was held in Hamilton, when the residue of the lots then laid out were offered for sale. At this sale only three in-lots and three out-lots were sold, at about the same price as the first sales.

During the Summer of 1810 the tall trees which then covered the site of the town began to be cut down, and a few cabins commenced. The first house erected in Oxford was built by Samuel McCullough, on Lot No. 1, being the lot on which Captain Joel Collins's house stood in 1838. It was built of unhewed beech logs, and for several years was the only house of entertainment in the place. It disappeared many years ago. On the lot adjoining the public square was shortly afterward erected a hewed log house by William McMahan, which was also removed many years since. According to the census of 1830, the population of the village amounted to seven hundred and thirty-seven souls.

Oxford had for her first settlers James M. Dorsey, William Ludlow, John Smith, son of Jacob Smith of Green County, Moses Crume, James Parker, Seth Bates, George Davis, Robert Morris, Levi Lee, Stephen Minor, Walter Dickinson, Abraham York, William Allen, Thomas Longley, Benjamin Jones, Aaron Jones, James Ratliff, Elias Farr, Sylvester Lyons, James Beck, and Philip Wiggus. These men constituted what might be properly called the first settlers. But there were others whose influence was as great. Zachariah De Witt settled here in 1808 or 1810; Colonel Samuel Beeler, Captain West Boney and his son Wales B., coming here about 1816; Squire Crawford, a merchant, in 1822, justice of the peace for forty years; Squire Sutton, now eighty-one years of age, for thirty-six years a justice of the peace; Elkazar Hoag, settling on Four-mile in 1810, being a

school-teacher by profession; Ethan S. Weston, recently deceased, a remarkable man for his age; Thomas Craven, an early Baptist preacher here in 1812; John Mollyneaux, a merchant; Joseph Ward, here in 1822; John Demoss and John Parsons; Elijah Fay and Christopher Girtou, the latter already mentioned as having a mill on Indian Creek; Henry Lewis, a merchant; John Abel, Deacon White, and Thomas McCullough, the latter the first white male child born in the township, and others. Squire Dorsey was a well-informed early citizen.

Below is given a letter from Dr. John W. Keely, now of Indianapolis. We publish it in his own language, because it will better illustrate those pioneer times:

"I lived all my life, up to 1836, in the town of Oxford, save the first year and a half. My father, John Keely, a brick and stone mason by trade, was induced by one Merrikin Bond to remove from Cincinnati to Oxford, some time in 1817. My oldest brother, William, died in his eleventh year, on the 2d of May, 1818, and was the first one that was buried in the old graveyard, down by the railroad depot.

"Speaking of the grave-yard, reminds me of an inscription upon the tombstone of Mrs. Phebe Morris, wife of David Morris, a deist. A good many years ago he had a conversation with the Rev. William H. Raper, who was on the Oxford circuit in 1820 or 1821. Mrs. Morris was then sick, and desired to converse with a minister. Mr. Morris would not agree that Mr. Raper should talk personally with his wife, but agreed that the minister should visit the sick lady and converse with him in her presence in regard to the differences in Christianity and Deism. The conversation was had, and at one point she put in a word as to the reasonableness of Mr. Raper's argument. This threw Morris into a passion, and resulted in breaking off the conversation, and the forbidding Mr. Raper the privilege of administering to the dying woman the consolations of religion. Mrs. Morris, I think, had been persuaded to adopt the principles of her husband, but in her last sickness had fears, and desired the presence and services of a minister of the Gospel. The following is the inscription I copied from the tombstone years ago, after my conversation with Mr. Raper:

"1821—Mrs. Phebe Morris, wife of David Morris, died September 6, in the 23d year of her age. She recognized the doctrine of the infinite perfectibility of the human mind, and believed that to be happy we must be virtuous; and to be virtuous, we must do something to mitigate the woes and increase the happiness of others. To her husband she was most affectionate. To her friends, generous and kind. To her enemies, cold and indifferent. Her greatest desire was the cultivation of her mind. Her principal amusement was reading, and her favorite books "Godwin's Political Justice" and "Condorcet's Human Mind." Her late and untimely death, which occurred September 6, 1821, was brought about by affliction, which was borne to the last moments of her existence with patience and philosophic fortitude, perhaps never excelled."

"A man by the name of Kitchen, I think, was a blacksmith in Oxford, and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1820, or thereabouts. Joseph Shirk was a blacksmith from my earliest recollections. He built a house, a brick building, in which he lived, on the corner of High Street, north of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Shirk was also a Baptist preacher, a man of sterling integrity and a good citizen.

"Among the early merchants I call to mind Bonney, Chamberlain, and Chittenden. The former was also a kind of dealer in real estate and loaned money by taking the interest in advance. Among the tavern-keepers I only remember Weller, father of John B. Weller, once governor of California; also a man by the name of Chaune, from Maryland. His wife was regarded as one of the finest cooks in town. John McGonigle also kept a tavern and boarding-house. John Huston was a carpenter and builder, employing a great number of hands. He planned and built what was known as the Mansion House, and was a man of integrity and enterprise. The Mansion House was the principal hotel for many years.

"Of Dr. Bishop I can say nothing but good. If he was not a good man there is no use of looking for good men in this world. The Rev. Henry Little, who died in Madison, Indiana, a few months ago, became pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church in or about the beginning of the year 1830. He had not been there long before a very remarkable awakening took place in the Church and throughout the community. A great many young people professed conversion and united with the Church. The Presbyterians, under the pastorate of Mr. Little, held a camp-meeting in a beautiful grove in the north-west corner of the corporation of the town of Oxford, beginning on the first day of September, 1831. It was on Thursday that the first service was held. I have a very pleasant memory of that meeting, the services of which I attended every day, for the reason that it was on the Sabbath, the fourth day of September, 1831, that I was converted down in a big cornfield just north of the camp-ground. The memory of that time is precious to me, and as fresh as though it had transpired but a week since. Of the ministers who assisted in the meeting I can recall only a few: Mr. Little, Mr. Graves, Dr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Dr. Bishop. On the day the meeting closed, as they were singing a farewell hymn, Robert Morris, familiarly known as Robby Morris, who was a member of the New Lights' Church, became very much excited and began to shout quite loudly. Mr. Graves and Dr. Bishop were sitting almost touching each other. Mr. Graves made some very severe remarks on the disorder, but the doctor touched him with his elbow and said, 'Charity, brother, charity.'

"Among the early Universalist preachers of Oxford, in 1832 or 1833, was Jonathan Kidwell, a man of dark-gray eyes and a keen caricaturist.

"My first recollections of Sunday-schools begin with



about 1824, when I was eight years old. It was a union school, and was held in the south-west corner of the University building, over the ground floor. My father, John Keely, was the superintendent of that school for many years. It was a primitive affair when compared with the schools of the present day. The exercises consisted of reading the Scriptures, singing, recital of verses which had been memorized, and prayers. It often happened that there was not sufficient time to hear all the verses that had been memorized. One girl, I remember, memorized nearly the entire New Testament. Her name was Laura Cross. The scholars were rewarded as follows: For ten verses, a plain white Scripture ticket; when ten of these were obtained the scholar was entitled to a pink ticket, and so on.

"The Presbyterians for many years occupied the chapel of the University for church purposes.

"Dr. Bishop was, I think, the most popular and successful president the college ever had. Prof. McFarland was the only Methodist professor, as I now remember, that was ever employed in the University.

"Mr. Markle carried on the tailoring business for many years; also Thomas Dollahan, William H. Woodruff, and William Lange. Early in life the last named was very intemperate. He removed to the village of Camden, reformed, was converted, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, became a local ordained preacher, and died a Christian over forty years ago. I attended a two days' meeting held by the Rev. Moses Crume, in the village, and was entertained at Mr. Logue's. Danforth Wetherby was an early citizen of Oxford. He was engaged in the coopering business. He was also a local preacher, and a man of more than ordinary ability.

"I must not forget to mention Peter Sampson, an early Methodist, a colored man. He and his wife were members of the Church and very good people. Thomas Rollins and wife; he was a mulatto, and a man of very dignified bearing.

"John Baughman, a young man working at the tanning business, was converted at my father's house. He afterward became a preacher of some note. Nehemiah Griffiths, living near Oxford, also became a successful preacher, but died early. The Rev. Samuel Bromer lived in Oxford at an early day. I think he ran a carding machine. It afterwards went into the hands of the Roots, who manufactured cloths and hat felts.

"On the first day of February, 1834, Charles W. Swain gave me license to exhort, and on the ninth day of April, 1834, I was recommended for license to preach as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. I was then nineteen years and nine days old.

"Philip D. Matson came to Oxford somewhere near 1832. He and John Ferguson were tinners by trade. They formed a copartnership and remained together for thirty or forty years. They never, I am told, had any palling out; got along pleasantly and amicably, and wound

up their joint interests, Matson retiring, some years ago. These men lived and worked as brothers. They are both respectable men, loved and admired by all good people."

In the year 1811 the trustees of the Miami University made an appropriation for the erection of a school building on the University Square, which was to be used for the time being by the citizens of the township as an English school. This house was situated about fifteen rods west of where the college building has since been erected. It was built of large hewed logs, about twenty by thirty feet, one story high, with a stone fire-place and chimney in each end. The building was completed so far as to be occupied in December of that year; and the citizens of the township having selected James M. Dorsey as the teacher of the school, in the same month he moved into the building. There was a partition run through the house, dividing it into two rooms. Dorsey lived with his family in the room at one end and taught the school in the other room. At that time there was no settlement on any in-lot in the town, and not a road of any description leading to where the town was laid out, and it is believed that not a stick of timber had been cut from any in-lot except what was used in the erection of the school-house. In 1824 a second story was added to the building and prepared for a residence for Robert H. Bishop, then appointed president of the University, in which he and his family resided for many years. The first settlers in the town of Oxford were John Taylor, James M. Dorsey, Merrikin Bond, John C. Irwin, Jacob Webb, Skillman Alger, Enoch Simpson, Fergus Mitchell, and Daniel Hopkins.

About the year 1815 William McMechan, then but a few months from Ireland, put up the first shingled roof house in the town. This building was a two-story hewed log house, and stood on the north side of High Street, on the lots next west of the lots granted for public purposes. James Carlisle moved into this house and kept a tavern, the first in Oxford, in 1816. His wife was Harriet, a daughter of Mrs. Greer, of Hamilton. Her sister Bell married Joseph S. Benham, then a lawyer of Hamilton, afterwards of Cincinnati. The talented Harriet Prentice of Louisville, Kentucky, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benham, and consequently niece of Mrs. Carlisle, who died at Defiance, Ohio. Sometime afterwards Samuel McCullough erected a row of frame buildings east of the public ground, in which he kept a tavern until the time of his death, but his widow continued the business for some time thereafter.

For her leading tavern-keepers after Samuel McCullough and his good wife, Oxford had Calvin Ward, here more than fifty-five years ago, in a two-story log house, which was weatherboarded, in the southern part of the town. Ward continued in this business many years. He was followed by Mr. Thompson, who kept in the same building, and at the same time had a museum, the

first in Oxford. After Thompson gave up his business the old house was used for a dwelling, but is now gone.

After Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough ceased to entertain travelers, Ludwick Weller followed in the same property. He was the father of John B. Weller. Mr. Chaney came in after Weller, who remained about ten years. Chaney was superseded by Dawson, also in the McCullough property. Mr. Dawson left about twenty years ago, after which the tavern-stand was converted into a business block.

The Mansion House was built about 1830, by J. R. Huston, who, unfortunately, died before the house was completed. Harry Lewis and Colonel French bought and completed the house, the latter keeping hotel in the building for a short time. Roberts & DeWitt then rented the house, continuing in the hotel business for several years. These men were followed by William McChesney, here a good many years, and Isaac Worden. James Worden, his son, is now a leader of the famous Chautauqua Sunday-school. Worden was very poor while here, and it is told that many a guest, before he could get his meal, had to advance the money. At the sale of Lewis & French, Daniel Corwin bought the property, and in turn sold to P. H. Cone, who, during the late war, and before and after, was engaged in hotel-keeping. Mr. Cone afterwards sold the house, and it is now used for business purposes.

The Davis Hotel was built by Ludwick Weller. After him came James Adams, here for three or four years, and Roswell Hazleton, who remained with the people for twenty successive seasons. In 1872 Thomas McCullough bought the stand, but the present owner is Mayor B. B. Davis, who has held that office since 1869, and who now conducts it as a public boarding-house under the name of the Girard House. The schools have been noticed somewhat, but Mr. W. H. Stewart kindly furnishes this information:

"In 1817 Dr. Blackleach taught a school in the house our marshal now lives in. Squire W. B. Bonney and Godwin Dorsey were among the scholars. About 1833, Squire Bonney and a Mr. Morrison taught a public school in the building now known as the old Catholic Church. Lyman Hardin succeeded Squire Bonney. Sometime after this the board of education purchased the present site, and erected a building of four rooms. Among the superintendents, or principals, we find the names of Mr. Longnecker, Henry Brown, Charles P. Dennis, and J. W. Zeller. The latter served seven years, and was followed by F. D. Davis, who superintended four years. In 1874 W. H. Stewart, of Connersville, Indiana, was elected superintendent. The Miami University having closed, the board of education thought it advisable to open a high school which, in part, might take the place of the preparatory department of the University. The high school has been in operation for eight years, and is now more popular than ever before. The

course of study is that pursued in the Cincinnati schools, with the exception of the high school, where a few modifications are made."

We add to the history of the taverns this card:

"Thankful for past favors and wishing those favors continued, the subscriber has at considerable expense repaired and enlarged his house in the town of Oxford for the accommodation of travelers. From his experience and strict personal attention he reasonably expects a share of the public patronage, and flatters himself that he will render satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with a call. The stage from Hamilton arrives at this house on Mondays and Fridays, and leaves at one o'clock P. M., for Brookville, *via* Bath Springs, when desired; and returns Tuesdays and Saturdays, and leaves at eight o'clock A. M., for Hamilton. Hacks or single horses can be had at all times by travelers or visitors.

A. STILSON.

"OXFORD, OHIO, May 20, 1830."

We add another equally as interesting:

"OXFORD HOTEL.

"John McGonigle respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment in Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. This house is situated on High Street, near the center of the town, commanding a full view of the college yard and buildings of the Miami University. The house is large and convenient, with stabling and out-building nearly new, and in excellent repair. His bar is amply supplied with choice liquors; his larder will be well furnished and care taken to make the table acceptable. Every attention will be given to render the traveler or visitor comfortable who may favor him with a call. Carriages and hacks for parties wishing to visit the Bath Springs or other places in the neighborhood will be at all times available."

From a memorandum we take the following:

"OXFORD, OHIO, October 20, 1828.—Candles had to be lit in this place at dinner on Sunday, the 19th inst., the air being darkened by an unusual quantity of smoke arising from the woods, which are on fire in this community."

A. V. Flagg was a citizen of Oxford for twenty-five or thirty years, during which time he engaged in the business of a blacksmith. Flagg was here about sixty years ago. The lot where the blacksmith's shop stood is now owned by John Sterns. The shop is now occupied as a shoe-shop. E. D. Smith was here forty years ago, in the same branch of business, in a frame building. B. B. Davis, another blacksmith, was engaged in blacksmithing in Oxford for twenty years, where Mrs. S. V. Hill now lives. Davis was a strong Methodist; he died in Indiana. J. Jellies was also a similar mechanic, on the ground where Charles Watt now is. Jacob Brandenburg has been here for forty years. Edward French was a smith on lot No. 43, but left many years ago. John Kirkwood was another blacksmith in Oxford fifty years in the past. William Procter, a colored smith, was a mechanic in this village in 1830. He was shot by two drunken soldiers some time during the war, who, in turn, were killed the same night by some of the citizens.

Oxford Township had for its first distillery one situated on lot No. 42, in the village of Oxford. This still-house was owned by Samuel McCullough, who was from Pennsylvania. McCullough came here from the mill which bore his name, on the Big Miami above Hamilton. One of the largest distilling establishments in the western half of Butler County was owned by Robert Richey, more than fifty years ago, half a mile north of the public square, in Oxford. This still-house was in operation for about twenty years. From Richey the farm on which the still-house stood passed into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Brainard. The widow of James Adams now owns the main part of the northern half of the old Richey farm.

Joseph Morris, who lived three miles north-west of Oxford, on a farm, made the hauling of whisky to Cincinnati a business at an early day. In returning he brought with him a load of groceries. It took one week to make the trip. The old Richey still-house was torn down and converted into business houses.

David Swing had the first tannery in Oxford, located on lot No. 28, in 1815. Swing was a Yankee; after carrying on the tanning business for about twenty years, he abandoned his tannery. Dr. Boude, who died in Illinois, had another on lot No. 33; also, A. W. Irwin, son of David Irwin, on lot No. 240, forty years ago. The present owners are Surface & Flanagan.

Joshua Davis, a well-known man in the town of Oxford, built a large carriage factory in the place twenty-four years ago; it was a frame building, and stood on lot No. 88. It had a front of eighty-eight feet, sixty-six feet long, and was two stories high. This shop was an extensive affair, containing all the departments necessary for such work. The renters of this establishment were Thomas Davis and George Russell. In 1879 this house burned, with a total loss of \$3,000. In 1859 Mr. Davis also lost a store and other buildings, by incendiarism, valued at \$1,500.

In 1872 the Davis Hall was erected, which is three stories high, and is seventy-eight by seventy-eight feet. The Odd Fellows' hall occupies the third story in part. Three firms were connected in the erection of this building, Joshua Fry and George Munns, Joshua Davis and the Odd Fellows. This is the best block in Oxford and cost over \$12,000. The hall will seat over five hundred people.

On the north-east corner of the public square a very large stable was at one time built out of the frame-work of the Richey still-house. This house had a front of fifty feet. A very large and extensive business was carried on in the way of trading, buying, and barter generally. This was called the Gabriel Cathcart block.

In 1820 George Siple had a distillery on Indian Creek, on Section 31. This establishment had what was known as a wooden still. Siple failed in business in 1844. Below, on the same section, David Gray had a

like affair. John Wilson, on Four-mile Creek, was engaged in the same work, but had for his distiller a William Bane, now of Richmond, Indiana. Bane was a great fiddler. In the evenings many of the young men of the surrounding country gathered in to hear his music. This still-house had the reputation of being haunted with ghosts. People came for fifty miles to see the sights. It finally resulted in pickets being posted to watch Bane, who was suspected of being concerned in the matter. On a certain occasion, as the ghost was skipping over the whisky barrels, an ax was thrown through the sheet which the creature wore. It passed very near to Bane's breast, and ever after the ghost was not to be seen.

Risking some things already mentioned perhaps by Dr. Keely, we give an outline of who the store-keepers have been. In 1828 West Bonney was here, where the Citizens' Bank now is. The same year John Smith was also a country merchant in the frame house now used for a bakery. John Johnson was here at the same time, and continued for twenty years. Charles Spinnings was where William H. Johnson now lives, about the same time, remaining for some ten years. The old store-house has since been greatly remodeled. Harry Lewis was also in the same branch of trade, in a frame building where Shera & Brother are now. Mr. Lewis remained in this vocation for fifteen years. Ross Chamberlain occupied two or three houses in as many years. He went from Oxford to California. Colonel Jacob Ogle was a store-keeper for two or three years where the Oxford Bank now is, many years ago; he was followed by Ratliff & Meridith, in the same house for a year or two. In 1840 'Squire Crawford, who had also been with the people for many years previous, was a merchant. He held the office of justice of the peace for several terms, and died in Oxford three or four years since. Abraham J. Chittenden was here in 1825 in a little frame house on the corner of Cathcart's block. Chittenden removed to Illinois. Mr. Doladian was before Chittenden, in a little frame north of the public square. Merrikin Bond was also a very early merchant. Robert Mollyneaux was here in 1830, on the corner opposite the Cathcart block.

Invincible Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 108, of Oxford, was chartered April 21, 1848, with the following members: Wm. T. Smith, Wm. Brooks, G. W. Churchill, G. W. Keely, I. I. Keely, and S. C. Pearce, and was instituted on the 7th of June of the same year. The first meetings of the organization were held in the third story of the Mansion House, after which they leased for twenty years the Irving building. After this they were for three or four years in the Chatten Hall. The present house was erected the same year as the Davis Hall. For the present officers, Spring of 1882, this lodge has S. P. Murray, N. G.; John A. Morrow, V. G.; H. D. Gath, R. S.; D. P. Beaton, P. S.; W. L. Lane, Treasurer. There are about sixty-five active members, with a

usual attendance of about twenty-five, many of them living at a distance, which prevents their presence.

The first members of this society were men of enterprise and sound judgment. They were Dr. G. W. Keely, Daniel Brooks, John P. Clough, Isaac H. Harmon, I. W. MacIain, B. F. Steele, Ebenezer Warner, J. I. Keely, John E. Chatten, Edward H. Bacon, Mahlon Bacon, W. B. Bonney, E. S. Campbell, John Alexander, Robert A. Finkbine, Christian Sheeler, Albert Adams, John C. Lindley, Wm. H. McChesney, Thomas Warner, Allen Clute, Joseph H. Merridith, and others, all before 1850. Jacob T. Feber, Isaac Cooper, and Dr. Robert C. Huston joined in 1852, and are now prominent as they were thirty years since. John Wray, Ezra Bourne, M. W. Duvall, dead; G. W. Sadler and George Adams joined in 1856. J. E. Chatten, W. B. Bonney, Samuel Gath, Jr., and Sutton C. Richey became members in 1860. P. H. Cone, who came from Connecticut, and who died March 15, 1882, became a member on the presentation of his card. W. L. Lane identified himself with this lodge in 1866, from St. Charles Lodge. This organization owns the third story, which, together with the society furniture, is valued at \$3,000.

There is also an Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 119, instituted on the 4th of June, 1869. The charter members were R. C. Huston, J. E. Chatten, S. C. Richey, A. P. Cox, G. W. Murphey, Joseph McCloskey, A. J. Owens. For present officers: C. P., R. W. De Witt; S. W., M. H. Beckett; H. P., Dr. H. M. Logee; S., H. C. Huston; Treas., J. E. Chatten. This organization meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Thursday evenings of every month.

Oxford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 67, was organized June 18, 1822, by dispensation. The charter was granted January 16, 1823. The charter members were Abraham J. Chittenden, Joel Collins, Anthony Butler, Charles Newhall, James R. Hughes, Alpheus Sherman, James M. Dorsey, Thomas Walton, and Abner Stilson. Mr. Chittenden was made a Mason in Connecticut; Messrs. Hughes and Collins, in Ohio; Messrs. Sherman and Butler, in Vermont; Messrs. Newhall and Walton, in Massachusetts; Mr. Dorsey, in Maryland; Mr. Stilson, in New York. Peter H. Butler was the first Mason made in this lodge, 1822. He was followed by Sylvester Lyons. Among the other first members were Herrick Bursell, John Clark, Asa Newton, Edward Newton, Henry Powers, Asher Fields, Charles W. H. Temple, Asahel Moore, Mr. Anderson, Jacob Markle, and Samuel Gleason.

Abraham J. Chittenden was the first Master, James Hughes, the second, and Alpheus Sherman, the third. In 1876 Sylvester Lyons was the oldest surviving member, having been made a Mason in 1823.

The first meetings of this society were held in the second story of a frame building, where Chatten's store

now stands. Some time thereafter the society made the second story of Anderson's building, on South Main Street, a point of meeting. From there, in 1851, they took up their quarters in the present hall, which cost \$1,190. Below we give a list of the three principal officers since 1843:

1843—P. P. Taylor, W. M.; Alpheus Sherman, S. W.; Charles Newhall, J. W.

1844—Wm. T. Emmett, W. M.; Alfred Luce, S. W.; Sylvester Lyons, J. W. The others will be given in the same order.

1845—Alfred Luce, David Fagan, John R. Kerwood.

1846—David Fagan, William Kennedy, John R. Kerwood.

1847—Alfred Luce, William Kennedy, Wilkerson Higgins.

1848—Alfred Luce, William Kennedy, Peter H. Butler.

1849—Alfred Luce, Wm. H. Crume, Chas. W. H. Temple.

1850—Wm. H. Crume, Chas. W. H. Temple, Christopher Souders.

1851—Wm. H. Crume, David P. Nelson, Christopher Souders.

1852—Christopher Souders, Abraham G. Elliott, R. L. Rea.

1853—William H. Crume, Abraham G. Elliott, Silas Roll.

1854—Silas Roll, William Kennedy, Samuel Wray.

1855—Same.

1856—Silas Roll, Willis R. De Witt, S. A. Kennedy.

1857—Willis R. De Witt, W. W. Currey, Gideon Wilkinson.

1858—Alfred Luce, Gideon Wilkinson, Wm. R. Crume.

1859—Willis R. De Witt, Silas Roll, Chas. W. H. Temple.

1860—Willis R. De Witt, Silas Roll, Allen Clute.

1861—Silas Roll, Gideon Wilkinson, Charles Wright.

1862—Willis R. De Witt, Allen Clute, Robert H. Riggs.

1863—Willis R. De Witt, Allen Clute, Sutton C. Richey.

1864—Willis R. De Witt, Sutton C. Richey, Robert Ratliff.

1865—Alfred Luce, Sutton C. Richey, John W. Roll.

1866—Willis R. De Witt, John W. Roll, Edward L. Hill.

1867—Willis R. De Witt, Charles Wright, George Stork.

1868—Willis R. De Witt, Gideon Wilkinson, Silas Warner.

1869—Edward L. Hill, George Stork, Henry Saunders.

1870—George B. Rohrer, Gideon Wilkinson, Robert Ratliff.

1871—George B. Rohrer, Gideon Wilkinson, Karl Merz.

1872—George B. Rohrer, Karl Merz, Robert Riggs.

1873—Karl Merz, George Stork, Sutton C. Richey.

1874—Karl Merz, Robert Riggs, Moses DeCamp.

1875—Karl Merz, A. Beaugureau, W. L. Jones.

1876—A. Beaugureau, W. L. Jones, James T. Gray.

1879—Gideon Wilkinson, S. W. Higgins, Caleb Shera.

1880—S. W. Higgins, Caleb Shera, A. Truce.

This lodge ceased working for a few years, but retained their charter. In 1843 they asked permission from the Grand Lodge to resume work, which was granted. The early records of the lodge are lost. The oldest living member is Wilkinson Higgins, who joined in 1844. The leading members at present are Adrian Beaugureau, Samuel Gath, L. E. Grennan, S. W. Higgins, Wilkinson Higgins, Edward L. Hill, George W. Keely, Karl Merz, Caleb A. Shera. Since the reorganization this lodge has had over two hundred and fifty members.

In 1869 the leading citizens of Oxford organized what was known as the Co-operative Loan, Building, and Savings Association. This institution continued in force until 1877, when the society was practically disbanded. Among the members we find W. H. Johnson, P. H. Cone, R. Butler, G. W. Keely, W. H. Smith, John Ferguson, G. W. Murphy, John Miller, J. E. Newton, J. M. D'Arco, J. T. Langstroth, S. C. Richey, R. C. Huston, and J. D. Ringwood. P. H. Cone was their last president. F. J. Cone is the present treasurer. The organization meets but once a year. It holds but one house in trust, or as its proprietor.

Immediately after the above organization went into partial non-existence the Oxford Loan and Building Association was formed. This society had for its leaders R. H. Bishop, president; H. M. Logee, vice-president; S. C. Richey, secretary; F. J. Cone, treasurer; and P. W. Smith, solicitor. P. D. Matson, O. F. Garrod, G. W. Keely, and William Tucker are the trustees, the latter being the only one who has not served since its organization. There are two thousand shares; sixteen hundred in force are taken. The amount loaned is ninety thousand dollars in cash. There are now nearly three hundred members. Both these building associations were chartered by the State.

In the year 1827 the Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies of the Miami University purchased a printing-press, and in June commenced the publication of a journal entitled the *Literary Focus*. It was edited by and under the superintendence of a joint committee of young men belonging to each of the societies. It was published monthly, in octavo form, of sixteen pages in each number. At the expiration of the first year, the form and title of the paper was changed, and it was published weekly, in quarto form, of eight pages, and called

the *Literary Register*. The editorial department was under the superintendence of the faculty of the college. At the expiration of the year, the publication was discontinued for want of sufficient patronage, as well as a want of leisure on the part of the faculty to attend to the publication. The last number issued bears date of June 27, 1829. The press remained in Oxford in 1838, and was used for job printing. A book-bindery was also attached to the office.

In 1854 a paper was placed before the public by the name of the *Oxford Citizen*. Charles Bingham, a young man, was the projector of this enterprise. The paper continued with some degree of prosperity, and was finally sold to Richard Butler, who edited the paper for ten or twelve years. He is now in Clinton, Illinois, as postmaster, and editor and proprietor of the *Clinton Public*. Mr. Butler was very successful with his paper.

After various changes in management, the Hill brothers—Charles, who was eighteen, and Hewitt, who was sixteen—became proprietors in 1877. These two young men at once began to build up the paper. They have since established a paper at Liberty, known as the *Union County Democrat*, which has a circulation of nearly one thousand subscribers. The *Citizen* is an independent journal, and is popular with the people.

In 1869 Thomas McCullough and J. S. Smiley began the Citizens' Bank of Oxford as a private institution. These men continued until March, 1872, when Mr. Smiley bought out Mr. McCullough's interest, continuing in the business himself until 1878, when he died. The heirs of the Smiley estate are now the proprietors, with W. L. Lane as president. Mr. Jewett E. Ricker, the present efficient cashier, has been connected with the institution ever since it first opened its doors to the business public.

Murphy & Fry began the Oxford Bank in 1870—also a private depository. These persons continued for a few months, when Mr. J. J. Fry, one of the original owners, bought Mr. Murphy's interest, in which business he continued alone for one year. The firm then became known as Fry & Munns, who will have been partners eleven years in December, 1882. The capital stock invested was \$20,000; business for each year amounts to \$80,000. This firm own the first and second story of the Bank Block.

Many of the younger as well as the older citizens of Oxford will remember the carding-mill which stood in the south half of the town. This fulling-mill, for it was such, was built by Alanson Roots, who was from New England, in 1840, or about that date. His sons, who were in partnership with their father, established a similar concern at Connersville at the same time. The Oxford carding and fulling mill was a frame building, two stories high, and forty by sixty feet. At the death of Mr. Roots, in 1851, the enterprise was abandoned, and from that time to 1877 was used for various purposes. At the latter date the building took fire and was destroyed.

Twenty years after Oxford was laid out the village was incorporated. The incorporation papers are dated February 23, 1830. Isaiah Leigh was the first president. Russell Haseltine was the clerk and recorder for the same year. On the 12th of March, 1832, the election for borough officers was held, which resulted as follows: Edward Foster, president; Peter Sutton, recorder; James P. Hughes, Joseph Woodruff, and John McGonigle, trustees. On the 19th of the same month the town council met and appointed these officers for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Isaiah Leigh; marshal, Warren W. Wetherby; market-master, S. S. Gleason; assessor, Russell Haseltine. The old market-house stood on the public square. It was a frame building two stories high, about thirty-two by fifty feet, and had a hall above, where the mayor's court was held for many years, meat stalls below or on the ground-floor, which were rented, and other fixtures, such as lamps, peanut stands, and so on. The present town hall is a handsome brick building, combined with the fire-engine rooms, mayor's office, and other conveniences. The necessity for a market-house passed away with the old frame.

Among the curious relics of ancient Oxford, we find an ordinance concerning marble playing:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the town council of the town of Oxford, that from and after the 4th day of July next, any person or persons of three years old or upwards, found playing at marbles on any street, alley, sidewalk, or public ground within the bounds of the lots of the town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five cents for the first offense; fifty cents for the second, and one dollar for each subsequent offense; to be collected on the complaint made to the president or any of the citizens thereof, and by him paid over to the treasurer for the use of the corporation.

"PETER SUTTON, Recorder.

"EDWARD FOSTER, President.

"OXFORD, O., August 30, 1833."

Mr. Foster filled the office of president from 1832 to 1842. Reuben E. Hills was recorder in 1837; Watkin Williams from 1839 to 1842. From 1842 to 1844 William H. Smith was president. From 1842 to 1844 C. W. H. Crawford was town recorder. Philip D. Matson was president in 1845; S. R. Mollyneaux, in 1847; Peter Sutton, from 1849 to 1855, six terms. From 1845 to 1852 James Crawford was recorder. Hiram Osborn served as recorder from 1853 to 1855. The town officers for the year 1855 were Peter Sutton, mayor; Hiram Osborn, recorder; P. D. Matson, treasurer; S. M. Skinner, marshal; David Oliver, G. W. Keely, J. M. Stern, Thomas McCullough, trustees. From 1856 to 1859, H. A. Smith filled the office as recorder. On the 4th of April, 1859, the election was held. The result was Peter Sutton, mayor; C. A. Burgoyne, recorder; P. D. Matson, treasurer; S. M. Skinner, marshal; W. Higgins, P. D. Matson, and E. A. Smith, fire wardens; Benjamin Wright, J. M. Stern, P. H. Cone, G. W. Keely, and James E. Newton, trustees. For 1861 H. B. Mayo was

president or mayor, and C. A. Burgoyne, clerk. James Crawford was mayor in 1867, and A. H. Webb, clerk. Crawford was also mayor in 1868. The present mayor is B. B. Davis, who has held the office continuously since 1869, with the exception of a few months. Samuel Richey was elected recorder in 1868, and served four years. James Kennedy has held the office continuously for ten years—since 1872.

Oxford seems to have early considered the question of having a fire company. The first mention we find in the records of such an organization is under date of December 7, 1833, when the office of fire warden was created, with power to examine all chimneys, and in other ways prevent the spreading of fire. This resulted in the first meeting, on the 19th of the above month, at the house of J. Weller, and on the 20th a hook and ladder company was formed. Officers were also elected, and the time fixed that their offices should last.

The first meeting to establish a cemetery was held March 22, 1855. There are thirty-two acres in the ground. It is a portion of sixty acres which was bought as a farm at fifty dollars per acre. For the first trustees the association had Thomas McCullough, J. D. Ringwood, James Smiley, G. W. Keely, Elias Kumler, Peter Sutton, Robert Ratliff. The first clerk was H. A. Smith. Some of the prime movers in the matter were: G. W. Keely, P. D. Matson, W. A. Irwin, J. W. Cooper, S. R. Mollyneaux, Alexander Porter, Samuel Gath, Sen., J. E. Newton, G. G. White, Joseph Hills, R. R. McClung. Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, who was born in 1779, and who died August 1, 1855, was the first person buried in the ground; Mrs. Eliza McVeigh was the second; and Mrs. Phebe Russell, the third. Dr. G. W. Keely planted the first evergreens in the yard on the grave of Mrs. Collins, wife of Captain Joel Collins.

Many of these inscriptions will convey to the reader the briefest sketch of many of the leading citizens of Oxford and the township:

Catharine McGregor, wife of John Ferguson, born in Campbelltown, Scotland, 1812; died 1869. Orlando Finch, born May 13, 1804; died August 9, 1873. Eliza, wife of Orlando Finch, born August 6, 1818. George Merridib, born March 5, 1805; died May 3, 1867. Robert Ratliff, died January 30, 1881; aged 66. Lucinda Lee, wife of Robert Ratliff, died January 9, 1879; aged 61. Michael Shafer, born August 15, 1804; died March 5, 1846. Mary, wife of Michael Shafer, born February 18, 1812; died November 20, 1848. Eliza, wife of Daniel Shafer, born March 6, 1838; died February 20, 1863. John Duke, died February 7, 1872; aged 82. Samuel Lintner, born April 17, 1803; died June 11, 1874. Matilda, wife of Samuel Lintner, died September 18, 1869; aged 64. Mary, wife of the Rev. D. K. Flickinger, died September 30, 1831; aged 25. John Lintner, died September 11, 1862; aged 28. William Lintner, member of the 4th O. V. C., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 10, 1862; aged 22. Peter Lintner, died January 31, 1836; aged 75. Mary, wife of Peter Lintner, died December 13, 1831; aged 69. Joel Collins, born September 16, 1772; died November 15, 1860. Henry Noland, died October 3, 1879; aged 73. The Mar-

tindell and Douglass family vault was built in 1856. It is faced with white marble and has several receptacles for the dead. James Gage, Sen., a native of Colerain, Ireland, died November 7, 1847; aged 82. Mary, wife of James Gage, Sen., died March 26, 1840; aged 60. In memory of Samuel Mollyneaux, who departed this life August 7, 1823; aged 64. Sarah, his wife, died August 5, 1823; aged 54. Abraham Knowlton, died October 23, 1843; aged 59. Lucy, his wife, died December 3, 1857; aged 73. Sarah Sadler, born April 5, 1806; died August 7, 1872. Theda White, died March 25, 1871; aged 73. Isaac H. Harmon, died March 25, 1855; aged 51. William K. Sadler, surgeon of the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, killed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 3, 1864; aged 31. From General Order, No. 27, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 3, 1864: "Surgeon Sadler was untiring in his profession, thorough and accurate as a staff officer, an accomplished gentleman, a noble and generous man. Few officers of this command were as generally known—none more universally loved. Without an enemy in the world, he fell a victim to the blind revenge intended for another." Alexander Wallace, born June 19, 1800; died April 28, 1855. Mary, wife of William Gray, died March 6, 1863; aged 76. Rindelt Maria Glaszen, wife of J. B. Jellies, born April 5, 1801; died December 22, 1869. Rev. Seth Howell, born in Wales, June 4, 1804; died at Oxford, Ohio, February 18, 1858. Thomas Coulter, died May 5, 1872; aged 86. Isabella, wife of Thomas Coulter, died April 16, 1865; aged 79. Ellen, wife of James C. Moffat, of the Miami University, died July 15, 1849; in the 28th year of her age. Caroline A. Neal, assistant principal in the Oxford Female Institute, died June 16, 1853. Her father, John A. Neal, was born at Bristol, England, October 25, 1774; died at Oxford, Ohio, November 28, 1854. Sylvester Lyons, died February 3, 1820; aged 68. Elizabeth, wife of Sylvester Lyons, died January 13, 1837; aged 66. Major James Montgomery, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, died at Oxford, Ohio, August 18, 1844, in the 67th year of his age. Elizabeth, wife of Major James Montgomery, born April 24, 1782; died December 16, 1862. Sarah Morrison, wife of John Huston, died January 18, 1854, in the 77th year of her age. Francis Finkbine, died September 16, 1865, in the 71st year of his age. Mrs. Ann Davis, died November 20, 1856, in the 81st year of her age. Jane Montgomery, wife of Dr. R. C. Huston, born February 20, 1813; died December 23, 1871. Henry Alexander, born June 1, 1809; died June 7, 1875. Michael Yeakle, died May 22, 1862; aged 59. This gentleman was a prominent citizen of Hanover Township. Patrick Smiley, died March 28, 1855; aged 78. Mary, his wife, died March 4, 1855; aged 76. Chrisey, wife of S. L. McDonald, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1808; died February 14, 1854. Rebecca Amelia Dunn, wife of John G. Langstroth, born at Chestertown, Maryland, February 2, 1783; died October 12, 1869. Anna Mary Tucker, wife of Rev. L. G. Langstroth, born at Rowley, Massachusetts, March 3, 1813; died January 23, 1873. Samuel Stewart, died July 18, 1866; aged 76. Jane Cathcart Newman, died March 17, 1880; aged 82. Asa Newton, born January 6, 1789; died May 27, 1833. Elizabeth, wife of William Cathcart, formerly consort of Asa Newton, born October 14, 1795; died October 29, 1859. David W. Leach, born September 25, 1839. He enlisted in Company F, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in September, 1861; was killed in the attack on Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, while nobly performing his duty as a soldier in the army of his country. John Burris, born at

Wilmington, Delaware, January 14, 1792; died June 22, 1880. Albina Pentacoast, wife of John Burris, born in Loudon County, Virginia, May 25, 1794; died September 4, 1854. Elijah Chamberlain, died October 10, 1827; aged 66. William White died April 12, 1821. Ruth Green, consort of William White, died September 1, 1833. Harriet, wife of Dr. R. Morris, died at the Western Female Seminary, October 9, 1858; aged 37. Mary, wife of Rev. David Tenny, born July 29, 1822; died August 28, 1866. Emmor Moore, died August 23, 1834; aged 50 years—a native of Pennsylvania. Sarah W. Moore, died November 6, 1867; aged 76 years. Willie Pearce, born April 4, 1861. Lost by the colliding of the steamers *United States* and *America*, December 4, 1868. Thomas C. Munns, died April 14, 1868; aged 57. Mary A. Lowes, born September 2, 1802; died February 6, 1842. Cynthia C., daughter of the Rev. J. A. Waterman; wife of Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, born August 19, 1820; died January 14, 1871. Elizabeth B., wife of Rev. J. A. I. Lowes, born March 13, 1804; died September 4, 1878. John H. Douglass, born June 15, 1867; died January 17, 1878. Margaret K. Douglass, born February 26, 1808; died June 26, 1872. Amos Hoag, a native of Oxford, Ohio, died February 19, 1873; aged 60. Rhoda Brace, born February 25, 1773; died March 3, 1862. James M. Brace, born May 6, 1803; died July 16, 1865. Oliver J. Stork, killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Hugh Gilchrist, M. D., born in Kilmarlock, Scotland, February 5, 1816; died August 30, 1878. Elisha S. Burk, born July 2, 1809; died October 8, 1880. Almira S., wife of Elisha S. Burk, born October 24, 1820; died June 7, 1877. John Roll, born March 22, 1801; died May 26, 1851. Andrew Dodds, died July 31, 1825; aged 70. Margaret, his wife, died August 25, 1826; aged 65. Another private vault in this cemetery is the Freeman, which is of modern build and quite handsome. In memory of James R. Hughes, for fourteen years a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, who died August 8, 1839; aged 46. Phoebe, wife of Dr. J. R. Hughes, born March 31, 1801; died December 24, 1833.

Following are inscriptions from the old burying-ground, which was given for this purpose by the trustees of the Miami University:

Mariette Sophia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Goodwin, died April 23, 1843; aged 25. Mary A., wife of the Rev. John A. Waterman, died December 14, 1837; aged 45. Rev. John A. Waterman, born in Concord, New Hampshire; died August 6, 1837; aged 47. Sacred to the memory of Susan, wife of Dr. J. A. Waterman, and daughter of Luther and Grace Dunn. She died at Oxford, Ohio, November 9, 1839, in the 35th year of her age. Rachel McDonald, wife of Martin McDonald, died May 13, 1844; aged 77. Samuel Brown, born in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, died January 25, 1835; aged 75. Sarah, wife of Samuel Brown, born in Londonderry, Ireland; died July 29, 1844; aged 22. Thomas Barr, a native of Ireland, died September 11, 1848; aged 27. John Martin, a native of Ireland, died August 7, 1847; aged 23. David Rathay, born in Paisley, Scotland, November 18, 1792; died March 3, 1851. Silas Osgood, died May 16, 1840, in the 78th year of his age. Sarah Ann, consort of Rev. John W. Clark, died February 14, 1833, in the 24th year of her age. West Bonney departed this life on the 26th of September, 1832, in the 72d year of his age. Catharine, wife of Seth Webb, died August 29, 1848; aged 100 years, 9 months, and 23 days. Henry Webb died October 6, 1857; aged 72. Townsend D. Peyton, died August

25, 1852; aged 77. Sarah, his wife, died August 11, 1864; aged 77. Dr. Freeman Perry, of Fair Haven, Massachusetts, died in Franklin County, Indiana, after a few days' illness with typhus fever, aged 62. He was born July 27, 1825. Rev. J. J. Tiffany graduated in the Miami University, and was ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Died December 29, 1857; aged 31. Nancy, wife of Joseph Tiffany, afterward wife of Samuel Pollard, died August 26, 1853; aged 78. Sacred to the memory of Ebenezer Howe, a native of Boston, Massachusetts; born on the 13th of July, 1763, and died at Oxford, Ohio, July 10, 1830. Died on the morning of the 16th of October, 1834, at his residence in Oxford, Ohio, Colonel Isaiah Leigh, aged 51. Colonel Leigh was the first Mayor of Oxford. Anthony Butler, a native of Massachusetts, died March 13, 1847, in the 80th year of his age. Rachel Smith, born in Boston, Massachusetts, died June 13, 1834; aged 66. Isaac Harker, died April 25, 1849, in the 56th year of his age. In memory of Ashel Murdock, a Revolutioneer of '76, who died January 23, 1837, in the 82d year of his age. Elizabeth, wife of Ashel Murdock, died May 25, 1834, in the 74th year of her age. Abraham Booth, a native of the West Riding, Yorkshire, England, died June 21, 1852, in the 56th year of his age. Isaiah Hall, born November 26, 1761; died June 29, 1831. Phebe Dutton Hall, born March 12, 1768; died October 21, 1827.

The earliest appearance of a Methodist itinerant near Oxford was early in the Spring of 1805. A portly, dignified man, of intellectual appearance, was seen astride of a large, black horse, at the crossing of Four-Mile Creek, near Mr. De Witt's farm. He quietly inquired the nearest route to a certain Indian village, located in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana. Having gained the information desired, he pushed his course rapidly through the wild, trackless woods skirting the stream, and was soon lost to view. This traveler gave his name as Moses Crume, and the object of his visitation to the wild country was as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sent out by the authorities of that society to the Indians. Mr. Crume died April 1, 1839, aged seventy-three years. In 1787 he became a Christian, and began to preach in 1791. His remains, marked by a plain monument, lie in the old burial-ground in Oxford. Anna, wife of the Rev. Moses Crume (the second wife), died June 5, 1853, aged sixty-seven years and some days. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1810, and the following year embraced religion. She was married in 1829 to Mr. Crume. Sarah, Mr. Crume's first wife, died May 10, 1829, aged fifty-seven years, four months, and twenty-four days. Mr. Crume lived in Oxford with his family many years.

Soon after the settlement of the township Mr. Crume made his appearance in Oxford, and left an appointment for preaching. The place of worship was in a log school-house directly opposite and north of the present school building. This house was used by all religious sects for worship, and by the public generally for holding meetings for many years. These appointments were continued irregularly by the Methodists until 1818 or 1819.

Mr. Crume, with great faithfulness, continued to minister to the infant Church, planted by his own hand, for a number of years. His appointments were for every sixth Sabbath. This band continued to prosper until the little log-house became too small for their accommodation. In 1813 Mr. Crume was appointed to the Oxford Circuit. He was succeeded in 1814 by the eloquent John Strange.

In 1818 the society selected a site for the new house. Father Weston says that, "at this time, this land was covered with the primeval forest, where, in his youth, he had often hunted squirrels and chopped cord-wood at twenty-five cents a cord." In the Fall of 1818, material was collected for the building. The leading spirit in this work was John Keely, father of the Rev. John W. Keely, of Indianapolis, and Dr. G. W. Keely, of Oxford. The house was begun in the Spring of 1819, its dimensions being thirty by forty-two feet. The building had progressed favorably, when, in the latter part of June, a fearful hurricane blew down the east wall. A large maple-tree was also thrown across the building, so as to crush in one of the side walls. This disaster caused a delay for one year. By the continued effort of Mr. Keely the house was completed in the Fall of 1820, but he came out of the enterprise financially a ruined man. Even his house was given up, and at last his cow and garden-patch were surrendered to liquidate the debt.

In addition to John Keely and his wife Ann, the members of the Church were Laban Holland, Elias Wilson, Sen., Peter Sampson, Thomas Dollahan, Skillman Alger, Charles Robinson, who was an exhorter; John Strickland, Daniel Dickinson, Samuel Bush, John Griffith, James Ratliff, John Demoss, the Rev. Mr. Cromwell, who was a local preacher; the Rev. Mr. Crockwell, a local preacher. George Howard, Mr. Wilcox, William Henry, Benjamin Sutton, Joseph Kitchen, the Rev. Elisha Stout, local preacher, and William Crume, were all early members. G. G. White, familiarly known as "Deacon White," came into Oxford as a citizen a year or two after the formal opening of the Church. Many of these brethren had families, and their wives and some of their children were members.

The house stood unplastered for a number of years, as the society was too poor and depressed in spirit to finish it.

Among the most eloquent and logical of the early preachers were Russel Bigelow, Samuel Brown, Allen Wiley, B. F. Cranch, Samuel Baker, Wm. H. Raper, and Levi White. During a part of this time the venerable Deacon White used the house during intervals of worship as a cabinet-maker's salesroom, and some declare as his workshop also. Deacon White was an excellent singer, and much of his time was given to worshipping God in this manner.

The Church pressed forward with varying success until December, 1837, when a committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of selling the old house and building a new one. In February, 1838, the

No. 1		No. 2		No. 3		No. 4		No. 5		No. 6		No. 7		No. 8		No. 9		No. 10		No. 11		No. 12		No. 13		No. 14		No. 15		No. 16		No. 17		No. 18		No. 19		No. 20		No. 21		No. 22		No. 23		No. 24		No. 25		No. 26		No. 27		No. 28		No. 29		No. 30		No. 31		No. 32		No. 33		No. 34		No. 35		No. 36		No. 37		No. 38		No. 39		No. 40		No. 41		No. 42		No. 43		No. 44		No. 45		No. 46		No. 47		No. 48		No. 49		No. 50		No. 51		No. 52		No. 53		No. 54		No. 55		No. 56		No. 57		No. 58		No. 59		No. 60		No. 61		No. 62		No. 63		No. 64		No. 65		No. 66		No. 67		No. 68		No. 69		No. 70		No. 71		No. 72		No. 73		No. 74		No. 75		No. 76		No. 77		No. 78		No. 79		No. 80		No. 81		No. 82		No. 83		No. 84		No. 85		No. 86		No. 87		No. 88		No. 89		No. 90		No. 91		No. 92		No. 93		No. 94		No. 95		No. 96		No. 97		No. 98		No. 99		No. 100		No. 101		No. 102		No. 103		No. 104		No. 105		No. 106		No. 107		No. 108		No. 109		No. 110		No. 111		No. 112		No. 113		No. 114		No. 115		No. 116		No. 117		No. 118		No. 119		No. 120		No. 121		No. 122		No. 123		No. 124		No. 125		No. 126		No. 127		No. 128		No. 129		No. 130		No. 131		No. 132		No. 133		No. 134		No. 135		No. 136		No. 137		No. 138		No. 139		No. 140		No. 141		No. 142		No. 143		No. 144		No. 145		No. 146		No. 147		No. 148		No. 149		No. 150		No. 151		No. 152		No. 153		No. 154		No. 155		No. 156		No. 157		No. 158		No. 159		No. 160		No. 161		No. 162		No. 163		No. 164		No. 165		No. 166		No. 167		No. 168		No. 169		No. 170		No. 171		No. 172		No. 173		No. 174		No. 175		No. 176		No. 177		No. 178		No. 179		No. 180		No. 181		No. 182		No. 183		No. 184		No. 185		No. 186		No. 187		No. 188		No. 189		No. 190		No. 191		No. 192		No. 193		No. 194		No. 195		No. 196		No. 197		No. 198		No. 199		No. 200		No. 201		No. 202		No. 203		No. 204		No. 205		No. 206		No. 207		No. 208		No. 209		No. 210		No. 211		No. 212		No. 213		No. 214		No. 215		No. 216		No. 217		No. 218		No. 219		No. 220		No. 221		No. 222		No. 223		No. 224		No. 225		No. 226		No. 227		No. 228		No. 229		No. 230		No. 231		No. 232		No. 233		No. 234		No. 235		No. 236		No. 237		No. 238		No. 239		No. 240		No. 241		No. 242		No. 243		No. 244		No. 245		No. 246		No. 247		No. 248		No. 249		No. 250		No. 251		No. 252		No. 253		No. 254		No. 255		No. 256		No. 257		No. 258		No. 259		No. 260		No. 261		No. 262		No. 263		No. 264		No. 265		No. 266		No. 267		No. 268		No. 269		No. 270		No. 271		No. 272		No. 273		No. 274		No. 275		No. 276		No. 277		No. 278		No. 279		No. 280		No. 281		No. 282		No. 283		No. 284		No. 285		No. 286		No. 287		No. 288		No. 289		No. 290		No. 291		No. 292		No. 293		No. 294		No. 295		No. 296		No. 297		No. 298		No. 299		No. 300		No. 301		No. 302		No. 303		No. 304		No. 305		No. 306		No. 307		No. 308		No. 309		No. 310		No. 311		No. 312		No. 313		No. 314		No. 315		No. 316		No. 317		No. 318		No. 319		No. 320		No. 321		No. 322		No. 323		No. 324		No. 325		No. 326		No. 327		No. 328		No. 329		No. 330		No. 331		No. 332		No. 333		No. 334		No. 335		No. 336		No. 337		No. 338		No. 339		No. 340		No. 341		No. 342		No. 343		No. 344		No. 345		No. 346		No. 347		No. 348		No. 349		No. 350		No. 351		No. 352		No. 353		No. 354		No. 355		No. 356		No. 357		No. 358		No. 359		No. 360		No. 361		No. 362		No. 363		No. 364		No. 365		No. 366		No. 367		No. 368		No. 369		No. 370		No. 371		No. 372		No. 373		No. 374		No. 375		No. 376		No. 377		No. 378		No. 379		No. 380		No. 381		No. 382		No. 383		No. 384		No. 385		No. 386		No. 387		No. 388		No. 389		No. 390		No. 391		No. 392		No. 393		No. 394		No. 395		No. 396		No. 397		No. 398		No. 399		No. 400		No. 401		No. 402		No. 403		No. 404		No. 405		No. 406		No. 407		No. 408		No. 409		No. 410		No. 411		No. 412		No. 413		No. 414		No. 415		No. 416		No. 417		No. 418		No. 419		No. 420		No. 421		No. 422		No. 423		No. 424		No. 425		No. 426		No. 427		No. 428		No. 429		No. 430		No. 431		No. 432		No. 433		No. 434		No. 435		No. 436		No. 437		No. 438		No. 439		No. 440		No. 441		No. 442		No. 443		No. 444		No. 445		No. 446		No. 447		No. 448		No. 449		No. 450		No. 451		No. 452		No. 453		No. 454		No. 455		No. 456		No. 457		No. 458		No. 459		No. 460		No. 461		No. 462		No. 463		No. 464		No. 465		No. 466		No. 467		No. 468		No. 469		No. 470		No. 471		No. 472		No. 473		No. 474		No. 475		No. 476		No. 477		No. 478		No. 479		No. 480		No. 481		No. 482		No. 483		No. 484		No. 485		No. 486		No. 487		No. 488		No. 489		No. 490		No. 491		No. 492		No. 493		No. 494		No. 495		No. 496		No. 497		No. 498		No. 499		No. 500		No. 501		No. 502		No. 503		No. 504		No. 505		No. 506		No. 507		No. 508		No. 509		No. 510		No. 511		No. 512		No. 513		No. 514		No. 515		No. 516		No. 517		No. 518		No. 519		No. 520		No. 521		No. 522		No. 523		No. 524		No. 525		No. 526		No. 527		No. 528		No. 529		No. 530		No. 531		No. 532		No. 533		No. 534		No. 535		No. 536		No. 537		No. 538		No. 539		No. 540		No. 541		No. 542		No. 543		No. 544		No. 545		No. 546		No. 547		No. 548		No. 549		No. 550		No. 551		No. 552		No. 553		No. 554		No. 555		No. 556		No. 557		No. 558		No. 559		No. 560		No. 561		No. 562		No. 563		No. 564		No. 565		No. 566		No. 567		No. 568		No. 569		No. 570		No. 571		No. 572		No. 573		No. 574		No. 575		No. 576		No. 577		No. 578		No. 579		No. 580		No. 581		No. 582		No. 583		No. 584		No. 585		No. 586		No. 587		No. 588		No. 589		No. 590		No. 591		No. 592		No. 593		No. 594		No. 595		No. 596		No. 597		No. 598		No. 599		No. 600		No. 601		No. 602		No. 603		No. 604		No. 605		No. 606		No. 607		No. 608		No. 609		No. 610		No. 611		No. 612		No. 613		No. 614		No. 615		No. 616		No. 617		No. 618		No. 619		No. 620		No. 621		No. 622		No. 623		No. 624		No. 625		No. 626		No. 627		No. 628		No. 629		No. 630		No. 631		No. 632		No. 633		No. 634		No. 635		No. 636		No. 637		No. 638		No. 639		No. 640		No. 641		No. 642		No. 643		No. 644		No. 645		No. 646		No. 647		No. 648		No. 649		No. 650		No. 651		No. 652		No. 653		No. 654		No. 655		No. 656		No. 657		No. 658		No. 659		No. 660		No. 661		No. 662		No. 663		No. 664		No. 665		No. 666		No. 667		No. 668		No. 669		No. 670		No. 671		No. 672		No. 673		No. 674		No. 675		No. 676		No. 677		No. 678		No. 679		No. 680		No. 681		No. 682		No. 683		No. 684		No. 685		No. 686		No. 687		No. 688		No. 689		No. 690		No. 691		No. 692		No. 693		No. 694		No. 695		No. 696		No. 697		No. 698		No. 699		No. 700		No. 701		No. 702		No. 703		No. 704		No. 705		No. 706		No. 707		No. 708		No. 709		No. 710		No. 711		No. 712		No. 713		No. 714		No. 715		No. 716		No. 717		No. 718		No. 719		No. 720		No. 721		No. 722		No. 723		No. 724		No. 725		No. 726		No. 727		No. 728		No. 729		No. 730		No. 731		No. 732		No. 733		No. 734		No. 735		No. 736		No. 737		No. 738		No. 739		No. 740		No. 741		No. 742		No. 743		No. 744		No. 745		No. 746		No. 747		No. 748		No. 749		No. 750		No. 751		No. 752		No. 753		No. 754		No. 755		No. 756		No. 757		No. 758		No. 759		No. 760		No. 761		No. 762		No. 763		No. 764		No. 765		No. 766		No. 767		No. 768		No. 769		No. 770		No. 771		No. 772		No. 773		No. 774		No. 775		No. 776		No. 777		No. 778		No. 779		No. 780		No. 781		No. 782		No. 783		No. 784		No. 785		No. 786		No. 787		No. 788		No. 789		No. 790		No. 791		No. 792		No. 793		No. 794		No. 795		No. 796		No. 797		No. 798		No. 799		No. 800		No. 801		No. 802		No. 803		No. 804		No. 805		No. 806		No. 807		No. 808		No. 809		No. 810		No. 811		No. 812		No. 813		No. 814		No. 815		No. 816		No. 817		No. 818		No. 819		No. 820		No. 821		No. 822		No. 823		No. 824		No. 825		No. 826		No. 827		No. 828		No. 829		No. 830		No. 831		No. 832		No. 833		No. 834		No. 835		No. 836		No. 837		No. 838		No. 839		No. 840		No. 841		No. 842		No. 843		No. 844		No. 845		No. 846		No. 847		No. 848		No. 849		No. 850		No. 851		No. 852		No. 853		No. 854		No. 855		No. 856		No. 857		No. 858		No. 859		No. 860		No. 861		No. 862		No. 863		No. 864		No. 865		No. 866		No. 867		No. 868		No. 869		No. 870		No. 871		No. 872		No. 873		No. 874		No. 875		No. 876		No. 877		No. 878		No. 879		No. 880		No. 881		No. 882		No. 883		No. 884		No. 885		No. 886		No. 887		No. 888		No. 889		No. 890		No. 891		No. 892	
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committee made a verbal report, and recommended a new house fifty by sixty feet, with basement, for \$2,000. The quarterly conference decided to build if \$1,500 could be raised in addition to the assessed value of the old house and lot. Some time afterwards the old house was improved by additions, which made it double its original length. The building thus enlarged was completed in the Fall of 1839. In the east wall of the addition Deacon White had inclosed a jug filled with various documents and other articles of value and interest, but upon tearing down the wall for the improvements they were found to have moldered to dust. Two or three pieces of metal only were found, which were afterwards deposited in the box of the corner-stone.

By this last improvement the house was made a very neat and commodious building. A heavy debt was incurred, which in time was paid off. A great many have joined the Church since 1839. Among the pastors have been D. D. Davison, John A. Baughman, Robert O. Spencer, John C. Brooks, Elijah H. Fields, John Stewart, James W. Finley, Charles W. Swain, John A. Waterman, B. Westlake, A. W. Musgrave, Granville Moody, M. Dustin, Clinton W. Sears, J. F. Conrey, and J. F. Marlay.

On the 30th of March, 1872, it was decided to build a new house of worship, but not until the old house had become too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation. The following persons were appointed a canvassing committee: P. D. Matson, D. M. Magie, John Shera, George C. Munns, and James Shera. The name of John J. Goff was afterward substituted for James Shera. The canvassing committee was also made the building committee. P. D. Matson was made chairman. Joel Stover was architect for the new building; Walter Jones superintendent of stone and brick work, and John and William Craig superintendents of the carpenter work.

The old house was torn down the first week in May, 1872. Exeavations were begun on the 13th of the same month for the foundations. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of people, with the Rev. Thomas J. Harris as pastor. Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Rogers, of Oxford, Ohio. Reading of Scripture by the Rev. James W. McGregor, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the reading of a historical sketch of the rise and progress of Methodism in Oxford, by the pastor. The Rev. Granville Moody, D. D., preached the sermon. A collection was taken which amounted to over \$500, and the corner-stone was laid by Mr. Moody. During the interval between April, 1872, and January, 1873, the society met at the New School Presbyterian Church. The first meeting of a religious nature held in the new house was on the first Sabbath in January, 1873.

On the 6th of July, 1873, the first story or Sunday-school rooms were completed. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. S. F. Gillett, D. D., of Greens-

burg, Indiana. At the close of the services \$2,300 was the amount of the indebtedness found to be existing. The pastor then asked for \$7,000 to complete the auditorium, which was raised, with an excess of \$200. More than one-half of the money was obtained by subscriptions of fifty dollars and under.

The auditorium was dedicated on the 28th of November, 1875. Bishop R. S. Foster conducted the services, assisted by T. J. Harris, J. W. McGee, Dr. J. M. Walden, Dr. R. D. Morris, J. F. Black, and Jacob Norris. On the day of dedication there yet existed a debt of four thousand dollars, but by the excellent way in which Bishop Foster conducted subscription taking, four thousand five hundred dollars was pledged in forty-five minutes, and thus the church was dedicated without a dollar's indebtedness.

P. D. Matson has been Sunday-school superintendent for over thirty-five years, and now holds this office.

Oxford Circuit was organized in 1813 or 1814. The following list of pastors is taken from the General Minutes: 1813, Moses Crume; 1814, John Strange; 1815, John Somerville; 1816, Benjamin Lawrence; 1817, William Hunt; 1818, Russel Bigelow and Samuel Brown; 1819, Russel Bigelow; 1820, Allen Willey and Benjamin T. Crouch; 1821, Samuel Baker and William H. Raper; 1822, Moses Crume and Richard Brandriff; 1823, James Jones and Levi White; 1824, Peter Stephens and James Jones; 1825, Daniel D. Davison and John A. Baughman; 1826, Daniel D. Davison and Robert O. Spencer; 1827, John C. Brook and Isaac C. Hunter; 1828, John P. Taylor and Benjamin Lawrence; 1829, Elijah H. Fields and Robert O. Spencer; 1830, Robert O. Spencer and Elijah H. Fields; 1831, John Stewart and A. D. Beasley; 1832, John Stewart and James F. Davison; 1833, J. W. Clark and J. W. Finley; 1834, Charles W. Swain and John A. Waterman; 1835, Burroughs Westlake and Lucien W. Berry, J. A. Waterman, superannuated; 1836, Burroughs Westlake and Daniel Poe; 1837 Stephen Holland, for three months, A. W. Musgrove, for nine months; 1838 and 1839, A. W. Musgrove; 1840 to 1842, Granville Moody; 1842 to 1844, Mighill Dustin; 1844 to 1845, Clinton W. Sears, with Arthur W. Elliott as resident superannuated; 1845 and 1846, J. A. Waterman, who shortly after went with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and whose place was supplied by Jonathan F. Conrey; 1846 and 1847, Jonathan F. Conrey; 1847 to 1849, Charles R. Lowell; 1849 to 1851, James C. Bontecou; 1851 to 1853, James F. Chalfant; 1853 to 1855, John F. Marley; 1855 and 1856, Thomas D. Crow; 1858, Robert O. Spencer; 1858 to 1860, George W. Harris; 1861, James M. Leavitt; 1861 to 1863, William H. Hypes; 1863, William G. W. Lewis; 1864 to 1866, William H. Meler; 1866, Asbury Lowrey; 1867, William H. Lawder; 1868, James L. Grove, eight months, and J. W. McGregor, four months; 1869, James W.

McGregor; 1870 to 1873, Thomas J. Harris; 1873 to 1876, David C. Vance; 1876 to 1879, James Murray; 1879, A. N. Spahr; 1880, B. F. Dimmick, who is also the present pastor.

In the early history of Oxford a Baptist congregation was formed, the Church purchasing in-lot No. 126, on which they erected a neat frame building as a place of worship. The land where the house stood is now owned by P. D. Matson. The Rev. Mr. Spencer was pastor of this society in 1824. He was a man of many fine qualities, and in all his intercourse with the people won their affectionate regard. There were but a few members, Mr. Farr and wife being among the number. In consequence of death and removals the society ceased to exist practically after 1826.

One peculiarity of the house was that in the middle of it there was a large brick floor on which the fire was built. The smoke escaped through holes in the roof made for that purpose. The house was thirty by forty feet—two stories.

Soon after the Miami University began to assume importance, it seemed as though all the other Churches but the Presbyterian were to have a precarious existence. This was especially true with the Baptist, and since that time the society has never been re-established.

On the 6th of January, 1827, the Legislature of the State of Ohio passed a law authorizing the trustees of the Miami University to lease at nominal rent to the directors of the school district of Oxford, a lot of ground not exceeding one acre, for the location of a school-house. The house, a brick building twenty by forty feet, one-story, was accordingly erected on lot No. 33. This, after it became too small for school purposes, was sold with the lot to the trustees of the Catholic Church, and used by them until 1867, when the present house was erected. Among those who were active in the organization and establishment of this society were Michael Taylor with his brothers, Michael Foley, Byron Kelly, Nicholas Hester, and Charles Fye. The succession of pastors since 1852 have been: Rev. Messrs. O'Conner, Darco, who led the people in the erection of the present building, which cost \$8,000; Daly, who remained nine years, and D. V. Crowley, who came in 1880, from Cummins-ville, Ohio. This denomination has about eight hundred and fifty members, many of whom reside at a distance of six or eight miles from their place of worship. A handsome parsonage—a two-story brick—and a cemetery of two or three acres are connected with the church edifice.

In 1818 the Presbyterian congregation was formed in Oxford under the direction of the Rev. James Hughes, of the grammar school. He continued to preach to this people occasionally until his decease in the Spring of 1821, from which time they were only supplied occasionally by traveling preachers, until the year 1825, when the congregation was organized in a more regular

manner by Robert H. Bishop, D. D., who continued to preach to them for several years in the college chapel.

The Rev. James Hughes, A. M., had charge of a congregation at Buffalo and Short Creek, in the State of Virginia, and preached his farewell sermon to them at West Liberty on the 11th of September, 1814. His text was Rom. xv, 13. The sermon was published at Charlestown, Virginia, in 1814, and has this preface: "The following discourse is presented to the people of the congregation of Short Creek and Lower Buffalo, as a small testimony of the sincere regard of their former pastor—James Hughes."

After the organization of the Church it was several years before it had any particular place of meeting. Sometimes the Church met in the college chapel, and sometimes at private residences. On the 22d of November, 1831, Joseph Woodruff purchased lot No. 300, at the price of \$136, for the use of the congregation, and in 1833 the present or old meeting-house was erected at a cost of a little over \$6,000. The house is fifty by seventy feet, and has a high basement story. The height from the ground to the eaves is about thirty feet. It has seats capable of holding four hundred and eighty persons. By a law of the State, dated the 15th of January, 1833, Benjamin C. Swan, James Montgomery, Abraham J. Chittenden, John Harding, James R. Hughes, C. H. Spinnings, Charles Barrows, Harry Lewis, and Joseph Woodruff, and their associates, were incorporated under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, in the County of Butler."

Dr. Bishop was succeeded as pastor by the Rev. Henry Little, who continued for two or three years. Then the Rev. George B. Bishop officiated for about two years; and after him the Rev. William Graham officiated until about 1840, when he joined the New School Presbyterians, and severed his connection with the former Church. The Rev. John W. Scott afterward preached to the congregation for a few years, and was succeeded by others. The Rev. Henry Maltby became the pastor some time in 1850, and remained some two years. In 1857 and the earlier part of 1858, the society was supplied by J. R. Burgett, W. Rogers, Dr. Scott, and Professors Swing and Elliott. In 1858 the Rev. J. B. Stewart was called to the pastorate, and was with them some two years and a half, after which the Rev. Wm. Rogers, a returned missionary, who had taken up his residence at Oxford, was engaged as stated supply to 1864, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Haight in a two years' pastorate. The Rev. John Crosier succeeded Mr. Haight, and was pastor until November 23, 1869, at which time the two separate bodies then existing as the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford and the Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford decided to unite in one Church organization, and gave a call, as thus organized, to the Rev. A. H. Young, who held this office for nearly three years thereafter. In November, 1872, the Rev. Charles Fuller was



installed, remaining about two years, and was followed by the Rev. Jacob Norris, who stayed until July 9, 1876, when he resigned to accept the professorship of mathematics in Wabash College, Indiana. On the 13th of the following November the Rev. Francis M. Wood was chosen pastor, who was succeeded in May, 1880, by the Rev. George G. Mitchell, the present incumbent. The present membership is about two hundred and fifty.

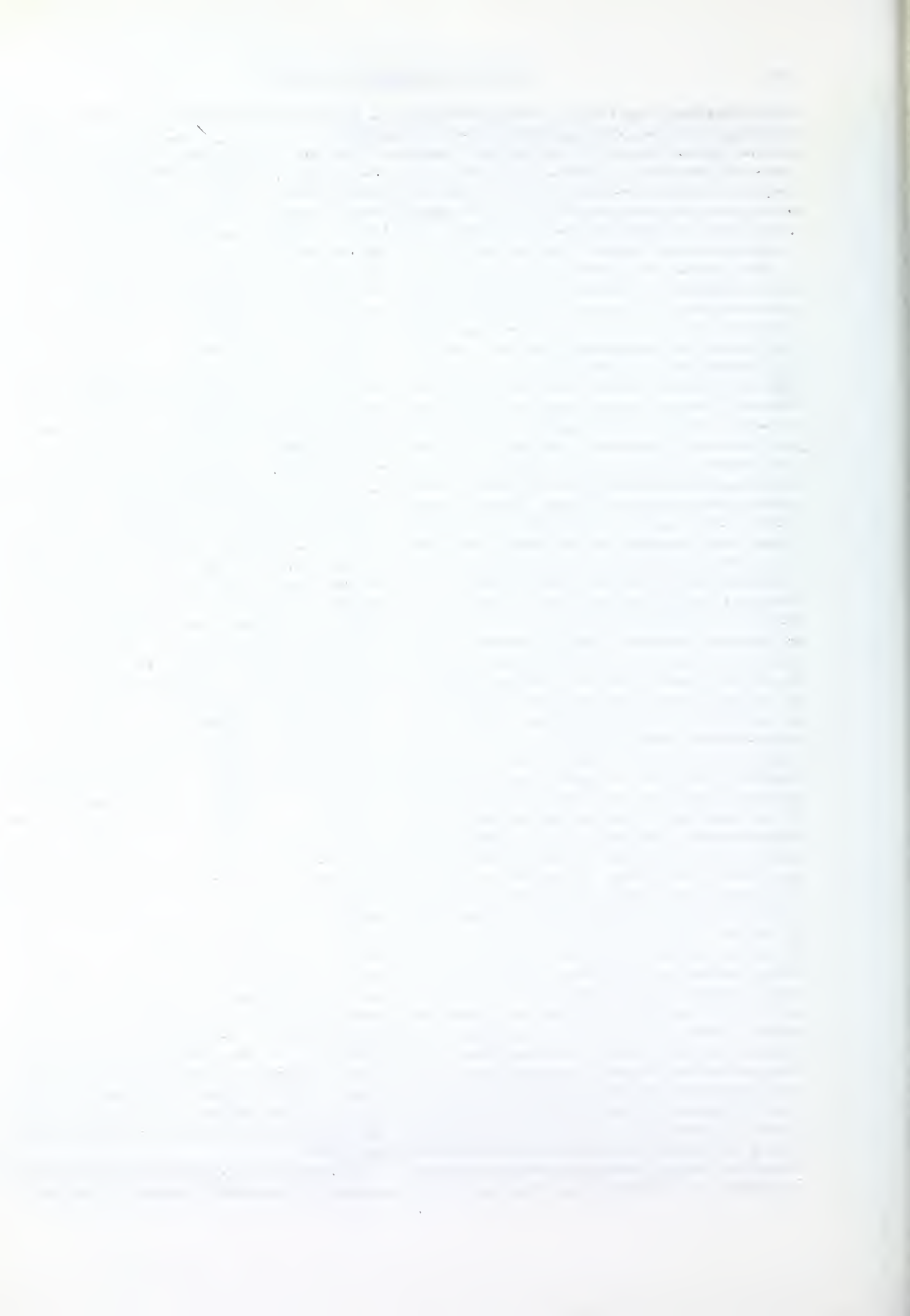
During the month of January, 1841, owing to some division of sentiment on questions of Church polity among the membership of the Presbyterian Church of Oxford, party spirit and strife rose to such a pitch that a large number withdrew themselves therefrom, and on the first of February following organized themselves into a new religious body, under the name of the Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford. Among those thus seceding from the mother Church was the acting pastor, the Rev. William Graham, and him the new Church called to be their first minister. The new society organized with some thirty-two members, which number was increased at the second meeting to seventy. Joseph Woodruff, Joseph Parks, Robert Long, R. E. Hills, G. Y. Roots, and Horace Cross were elected the first board of elders; and Aaron Austin, Harry Lewis, R. E. Hills, Romeo Lewis, William Kennedy, John Adams, James Mayhew, P. H. Roots, and Robert Long were made the first board of trustees. In March Joseph Parks, G. Y. Roots, and R. E. Hills were constituted a building committee to raise funds and superintend the erection of a place of worship for the new Church, which about this time applied for and obtained admission into the Cincinnati Presbytery of the so-called New School Presbyterians. The new body pushed matters vigorously, and in due time were in possession of a comfortable house of worship, on the southwest corner of lot No. 54, bounded west by Main and south by Church Street, and fronting on the latter. Mr. Graham continued to serve the new interest for some three years, and was followed by the Rev. Daniel Tenney (June 30, 1844). Mr. Tenney remained the efficient pastor for nearly twelve years. In July, 1856, the Rev. E. W. Root was installed pastor, being followed, August 11, 1861, by the Rev. J. P. E. Kunder, and in March, 1869, by the Rev. A. H. Young. In the Fall and Winter following the settlement of Mr. Young, a growing fraternal feeling developed itself among the membership of the two existing branches of the Presbyterian Church in Oxford, and in November, 1869, by full and most harmonious concert of action upon the part of both bodies, it was decided to unite the same in one organization, to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford. The new Church thus strengthened, decided to occupy the house of worship of the Second Church, and retain the pastoral labors and pulpit ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Young, and to enlarge and improve their church edifice to meet the wants of the increased society and congregation, which was accordingly done. The future history

of the body was thus merged into that of the First Church.

From the time Oxford began to attract the attention of the public the Presbyterian Church took a strong hold upon the people. Nearly all the professors of the university belonged to this or the Associate Reformed Church. Many of the students were often sent to college here because of the strict Presbyterian doctrine to which most of the faculty were committed. About the year 1836 the Associate Reformed congregation was organized. It was a branch of the Rev. Alexander Porter's Church of Israel Township, in Preble County, eight miles north. Porter's Church was formed by members who came from South Carolina to avoid slavery. After some years of great success the Oxford Church was organized with the understanding by the synod that a theological institute should there be opened. The Rev. S. W. McCracken, who was born in Hamilton County, was the organizer. He preached here as "stated supply" for two or three years, during which time he was a professor of mathematics in the university. He afterward removed to Hopewell, in Preble County, and died in 1856 or 1857. The Rev. Joseph Claybaugh, D. D., was the first pastor. He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 1, 1803. He received his preparatory education in the Chillicothe Academy, Ohio, and was graduated at Jefferson College, in 1822, and in 1824, May 26th, was licensed to preach. His theological education was obtained under the direction of the Rev. John Steele, of Xenia, Ohio. He served the people as pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio, from 1825 to 1839; and of Oxford, Ohio, from 1840 to September, 1855. He was the principal of the Chillicothe Academy from 1825 to 1827, and professor of theology in the Associate Reformed Seminary at this place from 1839 until his death on the 9th of September, 1855, which resulted from scrofula.

The Rev. Mr. Claybaugh was succeeded as pastor of the Church by the Rev. Wm. J. McSurley, who remained about four years. Then came Marcus Ormond, for four years; J. S. Black, four years; James Dodds, for two years, and who was with the people from 1878 to 1880. The Church was then without stated ministration after Mr. Dodd left for over a year. In April, 1882, they extended a call to the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the Church, now known as the "United Presbyterian," having taken that name in common with bodies of the same faith in 1858, has been enjoying his labors as settled pastor from the first Sabbath in June. It has a resident membership of about ninety communicants. We find among the early members Kennedy Brooks, William and Alexander Wallace, Hugh Herron, Arthur Orr, John Caldwell, Mr. Beaton and Alexander Young, with their wives and portions of their families.

In November, 1839, the Universalist congregation was organized in Oxford, Ohio; the number of members who



associated themselves together at that time was thirteen. Harvey Gilford was their preacher, and officiated as their pastor for some time. In the same year the society purchased lot No. 5, for \$350, and erected upon it a frame building for a church, thirty by fifty feet, and sixteen feet to the eave of the roof. The interior was furnished with pews capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons; the cost of the building was \$300. In 1856 the membership numbered thirty; the pastor or preacher was the Rev. William Curry.

The Rev. Abner Longley, a citizen of Oxford in 1828, was among the early members and preachers. He afterwards removed to Lebanon, Indiana, and died in Kansas a few years ago. Mr. Longley was a cabinet-maker by trade; he attended college at the university, but was not a good speaker. Amaziah Dodge was another of the early members, and also exhorted sometimes. Dodge was a farmer; he died thirty years ago. Isaiah Hall, a farmer and music-teacher, was a prominent member.

Peter Sutton, a carpenter and house joiner here in 1828, now living, a justice of the peace for thirty-one years in succession and a term afterwards, and treasurer of the Miami University for thirty years, was also one of the leading early members.

Mr. Lee, Mrs. Withrow, and Mrs. Peter Sutton were also first members.

This Church now has a membership of thirty. There were here for the first preachers the Revs. Messrs. Rogers, Kidwell, and St. John. Kidwell was an itinerant and went throughout the country in all directions. St. John afterwards joined the Methodist Church, and died in Brookville, Indiana. Mr. Emmett was located here as pastor for some years. The Rev. John Gurley, a distinguished minister from Cincinnati, preached to this society some time in the '50's. The Rev. Messrs. Manford and Pingree did not reside in Oxford, but preached here as much as a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Polk, who resided in Oxford, remained with the people for seven or eight years. C. L. Haskell came in 1876 and remained for two years. Many of the preachers who administered to this society also preached to the Bunker Hill Church in Reily Township. Their names will appear in the history of that organization.

The Oxford African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on the 11th of November, 1842, in the house of John Rollins, by the Rev. Robert Johnson of Hillsboro, Ohio. The house in which this Church worships was built by Joel Collins for the Christian Church, which had a partial existence at one time. Collins was the only member of the Church who lived in this neighborhood, and for this reason built the house mainly out of his own means. From the best information at hand, the probabilities are that the Christian Church never had any regular pastor, but the Rev. John Harrison preached to a small congregation in this and other houses for twenty odd years.

The following are worthy original members of the Colored Church: Martha Roberts, Josiah Alberson, Mether Rollins, Thomas Rollins, Jeremiah Lewis, Simon White, John Banister, George Williams. Martha Roberts and John Banister are still living.

The Rev. Robert Johnson was the first minister, and served for one year, commencing in the Fall of 1842. Watkins Lee followed for one year; Robert Jones began in the Fall of 1844, and served one year; he was followed by Hiram Revels, Horace B. Smith, Benjamin Hill, Levi Bass, and John Turner, all for one year. At that date this Church was under the control of the Indiana Conference, and remained so until the General Conference which met in Cincinnati in 1856 placed it under the management of the Ohio Conference. Since that time the succession of their ministers have been: In 1857, Matthew J. Newsome; 1858, David Smith; 1859, Jeremiah Lewis; 1861, Turner Roberts; 1862, Alexander Austin; 1863, William Davidson; 1866, Jeremiah Lewis; 1867, Henry A. Jackson; 1869, George W. Clark; 1870, Moses W. Walker; 1872, George H. Shafer; 1875, Philip Towler; 1880, Primus Alston.

Its local preachers were Thomas Rollins, William Brown, James Knox, Richard Hastie, and Samuel Burrell. The most useful of the laymen: Albert Russell, Thomas Rollins, Beverly Tyler, Henry McDonald, William Townsend, Beverly Yancy, Ephraim Jones, John S. Jones. Among the faithful workers were Katie Brown, Betsey Jackson, Martha Roberts, Mary Townsend, Eva Sawyer, Cilea Williamson, Mary J. Lewis, Clara Jackson, Elizabeth Lawrence, Margaret Young, Betsey Saunders, Emily Carter, and Jane Yancy.

The original place of worship of this Church was called Bethel, a hewed log-house built by Jeremiah Lewis and Thomas Rollins. In this house the congregation worshiped from 1843 to 1858, when the trustees, under the pastorate of Matthew J. Newsome, purchased the present place of worship for \$3,000.

The Christian African Church of Oxford was organized about eighteen years ago. At first this Church met at the colored school-house, but shortly afterwards a frame building was bought of Mr. Constantine McCowen, an early member. This building stood on the site now occupied by the present house, but is removed to the rear of it, for festivals and other purposes. The present house, which cost about \$3,000, and which has a seating capacity of three hundred people, was completed in 1881. Hannah Scott, Hardy Scott, Constantine McCowen and wife, Isaiah Dicson and wife Sarah, William Brassfield and Mary his wife, Jacob Piatt and wife Maria, Ann Wright, Amanda Anderson, Ceburn Oliver and wife Malinda, Betsey Crawford, Alfred Reed and wife Nancy, Rouson Deviney and wife Fauny, Maria Price, Eliza Mitchell, Polly Tipton and George, her husband; Stephen Piatt and Jane, his wife, were among the early members. At present there are about fifty members on the register.



The Rev. Rufus Conrad was the first preacher, and also the organizer of the Church, serving for two or three years. The Rev. Isaiah Dieson, who removed to Kansas, and died in 1878, preached for twelve years. The Rev. Benjamin King, of Cincinnati, filled the pulpit for two years. The Rev. William Brown, of Kentucky, served as pastor for three years. He is now in Kentucky engaged in ministerial work. The Rev. Laban S. Locker filled the pastorate for one year. This Church is one of the most enterprising in the village, and bids fair to do much good.

The Baptist African Church, of Oxford, was organized about twelve years ago by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cincinnati. James Stroud, Mary Roberts, Mather Tester, Willis Pyle and wife, Jackson Piatt and wife, Ellen Carter, Thomas Jackson, Mother Lancy, who is now about eighty years of age, Spencer Young, who was licensed here to preach, but is now in Covington, Kentucky, and wife, were among the leading first members. Persons who are now the support of the Church, are Wesley Calbert, Mary Case, Chrisey Dickinson, Thomas Boston and wife. The membership numbers about twenty-five.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cincinnati was the first pastor who filled the pulpit for two years. He was followed by the Rev. Spencer Young, who served six or seven years, but who was ordained outside of the regular association. Then came the Rev. Mr. Woodley, of the Middle Run Church, near Xenia, Ohio, who remained one year. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Goings, from Shelby County, Ohio, who remained for nearly three years. During the Winter of 1881 and 1882 the Rev. Mr. Clay preached as an irregular minister.

The house in which this society worships was erected in 1875. The builder was Mr. Marshall, now an old man, and one of the first settlers in Oxford. The land on which the house stands was given for this purpose by Dr. Andrew Guy, of Oxford, a gentleman of many excellent parts.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Oxford Female College was chartered by the State of Ohio on the 19th of January, 1854, and was the outgrowth of the revolution which took place in the Miami University in the Spring of 1845, by which Drs. Bishop and Scott were thrown out of the faculty. Professor Scott was, however, prevented from immediately following the plan of the Female College, which he had previously formed in his mind, by the solicitation of Dr. Bishop and Prof. F. G. Cary, of College Hill, Ohio, to aid them in the establishment of an agricultural institution at that point.

The establishment of the Miami University at Oxford had induced the people to take much interest in the education of their sons, and efforts for the education of their daughters naturally followed.

After Dr. Scott had given some three or four years

to Farmers' College, he began to make arrangements to set the Female College in successful operation. Hence, in 1849, a number of the public-spirited citizens of Oxford organized a stock company for the Oxford Female Institute, and secured a special charter from the Legislature of Ohio for that purpose. A handsome two-story brick building, forty by fifty-three feet, was at once erected in the west end of the village, and operations begun. The Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., formerly of the Miami University, was elected principal, with his daughter, now Mrs. Lord, and his sister-in-law, Miss Neal, who became his first permanent assistant, and continued so until her death in 1852, as helpers. The institute prospered and began to draw students from a distance. Dr. Scott's position at Farmers' College was filled by the Rev. John Covert, who on the foundation which had been laid built the Ohio Female College, an institution which accomplished much good in female education.

On the arrival of Dr. Scott and his assistants from College Hill, operations were begun in the basement of the United Presbyterian Church, while waiting for the completion of the building. But in the Fall these rooms were needed for the theological seminary, and the young institution was compelled to seek quarters elsewhere, which were found by renting rooms over Mr. Molloy's store and the adjoining building, on the corner of Main Street and the public square. In 1850, the institute being finished, the Female College took possession of their new building, with a flourishing school of boarding and day students. But the accommodations were soon found insufficient.

Under these circumstances, Dr. Scott, the Rev. W. S. Rogers, and the Rev. Henry Maltby, Presbyterian clergymen and able educators, along with other friends, offered to raise the money for the much-needed and necessary buildings, provided they could be secured in the general management of the institution. Mr. Rogers's plan was, that the new school should cease to be a private enterprise, and that while it should be open to all, it should be especially adapted for the education of missionaries' daughters; where, at least, if not altogether, some of the regular expense might be lessened, and the mission boards might be relieved of much care and anxiety. At the same time Mr. Ebenezer Lane, then a resident of Oxford, handsomely offered a tract of thirty-four acres of land, adjoining the eastern edge of the borough of Oxford, as a college site, and in addition a subscription of a liberal sum in money for the endowment of such an institution. After consultation it was decided to go forward with the enterprise. Mr. Lane gave his land and Mr. Rogers took the field to solicit subscriptions.

This change of location produced important results. Great dissatisfaction sprang up among a very large portion of those interested in the institute, and resulted finally in Dr. Scott taking new rooms by renting the old Oxford Hotel, then vacant. The founders of the Female

College were mainly connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford. The pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Rev. David Tenney, and his friends were New School, and determined to found another institution, on the south-eastern borders of Oxford, on the Mt. Holyoke system. The institute then passed under the control of the Rev. J. H. Buchanan and the United Presbyterians. Thus the three schools arose, and were zealously carried forward by their several friends, far and near.

After Mr. Rogers's canvass for a few weeks he reported subscriptions in one form and another, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, a large proportion of which, however, unfortunately were scholarships. A board of trustees was formed under the sanction and direction of the Synod of Cincinnati, of the Presbyterian Church. A committee was appointed to visit Eastern colleges, and report on some plan for the buildings. Thus the present college was determined upon, and on the 3d of September, 1856, dedicated by appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. Professor Moffat, afterward of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Dr. Joseph Warren, formerly missionary to India, and others delivered addresses. A beautiful poem was also written for the occasion by Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney. The school was thus launched into existence, and practically began a new life.

In the commencement of this enterprise, the general intention was to expend some \$25,000 or \$30,000 in a building, with whatever additional amount might be necessary for its furnishing and apparatus, the remainder to be so used as to lessen the cost of tuition, and for the payment of the faculty. When the proposals came in, however, the lowest amounted to considerably over \$40,000. The building was begun, and before its completion, with all the steam-heating and gas-lighting fixtures, cost \$60,000; and with musical instruments, room furniture, and sundry stables and other out-houses, and general improvements of the grounds, to over \$80,000. But the first year opened with two hundred students, one hundred of whom were from a distance. There were, however, many embarrassing circumstances, and the patronage which had fallen to this people, began to be withdrawn and directed toward the Wooster University. The Synod of Cincinnati, after much indifference, finally, by a formal vote, entirely dissolved their connection with it.

Before this, however, some of the debts had become very pressing, and in the exigency of the case some of the members of the board and other friends of the enterprise formed themselves into a joint-stock company to save the institution from failure and bankruptcy. This was some time in the Fall and Winter of 1857. The name of the company was the "Company in trust of the Oxford Female College." This company proposed to assume in trust the debts and obligations of the institution till such time as the obligations and debts were re-

leased, and then return it to the synod and its chartered board, to be a public institution for the benefit of the Church and the world forever. But after taking the matter in hand and paying off a considerable portion of the pressing debt, the company found that in consequence of the drawing back of certain parties, who were with some ground of confidence expected to become partners, they were left too weak pecuniarily to manage the whole debt, and were, therefore, compelled to give the property back to the synod, with a small portion of the obligation paid off. Yet there remained a considerable portion of debt still to be met.

In the early Spring of 1859, the Rev. Dr. Chester, one of the secretaries of the General Assembly's board of education, who had distinguished himself in the management of financial matters, by request came out from Philadelphia to meet with the board, and if possible adopt some measures to relieve their pecuniary embarrassments. The indebtedness was found to be over \$35,000. A decision was made to send out two new soliciting agents in addition to Mr. Rogers, the regular agent of the college, and to secure if possible the amount needed to save the institution. The condition was that no part should be binding unless the whole amount was subscribed. The three agents were Mr. Rogers, Mr. Stewart, then pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Scott. On making a three months' canvass, the whole amount summed up only to about \$20,000. During these troublesome times Mr. Stephen Wade, a gentleman of much Christian benevolence and philanthropic spirit, made a proposition to sustain the boarding establishment at his own expense, for whatever pay the scholars might bring in for tuition.

For ten years the Oxford Female College had undergone many hours of trial. The time had now come for the resignation of President Scott. He had during his connection with the institution sunk some \$20,000 or \$25,000, and in other ways made for himself enemies and traducers.

Among those who contributed liberally to the support of the institution in its hours of need were Dr. Alexander Guy, who gave in donations some \$15,000; Judge Nehemiah Wade, who gave \$5,000; Ebenezer Lane, besides the land, a large donation in money; the Rev. W. S. Rogers, S. R. Mollyneaux, Mrs. Judge Hindman, and perhaps others, who gave from \$1,000 to \$2,500. And it is worthy of record that the Rev. Samuel Hair did effective service in aiding Mr. Rogers to obtain subscriptions and scholarships. Judge Wade was for a number of years president of the board of directors, of which there were thirty.

When Dr. Scott resigned, in July, 1859, the college was in danger of suspension, if not of direct failure. Students pressed in for instruction and accommodations, and the means were not forthcoming. But it was determined to support the college and look for another presi-



dent. Under the circumstances the Rev. Robert D. Morris, for some years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, was induced to undertake the task in November following. He had been active in educational work in Ohio, and entered upon his duties here with energy and hope. Henceforward the scholarships were honored and the institution went on with apparent prosperity for thirty-three years.

It, however, suspended this Summer. It was impossible for Dr. Morris longer to keep up the strain necessary to keep it going, and it accordingly closed its doors. It is believed, however, it will open in another building, the present edifice and grounds being retained as a sanitarium. This suspension has been heard of with extreme regret by the friends of the institution.

During its twenty-eight years of life there have been two hundred and seventy graduates, and some two thousand students from all parts of the United States, and some from foreign lands. The tone of education has always been high.

The building and grounds of the Oxford Female College are admirably situated for educational purposes. They have cost about \$100,000, and are not surpassed by similar institutions in the West. The main edifice is of brick and stone, cruciform, three stories above the basement, and built in the best manner. It is one hundred and fifty-five feet in front, by one hundred and seventy-one feet and six inches in depth, exclusive of porches. The number of rooms is about one hundred, and they are neatly and uniformly furnished. They will easily accommodate one hundred boarders, together with the family of the president, assistants, and hired help.

In the care and education of the students the president has been assisted by a large corps of teachers, male and female. The students were governed as if they were at home, to remind them that they were daughters of a common family. The president, teachers, and all, sat at the same table and ate of the same food. Daily work began with the reading of Scripture, singing, and prayer. Frequent lectures were delivered by the president and others on subjects of history, morals, manners, and religion.

The course of study was intended to embrace every thing essential to the proper development of the intellectual and moral powers of woman, and to give her the education that she really needs. It was not so much to fill the mind with knowledge as to aid in the formation of those habits of patient thought and investigation that in after years will enable them to add to their own store in every or any department that inclination or duty may suggest. The time necessary to complete the course of study after having gained the rudiments in the preparatory department was four years.

There were connected with the institution two literary societies—the Calliopean and Philothean—with well-

furnished halls and libraries adapted to their use. Besides the libraries in the college, the students had access to the library and the mineral cabinet of the Miami University for reference and consultation. Honors were awarded to members of the senior class for superior scholarship in the regular course, and also for marked success in any of the regular branches.

The faculty at the time of suspension consisted of the Rev. Robert D. Morris, D. D., president; Mrs. Elizabeth Morris, Miss Gertrude E. Wall, Miss Edell Ellis, Miss Phebe Conover, Miss Sallie McKee; Prof. Karl Merz, vocal and instrumental music; Prof. A. Beaugureau, French, drawing and painting. The Rev. H. S. Osborn, LL. D., lectured on chemistry and natural philosophy. The officers of the board are the Rev. W. W. Colmery, D. D., president, Osborn, Ohio; the Rev. L. F. Walker, secretary, College Hill, Ohio; and the Rev. R. D. Morris, D. D., treasurer, Oxford, Ohio. In 1881 there were seventy-five students.

PROF. JOHN W. SCOTT.

The Rev. John W. Scott, D. D., was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1800. His father was a Presbyterian minister, and in addition to the charge of two pioneer Churches of that day and region, conducted a small grammar school for the preparation of boys for entering Washington and Jefferson Colleges, which were at that day in their incipient and infantile stage. With his father Dr. Scott obtained his early classical and preparatory education, commencing when he was nine years of age. After two or three years, when he had advanced a little in Latin, Greek and lower mathematics, his father used sometimes to set him to hearing the other classes recite. And when he was still further advanced in scholarship he would sometimes leave him in charge of all the classes for a day or so at a time, when he was called away on his parochial duties. The practice that was thus obtained in the field of education was often of much service in after life.

At sixteen years of age, after completing his preparatory education, to which his father had limited his school, and not wishing to graduate at so early and immature an age, he began to teach. The first year was in Eastern Ohio, and the last two years in Beaver and Washington Counties, Pennsylvania, the last eighteen months as principal of the Beaver Academy. In the Fall of 1821 he entered Washington College as a junior, and was graduated in September, 1823. His intention was to go into Kentucky and make a little money teaching, but as he was about to leave, the venerable Dr. Wylie, president of the college, came to him and told him that it was his desire that he should prepare himself for the chair of mathematics and natural sciences, in place of Professor Reed, the incumbent at that time, who was so feeble that Mr. Scott was often employed by the board to give him assistance. Professor Reed died in the course

of the succeeding Winter. Dr. Wylie proposed that Mr. Scott should proceed at once to Yale, entering as a resident graduate, and prepare himself by taking a course of lectures, more especially in chemistry, under Professor Silliman, who was then at the head of this department in the United States. He accordingly went to Yale, received the necessary aid, and graduated in 1824, with the degree of A. M.; and in 1826 he returned to Washington and entered upon the duties which had been assigned him in his absence.

During his stay at Washington he married Miss Mary P. Neal, daughter of John Neal, cashier of the Branch Bank of Philadelphia. These two good people lived happily together until about six months after they had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, when Mrs. Scott died, March 1, 1876.

Dr. Scott continued in the professorship for four years and a half, and in the Fall of 1828 received a call to a professorship from the Miami University, the same that he was then occupying in Washington College. He accepted this call, and reached Oxford shortly after the commencement of the Winter term of 1828 and 1829. This position Dr. Scott occupied for seventeen years and a half, till the Spring of 1845. In 1830, two years before, the board had created two new professorships, relieving Dr. Scott of the lower mathematics, and he was also licensed and ordained to the Gospel ministry, afterwards preaching occasionally.

But the institution in the midst of its prosperity and high promise fell upon evil times. A variety of unworthy causes and motives produced agitation and commotion, resulting finally in the reconstruction of the faculty, in which Drs. Bishop and Scott were displaced from their former positions. Dr. Bishop was the father of the Miami University; Dr. Scott was the next in age, and the injustice done to these worthy teachers was very great. Shortly after Professor Bishop was called to assist in Cary's Academy, and insisted that Dr. Scott should give him his aid. He also gave his attention to the female college, as already stated in the history of that institution, but in 1859 resigned, because of the pecuniary embarrassments of that seat of learning.

The year following his resignation he spent partly in travel and resting, and six months of it in supplying the vacant Church of Honesdale, in Northeastern Pennsylvania. In 1860 he received a call to the professorship of natural sciences in Hanover College, Indiana, which he accepted and entered upon in the Fall of the same year. He filled this position for eight years, until July, 1868. He then accepted an invitation to Springfield, Illinois, to begin and take the superintendency of a Presbyterian academy, which it was proposed by the old Presbytery of Sangamon to found in that city. In two years that project was given up on account of the city establishing and putting in operation a good high school with free tuition. He then returned to Indiana and

Ohio, and for a year or more, till the Spring of 1872, preached to vacant Churches throughout the land.

Now, becoming satisfied that it was time to cease active life, he returned with his wife to Princeton, New Jersey, where he had a widowed daughter, to spend the remainder of his pilgrimage in ease and comfort. But in the Fall of 1874, when on an extended visit in Western Pennsylvania, he happened upon the village of Jefferson, where he found a small Presbyterian Church, unable to support a pastor, and a Baptist college just organized wanting a professor of natural sciences, but unable alone to support one. These two, the college and the Church, joined hands in their common necessity, and Mr. Scott remained with them in their common poverty. He was at this point in October, 1880, having been fifty-two years in the Gospel ministry and fifty-six as a teacher in the various grades of school and higher institutions, and shortly, if spared, will be eighty-three years old.

His wife was buried where she was married. An unmarried son, who died in 1877, after twelve years of suffering from the results of hardships and exposure in the late war, lies by her side. Here the father and husband hopes to rest until that final awakening when they shall sleep no more.

WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Western Female Seminary was incorporated in 1853, and opened and dedicated in 1855. It first suggested itself to the minds of a few spirits living in Oxford, led by the Rev. Mr. Tenney and Mrs. Tenney. The conviction forced itself upon these people that the Mt. Holyoke system of education should be duplicated in the West. They set to work, and a site of thirty acres of land was given to the friends of the enterprise by James Fisher, but which is now increased to sixty-five. Gabriel Tichenor and family, of Walnut Hills, Ohio, gave the first \$5,000, followed by others, according to their ability.

Success being assured, a board of trustees was appointed in July, 1853, and the building begun. The enterprise was laid before the principal and teachers of the Mt. Holyoke Seminary. They were asked to assist their young Western daughter, and to select the first corps of teachers from the Holyoke ranks. Miss Helen Peabody, then of St. Louis, who had been associated with Mary Lyon, first as pupil and then as teacher, was selected as principal, with an efficient corps of teachers. The institution thus begun was dedicated on the 20th of September, 1855. The house was already full of pupils and the outlook most promising.

The seminary continued to prosper until the 14th of January, 1860, when the building was destroyed by fire. The new building was not dedicated until May 21, 1862. The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church was at that time in session in Cincinnati, and attended the exercises by invitation. The dedicatory address was deliv-



ered by the Rev. H. H. Field, of New York. In June, 1861, the seminary came into possession of a permanent fund of \$20,000, the income of which was to be applied to the salaries of teachers. This was the bequest of Gabriel Tichenor, of Walnut Hills, who himself died before the original building was completed.

On the 16th of June, 1880, a family reunion was held. There were present on that occasion the Rev. Dr. J. P. E. Kumler, president of the board of trustees, of which his father was one of the first and most faithful members, with his wife; Miss Abbie Golding, of the first corps of teachers; the Rev. J. M. Bishop, and G. Y. Roots, of the original as well as the present board of trustees, with their wives; the venerable Dr. Little, of Madison, Indiana, and Dr. Pratt, of Portsmouth, Ohio, whose familiar faces date back to the second anniversary, now trustees; Messrs. Philip Hinkle and Preserved Smith. These, with other trustees and friends, the teachers, and such pupils and alumnae as were to assist in the exercises, occupied seats upon the platform.

"Our young ladies," says the Memorial, "assembled for the first time, on Wednesday, September 19, 1855. We think them a very fine set of girls from all we have yet seen of them. On Thursday at 2 P.M., the friends and patrons assembled in the seminary hall for the dedicatory services. The distinguished professor, Milton Saylor, of Cincinnati, made a very interesting address to the teachers and pupils, and Dr. Allen, of Lane Seminary, offered the dedicatory prayer. A hymn, composed for the occasion by the Rev. Thomas Spencer, was sung."

"This young hive," as it calls itself, began to operate upon a system which, as yet, the Western people knew nothing about. The domestic department was kept in busy operation during those first days to provide for one hundred and fifty young ladies, who had almost simultaneously arrived, together with many of their parents, some of whom remained a few days, to see the experiment tried. Many of the young men who were at that time attending the Miami University gave the teachers much trouble by frequent visits. One of them called to see not less than six cousins.

The closing exercises of the first year took place in the pleasant grove in the rear of the seminary, on the 17th of July, 1856. The address was delivered by Dr. Samuel Fisher, who chose for his subject "John Calvin and John Wesley." This was the first of many favors received from Dr. Fisher, who was afterward an honored member of the board of trustees.

Nothing of special note occurred in the year 1857. In 1858 the first mention of their missionaries is made—Mrs. Quick, of Ceylon, who was a member of the school in 1856, and Miss Mary Spooner, now Mrs. Worcester, who found her labors among the Cherokees. In 1859 two more were added to the list of missionaries: Mrs. Woodin, formerly Miss Utley, a teacher, sailed in the Fall for China, and Mrs. Shedd, Jenny Dawes, of the

class of 1858, for Persia. Dr. Perkins, of Persia, visited the seminary the same year, and left behind him many pleasant memories.

The new year of 1860 found the family busily engaged in preparing one of the members of the senior class to sail in February for Persia—Miss Harriet Newell Crawford. A visitor to Miss Peabody's room would have imagined that she had turned seamstress.

During these early years we find frequent allusions to Christmas gatherings, Thanksgiving festivities, examinations and anniversaries. Interesting lectures are also mentioned. Dr. Rea lectured on physiology; Dr. Thomas Arnold's life was beautifully portrayed by the Rev. Mr. Root; Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, lectured on hygiene, and there were also lectures by the Rev. Mr. Rice and the Rev. F. S. McCabe.

The school year of 1859 and 1860 was brought to a sudden close by the fire of January 14th. The doors of the Oxford Female College were hospitably opened to receive the homeless family, and, turning away from the burning building, the sorrowful procession made its way thither to seek shelter from the snow and sleet. The appearance of the company was grotesque enough to provoke a smile in the midst of sorrow; the motley garb, the ill-matched suits, table covers, and blankets for wraps, stockingless feet and bare heads.

After the fire it was decided to rent the house of James Fisher in the beautiful grounds next to the seminary, for the use of the senior class the remainder of the year. The class of 1861 also completed its course in this temporary home. The years 1862 and 1863 passed quietly by, with but little to interrupt the school and family life. The Spring of 1864 was another marked era in the history of the school. Before the Spring vacation two girls died. Soon after the opening of the Spring term typhus or spotted fever broke out in the school in a malignant form, and within a few days it was necessary to close temporarily.

During these years the civil war was in progress, and the girls were alive to the needs of the land. At the coming together of the students in the Fall of 1865, it was found that the school had been freed of debt. During the Summer of 1866 Mrs. Tenney died. She had been a scholar of Mary Lyons, and was, perhaps, the mainspring of the institution at the time of its origin.

On the 29th of February, 1868, a negro robber was shot in the building, after many unsuccessful attempts to capture him previously. The whole pursuit scarcely occupied three minutes, and none but those who took part in the capture knew the cause of the alarm. Some of the girls slept through it all, and heard of it for the first time at the breakfast table in the morning.

In 1870 and 1871 there were many important changes. Miss Galb, who for eleven years had filled the position of teacher, was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. During the Fall and Winter the supply of water

ailed and measles made their appearance. On the night of April 6th, 1870, the building was consumed the second time by fire. It is impossible to put in words the horror of these hours. They must be imagined. The new and present building was dedicated on the day before Thanksgiving, 1871.

In the Spring of 1876 members of the first six classes gathered at the seminary for a reunion in honor of the fiftieth birthday of their principal. Many of the alumni of these years treasure among the most pleasant recollections of their school days the memory of an hour or an evening spent at the house of Mrs. Lewis, or Mr. McCord, of Oxford.

The Western Female Seminary has given to the world many noble-minded missionaries.

The whole number of students from 1855 to 1880 has been nineteen hundred and forty-eight; number of graduates, four hundred and six; graduates deceased, thirty-seven; average attendance per year, one hundred and fifty-five; whole number of teachers, eighty-eight; number of teachers who were graduates, thirty-two; deceased, four; number of missionaries, thirty-eight; number of missionaries deceased, two; whole number of trustees, forty-two; trustees deceased, sixteen; number of pupils, not graduates, from Ohio, six hundred and thirty-two; from Indiana, four hundred and ninety; Illinois, one hundred and fifty. A Memorial Volume, containing a history of the seminary, may be obtained by sending \$1 to Miss Mary Milligan, of Oxford, Ohio.

JOHN W. HALL.

John W. Hall, D. D., was president of the Miami University from 1854 to 1866, and during that time a citizen of Oxford, Ohio. He was born January 19, 1802, in Orange County, North Carolina, and was educated chiefly in Harpeth Academy, near Franklin, Tennessee, then under the presidency of the celebrated Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D. D., who was afterward president of Centre College, Kentucky, and the founder of Blackburn University, Illinois. After completing his academic course, Mr. Hall studied theology under Dr. Blackburn, his former teacher, and in the year 1824 was licensed to preach as a Presbyterian minister. He became successively pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Jackson, Murfreesboro, and Gallatin, Tennessee, when, in 1840, he was chosen pastor of the Third Street Presbyterian Church at Dayton, Ohio. His efforts in this field were eminently successful.

In the year 1852 Mr. Hall removed to Huntsville, Alabama, for two reasons: taking charge of the Presbyterian Church and assuming control of the presidency of the North Alabama College, which was about to be located at that place. While here he was elected to the presidency of the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio. This position was unsought, and Mr. Hall knew nothing of the honor conferred upon him until he received official

information of the fact. By the same mail came congratulatory letters from old friends, urging him to accept the situation. After mature deliberation and the advice of his most intimate friends, he removed with his family, in the latter part of 1854, to Oxford, and on the first day of January, 1855, entered upon his duties.

When Dr. Hall took charge of the university he found that the preparatory and normal departments were largely attended by students, but he found that the finances were in a bad condition. He immediately proposed a change, and at the end of his administration, in 1866, there had accumulated a surplus in the treasury of over \$10,000.

Notwithstanding the eminently successful presidency of Dr. Hall, a majority of the board of trustees, during 1866, became dissatisfied, and, if possible, would have forced his resignation; but Mr. Hall, hearing of their intentions, refused to allow his name to go before the board as a candidate for election, and Dr. R. L. Stanton was chosen his successor. Previous to this action the board had been presented with a memorial, signed by nearly all the alumni who had graduated in the twelve preceding years, the students of the university at this time, and the leading citizens of the town, protesting against the change. Dr. Hall bade farewell to Old Miami, and has since resided in Covington, Kentucky, honored and respected by all.

On Thursday, July 5, 1866, 3 P. M., the trustees elected a new faculty, all the chairs having been declared vacant at the end of the college year. As soon as the above action was made known the students assembled on the streets and at the depot, when the train was leaving, cheering for Dr. Hall and hooting, yelling, and swearing at the trustees. In the evening Dr. Hall was serenaded by the Oxford brass band.

OXFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution was established and controlled by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the West. The charter bears date January 16, 1838. Rev. Joseph Claybaugh was elected by the synod the first professor. Rev. S. W. McCracken was elected assistant professor to teach Hebrew, but resigned at the close of the first session. The seminary was opened in the Fall of 1839. The synod and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of Oxford had conjointly erected a building which furnished an audience-room for Church services, on the second floor, and a lecture-room, library room, chapel, and several rooms for students on the first. The library contained about two thousand volumes, to which additions were made from time to time.

Dr. Claybaugh was born in 1803, in Maryland, and was of German descent. He was taken to Ohio when a child, and lived near Chillicothe. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1822, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, of

Chillicothe, in 1825, and remained pastor until 1839. At Oxford he was both pastor of the Church and professor in the seminary. He was a good scholar, an excellent professor, an eloquent preacher, an accomplished Christian gentleman, and a man of deep piety. He was a diligent student and earnest worker, though an invalid. He died on the 9th of September, 1855, of scrofula, in the fifty-third year of his age. He had labored as professor in Oxford sixteen years.

After his death, Rev. Alexander Young was elected professor of Hebrew and Greek Exegesis, and Rev. William Davidson, pastor of the Hamilton Church, was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history. In view of the increase of population and of the Church in the West, the seminary was removed, in 1858, to Monmouth, in Illinois. Professor Young's connection with the seminary continued after its removal to the West. Partly owing to financial difficulties, the seminary was removed back to Ohio in 1874, and consolidated with the seminary at Xenia.

During the time that it was at Oxford, about nineteen years in all, more than one hundred students received theological instruction in connection with it. Almost all these entered the ministry. Some of them are now prominent in their respective Churches. Among those outside of the United Presbyterian Church may be mentioned Dr. G. L. Kalb, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Dr. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Swing, Chicago.

The following are the names of post-offices and postmasters in Oxford Township:

Contreras.—John R. Hand, November 14, 1841; Ezra Bourne, June 3, 1854; John Bake, October 11, 1864.

College Corner, from Preble County, May 19, 1830—John Jones, May 19, 1830; Gideon S. Howe, February 16, 1833; Christian Eby, June 24, 1839; Joseph L. Nye, September 6, 1841; James McCaw, November 3, 1841; John M. C. Howe, November 13, 1849; William A. Weidner, October 24, 1867; Samuel R. Ramsey, April 8, 1873; John C. Huston, June 8, 1881.

Oxford.—John E. Irwin, April 1, 1817; David Morris, January 12, 1818; James M. Dorsey, September 11, 1822; Moses Crume, March 13, 1827; Joseph Harris, October 18, 1833; George G. White, December 11, 1833; William J. Mollyneaux, January 21, 1857; Sutton C. Richey, April 13, 1861; Daniel P. Beaton, July 15, 1870.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Ethan A. Allen, the last of his family, was born in Massachusetts, on the 10th of November, 1789, and came to Oxford in 1818. On the 10th of January, 1820, he married Nancy Hazeltine. Oxford had been laid out but a few years previously, and he used to recount the fact that he cut wood where many a fine residence or business house now stands, at twenty-five cents a cord. He afterward engaged in making plows and other agricultural implements, being very ingenious

and an adept in the use of tools. He settled on a farm near the village, where he passed his life until a few years since, when he removed to the town, where he resided until the death of his wife in 1876, then removing to the house of Samuel F. Shook, a connection by marriage, where he had an excellent home, and continued until his death.

His wife, four children, and eleven brothers and sisters had all been called away before him. In 1839 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Zion.

G. W. Adams is a native of Butler County, having been born on a farm in Oxford Township, in 1834, and continued there until twenty years of age. He has large business experience, having been engaged in trade during the war period in Springfield, Indiana. He has brought experience, energy and ability to his aid, and has made a decided success. He is doing the largest trade of any merchant in Oxford. His store is located on the northwest corner of the Public Square. His stock occupies two stories, and his business requires six clerks constantly, and in the busy seasons, additional help. Mr. Adams is in the prime of life, active and energetic, and applies himself closely to affairs; is a member of the Oxford Lodge of Odd Fellows, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and identified with the best interests of the village. His wife is also a native of Oxford Township, and a member of the Sadler family, who are noticed among the early settlers of this township.

Robert H. Bishop was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, near Lexington, August 20, 1815. He came to Oxford in 1824, and during the same year entered the grammar school, and in August, 1831, was graduated. The following Fall, after graduation, he went to South Hanover, Indiana, to attend the Theological Seminary, which opened at that time, and which, after two or three removals, is now at Chicago, Illinois. The professor of mathematics of Hanover College, having resigned in February, 1832, Professor Bishop took charge of the chair for the remainder of the year. He then returned to Oxford and entered a printing office, having learned the art of type-setting in 1828. In 1834 he began his teaching in Burlington, Kentucky, and then again, in 1835, returned to Oxford, purchased a printing-office and book-store, which he retained until 1838, when he entered the Miami University as assistant in the grammar department. In 1839 he was married, and in 1841 was elected principal of the school of which he had formerly been assistant. He held this position until 1852, when he was elected a professor of Latin, remaining such until 1873. In 1855 he was elected secretary of the board of trustees, a position he still holds.

Adrian Beaugureau was born in Paris, France, on the 27th of December, 1835, and came to the United States in 1843 with his father and family. His father was an artist, and conducted a boys' French and English school, where his son completed his education, subsequently

becoming a teacher there, in the same place, of French, drawing, and painting. After his father's decease in 1852 he became a special teacher of French, drawing, and painting, having classes in many different schools of the city of Philadelphia, and thus continued until December, 1861, when he enlisted in the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served his full three years. After this he returned to Philadelphia and resumed teaching, being with Professor Phillibert for a while; but after a year sickness and the death of an older brother caused him to decide to come to Oxford, and accept a similar position at the Female College, a position he still occupied at the close of its last season. In addition to his scholastic duties he conducts, with the aid of his nephew, Mr. Louis Wulle, an art emporium in the village, which is not only one of the prettiest establishments of the kind to be found anywhere, but is also the means of fostering and developing art ideas. Professor Beaugureau is not only an accomplished teacher of his native tongue and an excellent instructor in drawing, but he is a natural artist, and takes special pride in that department. His work will compare favorably with any of the best teachers. A large number of instructors in art of the South and West received their education in this line from him.

L. N. Bonham is a native of Ohio, born in Elizabethtown, Hamilton County, March 27, 1830. He was brought up on a farm. At the age of seventeen he entered a store and clerked for three years, then entering college. After five years, during which his vacations were spent in active work on the farm, he graduated from the Miami University, and soon after took charge of the Lebanon Academy, but after a year sold his interest to the Southwestern State Normal Association, and took a position as teacher with them. A year after he severed his connection there and became a teacher in the Dayton High School, with which he remained three years, after which he went to St. Louis and established "Bonham's Female Seminary," starting with three pupils, in 1859. Within six years it grew to a school of three hundred pupils, requiring nineteen teachers, and he continued in its management until the close of the school year of 1871-72, when he abandoned teaching, his health being very much impaired. Mr. Bonham came to Oxford in the Summer of 1872, and purchased his wife's parents' old homestead, which he leased at first, but as returning health permitted, took charge of and has improved it until he now has one of the best, if not the best, improved farms in Oxford Township. Mr. Bonham is one of the few who have been able so to combine scientific and practical knowledge as to make a success of advanced methods, both as to agriculture and the raising of stock, swine and sheep being his specialty, and quality, rather than numbers, being his object. He was the first breeder in Oxford Township to institute pedigreeing his hogs; was also the first to introduce the riding plow and corn-planter. And in many other ways his influence has been

felt in elevating the farmers' methods and increasing the intelligence and general tone of the agricultural community. He is the editor of the agricultural department of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. His enterprise and public spirit make him one of the most valuable citizens of his locality, and he is identified with all important measures for the advancement of the community, whether pertaining to agriculture or education. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he occupies an official position, and is identified with its interests. He married Miss Ellen M. Gere, a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Isaac and Lucy Gere, old residents of Oxford Township. She is a lady of intelligence and refined culture, whose acquaintance Mr. Bonham formed while a student at the Miami University. Their family consists of one son, Linn, now a young man. Mrs. Bonham's mother, who is also a member of the household, is a worthy representative of the refinement that graced many of the homes of the pioneers.

Daniel A. Brosier was born in Hanover Township, July 4, 1835. His father, Jonathan Brosier, was born near Millville, and was married December 16, 1832, to Elizabeth Rumble, also a native of this county. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1837 moved to Shelby County, saving sufficient to buy two hundred and seventy acres of land. When the canal was to be dug, he and Mr. Westerfield took a large contract, but through the misconduct of his partner, who had drawn the money, he was ruined. He then removed to Indiana, afterwards returning to Butler County. On a trip to the South he sickened and died, and his remains rest near Nashville, Tennessee. He was a German Lutheran. There were seven children: Daniel A., Peter, James, Mary Ann, Sarah J., Margaret E., and Jonathan. Peter is dead. Daniel A. Brosier has always worked on a farm. He was married October 28, 1858, to Maria E., daughter of Michael W., and Matilda (Bell) Emerick, who was born in this county February 22, 1837. They have had seven children: Alexander E., Frank E., Carrie May, Ida Wood, George E., Amy E., and Charles H.

Daniel P. Beaton, postmaster at Oxford, is of Scotch parentage. The father, Alexander Beaton, was born in 1809, and marrying Miss Mary McMillan, emigrated to this country in 1838, making their residence for a little time at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Thence they came to Cincinnati, and after a couple of years came to Oxford, in 1841. Here he established himself in business as merchant tailor, on the south side of High Street. On the 16th of September, 1843, Daniel P. Beaton was born. When he was but eight years of age, the father left the family at Oxford and started for California, by the way of Panama, but died on the voyage, on shipboard. The youth, thus left fatherless, made good use of the school advantages of his native town, and closed his education with one year in Miami University, in 1858-9. He then went to work at the trade of a carpenter, which he



followed until after the first year of the Rebellion. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the three months' service in the infantry, and served in Western Virginia, in a company under Captain McFarland in the Eighty-sixth Ohio. Returning to Oxford in September, he again re-enlisted in October, at Camp Dennison, under Captain William Ullery, in the Second Ohio Cavalry. The December following the company joined the Ninth Army Corps, under Burnside, and was engaged in the campaign in Kentucky. In an engagement at Monticello, on the 9th of June, 1863, Mr. Beaton received a gun-shot wound in the ankle, and was made an inmate of the army hospital at Somerset, Kentucky. From that place he was transferred to Crab Orchard, thence to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and was finally and honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., October 24, 1864. He was permanently disabled from the effects of the wound, which has made it necessary to make constant use of a crutch or cane. Returning to Oxford, he was employed as clerk for a time in the grocery store of Mr. McCullough, and since then has held the appointment of postmaster at Oxford by continuous reappointment and with much acceptance to the people. September 14, 1866, he was married to Miss Harriet Miller, of Oxford. They have a family of five children.

Wales B. Bonney is a native of Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he was born June 26, 1799. His father, West Bonney, finds a line of family descent from Thomas Bonney, who was born in Dover, England, in 1604, and who came from Sandwich, in Kent, England, in the ship *Hercules* in 1634 or 1635, and who located in Duxbury, Massachusetts. The mother's maiden name was Lydia Reed—she also being of Welsh-English parentage. In early life the boy Wales, in addition to the advantages offered by the common schools of the day, spent nearly a year in Dartmouth College. In 1816, in company with his parents and an only brother, he came into Ohio, the family settling on a farm about one mile northwest of the village of Oxford. He soon after entered Miami University as a student, boarding with his parents and taking his hand at the work of the farm nights and mornings, riding to and from school on horseback. He continued at the university until the following year, remaining at home afterwards until about twenty-one years of age, when in the Spring of 1820 he made a trip to his native State, making the entire distance on horseback. There he spent the Summer, and in the Fall returned as far as Chautauqua County, New York, where he engaged in teaching school until the next Spring, when he took up his residence for several years at Rochester and Brighton in the same State, and while there formed the acquaintance of and married Miss Lucinda Abbey, whose family were of Massachusetts origin. This was in January, 1829. Two years thereafter Mr. Bonney, with his family, returned to the home of his parents in Oxford, and there they spent the

Winter. The next Spring Mr. and Mrs. Bonney emigrated to Texas, landing from a schooner from New Orleans at Brazoria, near the mouth of the Brazos River, then an insignificant collection of low shanties and huts. Their intention had been to make that province their future home, but after living there some months they decided to retrace their steps to their Oxford home, and reached that place late in the Fall following, having lost one of their little children while absent.

But the spirit of unrest was upon the subject of our sketch, and in the Spring of 1845, accompanied by two other younger men by the names of Buell and Worstell, he started for an overland trip to Oregon, a hazardous adventure in those days. Joining another party at Independence, the company were some five months on the way before they reached the Dalles on the Columbia River, their place of destination. Arriving there the earlier part of October most of the party made this their home the ensuing Winter. But Mr. Bonney was not yet content. He did not discern his desired fortune in the immediate future. So the following Spring, with no company save a couple of horses, one for the saddle and the other to carry his clothing and provisions, a couple of guns, and a bold spirit, he set out for a return to the States. When crossing the plains he fell in with some Indian scouts in advance of a roving tribe, who took from him his horses, pack of provisions, and one gun. The traveler, however, managed to save one gun and a sack containing a large packet of letters which had been intrusted to his care by comrades and others in the West for loved ones at home. He pursued his lonely way on foot for some three days when he was overtaken by a party of returning Californians, with whom he kept company to the States, and reached home early in the Fall of 1846. He soon after settled in the village of Oxford, which place has since been his residence. Here he has many years been honored by his fellow-citizens in repeated elections to the office of justice of the peace, the delicate and responsible duties of which office he has performed with uniform acceptance to the people. Here a family of eleven children has been born to him, of whom a daughter, Julia, and four sons, Franklin, Oregon, Robert, and Edward, are now living, the sons all being engaged in trade in Louisville, Kentucky, the daughter residing with the parents.

The Rev. Dennis Vincent Crowley, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Oxford, Ohio, is a native of Cork, Ireland, where he was born September 2, 1844. Mr. Crowley, though a young man in appearance, is old in service. He was early dedicated for the priesthood and began his literary studies at St. Vincent's, subsequently pursued philosophical studies at Holy Cross College, Dublin, and completed his theological training at the Catholic University of Louvain, in Belgium. He received minor orders at the hands of the Papal Nuncio, in the Chapel Royal at Brussels, and v

ordained priest at Mechlin, Belgium, June 2, 1871. After this he traveled extensively on the continent, spending considerable time in its places of interest, and while at Louvain was thrown in company with Archbishop Purcell, of the United States, then just returning from the Vatican Council. A pleasant acquaintance was the result, and it was through the bishop's influence that the young priest was induced to come to America and take a parish within his jurisdiction. His first charge as pastor was St. Aloysius Church at Cumminsville, afterward consolidated with and becoming St. Patrick's Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio, of which he remained pastor a number of years. The following extract from the local press gives a concise summary of his labors while in this field:

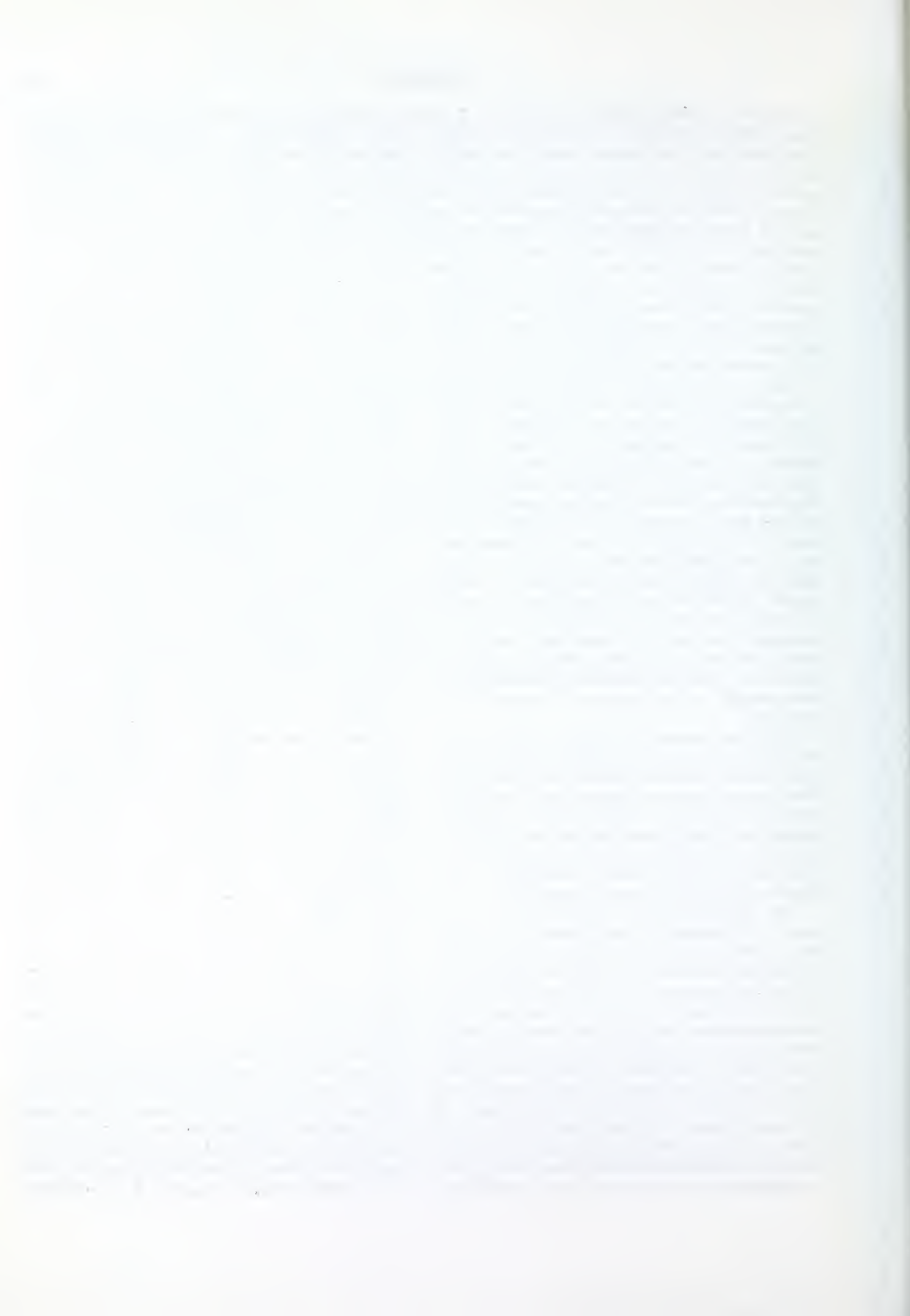
"Rev. D. V. Crowley, for the past nine years pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Cumminsville, has been called to take charge of the Church at Oxford, Butler County. His farewell to his congregation last Sunday was very affecting. He came to Cumminsville direct from college. This charge, the first of his priesthood, he found in debt fifty-nine thousand dollars, thirty-eight thousand of which has been paid by his fortunate and far-sighted management. He has brought to Cincinnati, as lecturers, some of the most distinguished talent of the United States. He is the possessor of abilities that, turned to a worldly purpose, would have long since placed him in a position of independence. Father Crowley takes leave of his congregation no richer in the world than when he came among them, and now as then, taking no thought for the morrow. His work is an earnest of his faith, and he takes with him the best regards and respect of all who know him."

At his own request for a change on account of ill-health, he was made rector at Oxford, Ohio, in August, 1880, and has within less than a year liquidated more than one thousand dollars of indebtedness, which he found resting on the Church. Bright, hopeful, and intelligent, devoted to his work, a scholar and gentleman, Mr. Crowley can not help but have success and popularity wherever he goes. He has been an indefatigable worker, broad in charity, and abundant in good works.

John Edward Chatten is a descendant of pioneer stock. His grandfather, John Chatten, who was a native of the vicinity of Wilmington, Delaware, came to this part of Ohio in 1811, but in consequence of the War of 1812 returned to the East, and at the close of the war came back in 1814, and permanently located in the southwestern part of Oxford Township, where he continued to reside until about 1848, when he removed to the vicinity of Hartford City, Indiana, where he subsequently died. Kenard Chatten, a son, was the only member of the family who remained in Butler County. He was born in Delaware in 1802. He married, in 1826, Mary, daughter of William and Esther Davidson, who came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania in 1817, and settled on what is now known as the Howell farm in

the northwestern part of Oxford Township. They had a family of ten children—six sons and four daughters. Mrs. David Kennedy and Mrs. Chatten, of Oxford Township, and one son, William, of Clinton County, Indiana, are now the only known survivors. After his marriage, Mr. Chatten settled on a farm in the woods in the north part of Oxford Township, which he improved and continued to own and operate until his sudden death in October, 1862, caused by falling from an apple-tree. His wife still survives him, residing in a house near the village, built by her husband a short time previous to his death. They had ten children—John Edward, William, James, Benjamin, Martha, Samuel, Mary, Sarah, George, and Margaret. The latter three are with their mother. The fourth, sixth, and seventh named died in youth. Martha married George Sadler, and they now reside in Peoria, Illinois. William and James are in Kansas.

The subject of our sketch was born on the farm, in Oxford Township, in 1827, and grew to manhood during the days of the beginnings of commercial and agricultural improvements, and remembers distinctly the commotion caused by the introduction of steam navigation and railroads. His father introduced the first "endless-chain" thresher used in this vicinity in 1837, and it was then a sufficient curiosity to attract people from a great distance to witness its wonderful workings. Mr. Chatten remained on the farm during his youth, and when twenty years of age began to learn the saddler's trade, in Oxford. He married, in 1850, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Ann Kyger, who were early residents of Milford Township. Mr. Chatten has been a resident of the village of Oxford since he came to learn his trade, with the exception of about five years, one of which was spent on a farm in Morgan Township, and the other four at College Corner. He has now been a continuous resident of Oxford for a quarter of a century; has a family of four children: George W., the only son, is a resident of Illinois; Alice, now Mrs. John Van Arnen; Ida, and Frank. Mr. Chatten helped recruit a company of volunteers in 1862, which became Company C, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and of which he was first lieutenant, but after about six months' service, on account of the death of his father, he resigned and returned home. Mr. Chatten still conducts a harness shop, with salesroom attached; is the Oxford agent for the United States Express Company; has been a member of the Invincible Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., since 1849, in which he has twice passed the chairs, and has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is an honored and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and leader of the choir; is a Republican in politics, having abandoned the Democracy in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the refusal of President Pierce to protect the well-disposed citizens of Kansas against the lawlessness of the ruffian pro-slavery element. Mr. Chatten's name will be found in the list of officials



of Oxford Township. He has also been the candidate of his party for county office at different times, but always shared the usual fate of Republican candidates in this Democratic stronghold.

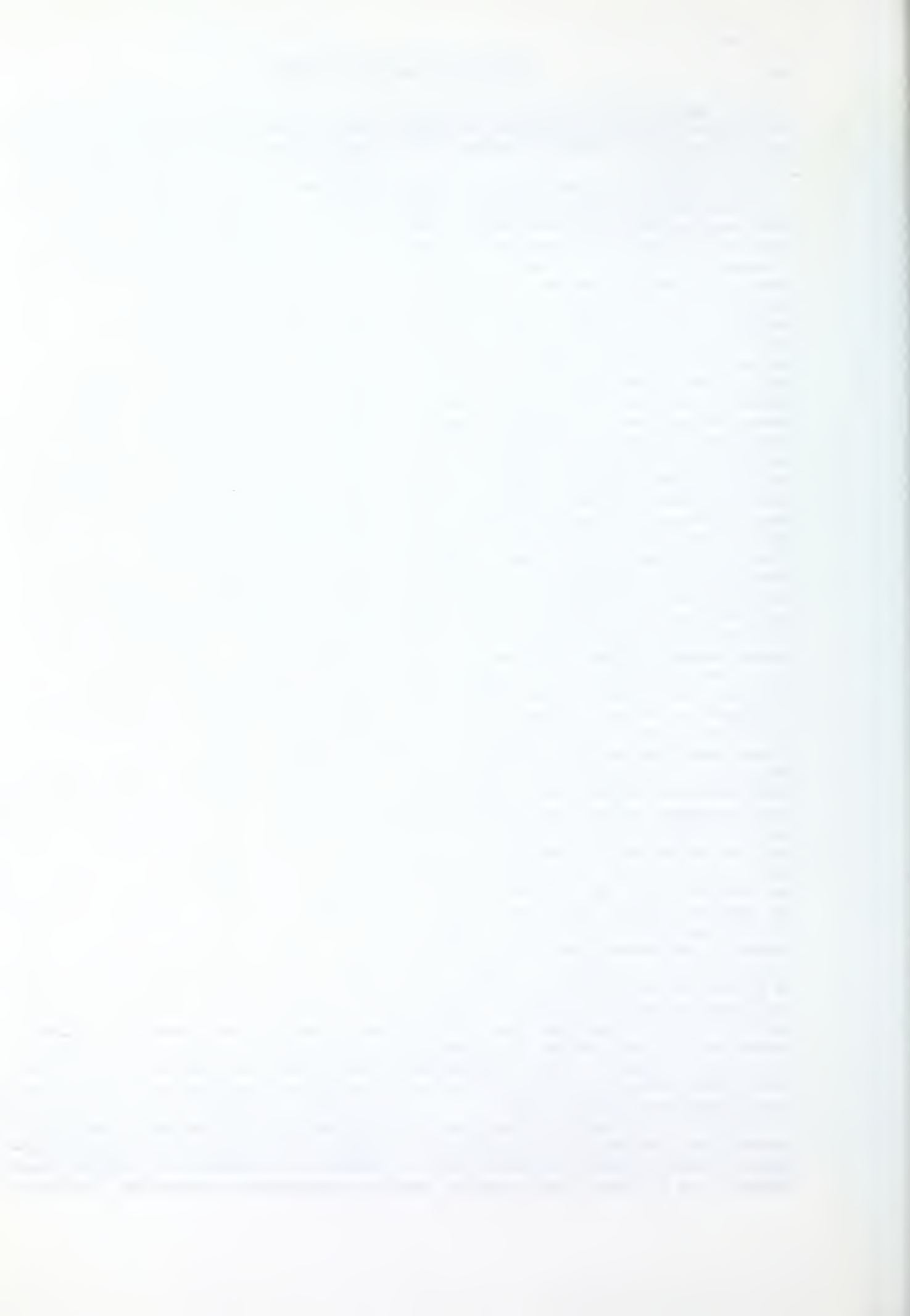
The Rev. William Wirt Colmery, D. D., is a native of Chartiers, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father's name was William, also, and the mother's maiden name was Violet Scott. The paternal line of descent is supposed to date back to an ancestry in Ireland, although this is not fully ascertained. The ancestors of the mother came to this country from Scotland, as early as 1700, in the person of Hugh Scott. The father's calling was that of a farmer, and with an earnest desire for the welfare of his family, his effort was to give all a sound and liberal education, and he so far succeeded in this, that five sons, of a family of eight children, completed a collegiate course. The early and preparatory schooling was at select and common schools of the country, the first being where the tutorship was paid for at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per term of three months, and before the system of common or district schools had obtained in that section. William W. Colmery, of whom we write, was the third son, and born October 28, 1819, and finished his course of study at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He then taught two years in Clark County, Kentucky, afterwards taking a course in theology at the New Albany Theological Seminary (since incorporated as the Northwestern Seminary, of Chicago). The ancestors of Dr. Colmery were noted for their interest in education, and especially Christian education. A great grandfather, Mr. J. McDowell, was the first to subscribe to the erection of the literary institute, out of which grew Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and which was afterwards consolidated with the Washington College. It was while engaged in teaching in Kentucky, and attending a Presbyterian camp-meeting, conducted under the leadership of such men as Nathan L. Rice and others, that Mr. Colmery was made the subject of converting grace. This was in 1841, and thereafter he was led to feel a drawing toward the ministry. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Salem, Indiana, and soon after accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Hayesville, (then) Richland County, Ohio. The following year, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary C. Scott, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in the October following was ordained to the full work of the ministry in the Old School Presbyterian Church. Here he remained some nine years, preaching also to a neighboring Church, at Jeromeville. He was also connected with Vermilion Institute, at the time one of the most flourishing academies of the State of Ohio.

In 1855 he went to Indiana and spent some time preaching to the Presbyterian Church of Lafayette. In 1858 he returned to Ohio, settling with the Church at Lebanon, where he labored in the ministry for nine

years. At the meeting of the General Assembly in Lebanon in 1864 he was delegated by the Old School Assembly to present the Christian salutations of that body to the Cumberland Assembly, which duty was so gracefully performed that he was soon after made the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Divinity by one of the colleges of the Cumberland Church. He resigned his charge of the Lebanon Church in 1866, and accepted the pastorate of the Church in Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, with which he remained for six years; but his health failing, he removed with his family to Oxford, where he has since resided, preaching as his strength has permitted to Churches in the vicinity.

In 1867 he was made stated clerk of the Miami (Old School) Presbytery, and after the reunion of the two schools was continued in the same office in the Dayton Presbytery, which he still occupies. He was elected moderator of the Cincinnati Synod (Old School), at its session in Springfield, in 1865, as also at its last session held in the same city in 1881. Dr. Colmery has been warmly identified with the cause of temperance in its various presentations, and an ardent advocate of advanced and liberal Christian education, and has been (and still is) one of the trustees of Wooster University, Ohio, from its earliest foundation. He refers with pleasure to the fact that Judge Josiah Scott, of Hamilton, was his uncle, as also recalling the military record which he has been enabled to make. His first service in the cause of his country was as a member of the "corn-stalk brigade" in 1812 while residing in Kentucky, and as a one hundred days' man in the late war in the famed "Squirrel Hunters," from which latter service he holds a highly prized discharge in the form of a striking lithograph engraving signed by Governor Tod.

Some time about 1790 a Scotch colony came to America and settled in East Haddam, Connecticut, among them Hezekiah Cone and a large family of the same name. In the same town was Miss Polly Selden, to whom Hezekiah was married, and by whom a family was born to him. Peleg H. Cone, long a citizen of Oxford, was a son of Hezekiah, being born at East Haddam, February 22, 1805. The parents being farmers, the lad, Peleg, in common with the rest of the children, had the education obtainable in the district schools of the day, and tried his hand a little at teaching. When seventeen years of age he went to the city of Hartford and apprenticed himself to a silver-plater to learn the trade. Here he remained several years, and while resident at Hartford was married to Miss Mary Brace on the 21st of February, 1829. He next settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and established himself in his business as silver-plater. Some five years thereafter he was made high sheriff of New Haven County, and sold out his business. He was re-elected sheriff for the second term. At the close of his official term he engaged in a mercantile agency recently established in New York City, trav-



ding mostly in the West and South, his family still residing at New Haven. Leaving the New York house he accepted a position in the manufacturing concern of Hoadly & Co., a heavy firm in the carriage business in New Haven, and remained connected with the same for some sixteen years. In January, 1852, Mr. Cone moved his family to the village of Oxford, Ohio, where he became the proprietor of the public house known as the Mansion or Cone House, conducting it for about eleven years. After leaving this he opened an office as conveyancer, real estate and insurance agent, in the store under the Mansion House, fronting on High Street. This business he continued until 1868, when he took his son, F. J. Cone, into the office as partner, and the two continued this occupation up to the death of the father, which took place March 14, 1882. Mr. Cone espoused the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849, and had been active in its interests and in efforts for the promotion of its welfare. Mr. Cone was also an active member of Invincible Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., of Oxford, and as such was held in high esteem by his brother members. He was for eighteen years a member of the board of education of Oxford, and for many years president of the board of trustees of Oxford Female College, only resigning this position about a year prior to his decease. He was a well wisher to every good work which looked to the growth and well-being of the city of his adoption, aiding them to the extent of his ability. When Mr. and Mrs. Cone came to Oxford they had a family of seven children, two of whom have since died. Three of the sons were volunteers in the late war, William and George enlisting and serving in the one hundred days' service, and F. J. in the three years' men. Of the children living H. S. Cone is now residing at Galion, Michigan, and F. J. Cone, the other son, was the partner and continues the business in the old office in Oxford; two daughters, Mrs. A. F. Bevis and Mrs. Dr. G. W. Keely, reside in Oxford, while a third is the wife of Dr. A. A. Barnett, of Jerseyville, Illinois.

Benjamin Bassett Davis, mayor of Oxford, is a native of Edgartown, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and was born on the 4th of April, 1816. His parents were Zadock and Elizabeth Bassett Davis. He was the third born of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, only three of whom are now living. When Benjamin was three years of age the parents, with their family, emigrated to the State of Ohio, and settled on a farm, near the present hamlet of Warsaw, some five miles west of Cincinnati. Here the elder Davis for a few years carried on a small tannery, but relinquished this calling and gave his attention more fully to the cultivation of his farm. In early life Mayor Davis had little, if any, advantages of school education, but was of an active temperament and a quick, discriminating mind. As he came to manhood, while busy assisting his father in the care of the farm, the latter was removed by death,

which event occurred in August, 1834. The son remained on the farm with the mother and the rest of the family for several years thereafter. On attaining his majority, he espoused the politics of the Whigs, and for many years was active in the local interests of that party. He was for some nine years made one of the justices of the peace in the township where he resided. August 6, 1836, he was married to Miss Rhoda Cullom, who bore him seven sons and one daughter. In 1861 Mr. Davis took up his residence in the city of Cincinnati, and having early espoused the cause of the Republican party when it was organized, he was favored by an appointment to the position of chief local agent in the post-office blank department of the West, which was then located at Cincinnati. This position he held with honor to himself and to the interests of the department for over a year, when, the office being transferred to Buffalo, New York, he resigned his position and accepted an appointment as superintendent of the local city mail distribution, a position he held for nearly three years. While residing in Cincinnati, January 23, 1865, he lost his wife by death. On the 21st of February, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Sarah (Gath) Horsefall, then of the city.

In March, 1868, Mr. Davis moved with his family to Oxford, Ohio, which place has continued to be his residence since that date. Not long after becoming a resident the community saw fit to elect him to the highest honor which, as a municipality, it was in their power to bestow, and with so great an acceptance have the responsible and often arduous and unpleasant duties of the office of mayor been administered, that he has been repeatedly re-elected, usually by large majorities, marking no special party distinctions nor lines, so that his continued term of service in this capacity is now some thirteen years, marked by only one interim of about three months. Mr. Davis was not permitted for many years to enjoy the companionship of his wife, Sarah, as she died on the 14th of May, 1871. On February 21, 1872, he was again married, choosing for his third and present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Douglass. Of the children born to the first Mrs. Davis four sons and a daughter are still living. One of the deceased, Carlos, served as a volunteer in the late war with much honor and credit, being mustered out of the service at Columbus at the close, after some three years' enlistment. Mr. Davis has for many years been a firm believer in the doctrines of the Universalists, and is warmly identified with this organization in Oxford. He is of a naturally quiet, reflective turn of mind and has those qualities which are needful to make him a good magistrate and officer of justice. In addition to his official duties, Mayor Davis is now the proprietor of the "Girard House," on the corner of High and Poplar Streets, which has recently been remodeled and the entire house refurnished, making it now one of the most desirable tarrying-places for the traveler or pleasant home for the regular boarder, which can be found in the



county. Wilson S., the oldest son, is now teaching in Washington, Indiana. Albert G. is in the *Times-Star* office of Cincinnati. Merrill B., Alexis B., and Darwin F. are residents of Cincinnati also. Elizabeth, the daughter, now Mrs. I. F. Williams, is a skilled music teacher just west of Cincinnati.

Died at his home in Oxford, July 25, 1881, John Douglass, in the 60th year of his age. He was born in Chester District, South Carolina. In 1834, with his parents, five brothers, and five sisters, he removed to the neighborhood three miles north of Oxford, where he remained on the farm until about fifteen years ago, when he removed to the town. He at first engaged in the grocery business with Mr. Higgins; afterward he went into the boot and shoe business, and about five years ago retired from active life. Mr. Douglass was for two terms (six years) president of the board of education, and had just been elected to another term. He was an efficient officer and a true friend of education. When only nineteen years of age he united with the Associate Reformed Church at Hopewell, then under the pastorate of the Rev. S. McCracken. For the past twelve years he had been an elder of the United Presbyterian Church, Oxford congregation. For many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and during the seven years preceding his death was actively engaged in religious work. He left behind him a record worthy of careful and earnest study.

Isaiah Douglass, farmer, is a son of John and Martha Douglass, who were among the early residents of Oxford Township. They emigrated from South Carolina in 1834, and moved on the farm where Isaiah now lives in 1835, and where his parents continued to reside until their decease. Isaiah Douglass was the youngest of a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. He was born in South Carolina in 1829, and was therefore about six years old when his parents moved on the farm in the corner of Section 2, where he has resided ever since, having purchased and received quit-claim deeds from the other heirs about 1856. He has added to his original farm, and now has 240 acres in one body and 132 acres in Section 11. He married, in 1863, Anna Patterson. They have five children living and one who died in infancy—Albert J., Martha E., William C., Samuel L., and Zaidie Maggie.

Israel Dewitt, farmer, was born in Kentucky in 1805. He is the son of Zachariah Price Dewitt and Elizabeth Dewitt. The father served in the Indian wars at the close of the Revolution, and Israel Fowler, one of his grandsons, was in the Mexican War. Zachariah P. Dewitt emigrated from Kentucky to Butler County in 1805, and entered three hundred and twenty acres of land, situated on Section 24. Here he lived until his death, at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1840, at the age of sixty-seven.

Dunham F. Davis, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Davis,

was born in Hamilton County, March 30, 1856. He graduated in 1872, at the Oxford High School, and was married October 10, 1876, to Ella S., daughter of William and Mary (Carr) Rumble, who was born in Hanover Township, July 18, 1856. They have one child, William R. Davis. Mr. Davis formerly kept a livery stable, but in the Spring of 1878 moved on his present farm.

Joshua Davis, Sen., of Oxford, is a native of New Jersey, where he was born May 28, 1803. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1805, bringing his family and household goods all the way to Middletown in wagons. He engaged in merchandising and milling at Middletown, but not being suited with the country after a stay of less than two years, he went back to his old home in New Jersey, but again returned to Butler County soon after the close of the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was the ninth of a family of ten children, of whom himself and a sister, Mrs. Phoebe Laboyteaux, are the only survivors. Mr. Davis had but little opportunity for education. He learned the cooper's trade, and after his marriage in 1828 purchased his father's farm, near Bevis P. O., where he also carried on the cooper business, in connection with his farm, for a number of years. In 1864, having sold his farm, he removed to Oxford, where he had purchased property, and where he has since lived a retired life, supported by the accumulations of years of toil. He built, in 1872, and now owns, the edifice known as Davis's Hall. Mrs. Davis's maiden name was Elizabeth Bevis. She also comes of a pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Davis began married life more than fifty years ago with but little means in the days of limited facilities, and by industry and economy have accumulated a considerable property. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and ten of whom are now living. All are respectably and comfortably started in life. Mr. Davis, though beyond age, volunteered in the late war with the forces regularly mustered during Kirby Smith's raid. One son, Joshua, served three years, and two other sons short terms. Mr. Davis's father, whose name was also Joshua, served in the Revolutionary War, and a brother was a volunteer in the War of 1812. Mr. Davis has been an industrious and useful citizen, and has contributed his full share to the general good.

John Ferguson is a native of Scotland, being born in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, April 8, 1810. He learned the tinner's trade in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1832. After a stay of a few months in Cincinnati, during which he was employed at his trade, he came to Oxford in the Spring of 1833, and there being no tinner's establishment in the village at that time, he opened a shop and began business for himself. Though unpretentious in the beginning, he gradually developed, and as the general commercial facilities improved, he was shrewd and thoughtful enough to keep abreast of the times. In the Fall of 1833, Mr. P. D. Matson be-

came a partner, and so continued until 1868, when he retired, and Mr. Ferguson continued the business alone until 1889, then selling out and withdrawing from active life. His residence is one of the handsomest in the village. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a trustee of Oxford Female College, and has been thoroughly identified with the growth and general interest of Oxford for almost half a century.

He married in Scotland just previous to embarking for the United States, Catherine McGregor, by whom he had these children: William, Charles, Duncan, David, Isabella, and one infant, deceased. Christina married John B. Morris, who died about 1873. She now resides in Oxford. James S. is a physician of Camden. His first wife dying in 1868, he married in 1869 Miss Isabella McMillan, also a native of Scotland. They have one infant child—Edward Bruce—living, and one deceased.

John Fisher, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, where he married, in 1789, Ruth Mathers. About the year 1796 he removed to Cincinnati, where he followed his trade, that of shoemaker. About 1798 he moved to what is now Lemon Township, and entered a quarter section of land on the north fork of Dick's Creek. On this farm he lived and died, and the remains of himself and wife rest on that place. Of their children there were seven, five boys and two girls. Two remained in Butler County—Robert and Nancy Phares. Robert was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1794, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed most of his life. He was married in 1816 to Sallie Ball, daughter of Ezekiel Ball. Of their family there were six who grew to maturity. These were John, Mary B., Elizabeth R., Almira, Sarah J., and Ezekiel Ball. Robert Fisher died in Middletown, June 4, 1874, aged eighty years. Mrs. Sallie Fisher died September 9, 1831, and is buried in the cemetery at Middletown. John Fisher was born January 6, 1818, in Middletown. By occupation during life he is a farmer. He has been twice married. The first time was to Ruth Mallory, December 25, 1844, the daughter of William and Mary Mallory, of this county. They had two children, Mary J. and William M. The first wife died November 25, 1866, and he married his second wife, Mrs. Rebecca Young, widow of Josiah Young, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Riley) Greenwood. She was born in Milford Township, January 27, 1821. The Greenwood and Young families were among the pioneers of Milford Township.

Joshua J. Fry, banker and stock raiser, is a native of Indiana, where he was born, in Franklin County, in 1852. He resided there until the Spring of 1870, when he removed to Oxford. Mr. Fry began trading in stock when a young man, and continued that business in connection with farming, increasing the magnitude of his operations as his means increased. When he came to Oxford he established the Oxford Bank, with which he still retains his connection, but has continued his farming

and stock dealing. He now has two farms, containing upwards of three hundred acres, which he keeps well stocked, and is buying and selling constantly. He married January 1, 1857, Miss Sarah J., daughter of James Murphy. They have three children: William L., James G., and Philip O. Fry. Thus it will be seen, Mr. Fry is a native of this vicinity, and he has been more or less identified from boyhood with Oxford and its commercial interests; for the last ten years he has been the head of one of its most important financial enterprises.

William J. Finch, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Wickard) Finch, was born May 28, 1831, in Hanover Township. Edward Finch was born May 5, 1800, in Orange County, New York, and in 1814 came to Butler County with his parents. Elizabeth Wickard was born February 5, 1806, in Pennsylvania, and came West with her parents. She was united to Mr. Finch November 4, 1824. They had five children: Andrew, Sarah Ann, Jacob W., William J., and Ellen J., now Mrs. Lewis Wool. The three oldest are dead. Mr. Finch was treasurer of Hanover Township for three or four years, and in 1852 moved on the farm where William now lives. He died there on the 17th of July, 1853, but his wife still survives. He was a generous, kind-hearted man, and was liberal towards all benevolent and charitable enterprises. He and his wife were members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. William J. Finch has followed farming all his life. He was married March 1, 1859, to Abigail, daughter of Gideon and Mary Wilkin-son, who was born March 9, 1838. They have seven children: Orlando B., William E., Gideon W., Elmer B., Charles L., Mary E., and Ella L. Mr. Finch is one of the trustees of Oxford Township, being on his fourth year, and has served as school director some twenty years, off and on. He is a member of Oxford Lodge No. 74, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. At the death of his father Mr. Finch bought the farm of seventy acres, and has added to it until now he owns one hundred and eight-five, which he has made through his own industry and good management.

Thomas Fitzgerald, farmer, of Oxford, is a native of Ireland, born in County Antrim in 1817. He married, in 1847, Maria S. Orr, coming to America in 1849. They lived in Orange County, New York, about fourteen years, then went West, having land in Iowa, but after a stay of a few months, removed to Oxford, having traded for the farm he now owns. They removed here in 1871, and have since resided there. His farm contains about one hundred acres, and bears the marks of his industry and thrift, he having lately completed a handsome barn, and contemplating further improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters. His oldest son, Thomas, Jr., is a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and is now pastor at Branchville, New Jersey. One daughter, Margaret, married George Riggs, and they now



reside in Franklin County, Ohio. The other five daughters, Lizzie, Hannah, Kate, Agnes, and Ella, and two sons, John and Elmer E., are young people at home. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, at Oxford, and has given her children good, religious training, and several of them are already identified with the Church.

Mr. Fitzgerald was one of five children; his mother died when he was about fourteen years old, and he shortly after found a home wherever he could. He is, therefore, a self-made man. Having begun life for himself when a boy, among strangers, and with all disadvantages to contend with, he succeeded in gaining sufficient to bring him to the United States, where, by continued industry and economy, he, with the help of an excellent wife and children, trained to habits of industry and self-reliance, now lives in a comfortable home, and has become one of the substantial men of the vicinity of Oxford, identified with all the progress and interests of his neighborhood.

Samuel Gath, of Oxford, Ohio, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 5, 1807, taking the name of his father, his mother's maiden name being Sarah Bradley. She was of a Yorkshire family, and her ancestors had traditions indicating some connection with the historic border feuds and Scottish wars. In boyhood Samuel Gath spent portions of three years as a pupil in one of the schools of the Dissenters conducted on the Lancasterian plan, or that by which knowledge was imparted by text cards and diagrams on the wall and orally by the teacher, for which the lad paid one penny per week, one person holding the position of teacher for some 400 pupils. After this the lad worked at "card sticking" for some time, and at thirteen years of age was indentured to Benjamin Wood, of Halifax, as an apprentice at cabinet making, remaining with his employer for some twelve years. In all that time he had but one misunderstanding or unpleasant word from Mr. Wood. He then spent five years in the employmen of Samuel Taylor, after which he started in business for himself with a younger brother, Daniel, as his partner, and with such sagacity and thrift that in a few years the elder brother's portion of the profits amounted to some \$3,500, and with this he proposed to emigrate to America. In 1843 Mr. Gath married Miss Mary Fetley, of Yorkshire, and in April, 1844, with his family, and in company with some seventy others, mostly from his native town, he took passage on the ship *Patrick Henry*, Captain Delano, for New York, which port they made after a voyage of nearly five weeks. Many of his companions soon became homesick or dissatisfied and returned to England, but Mr. Gath had come intending to stay and make the United States his future home; and so, with his family and some six hundred pounds of personal effects, he pushed westward by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, crossing the lake to Toledo, and thence following the

canal to Hamilton. With his household he was set down on the morning of the 3d of July, in Oxford, which Mr. Gath describes as being constituted of a motley array of wooden buildings set mostly with their gables on the streets, and the plat of ground which now constitutes the public park was completely overgrown with "dog-fennel," through which a narrow foot-path led diagonally from the south-west to the north-east corner.

Mr. Gath first settled as a farmer some three miles north of the village, on a farm now occupied by Mr. Booth, where he remained for a little time, when Mr. Merrill, a cabinet maker in the village, whose store and shop combined stood on the west side of the public square, offered him a partnership in his business. This offer Mr. Gath at once accepted, and some eight months afterwards bought out his partner's interest and succeeded to the entire business, continuing it most successfully for many years, on the old site, the old shop having given way in the meantime to a fine and substantial brick structure, well designed for the accommodation of the greatly increased demands of its proprietor, who, in his riper and advancing years, has transferred its cares and responsibilities to his son Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Gath have had eleven children born to them, ten of whom—five sons and five daughters—are now living. Two of the sons, the eldest, Samuel, Jr., and the youngest, are following the calling of the father as manufacturers and dealers in the village of Oxford, the latter at the old stand, and the former but a few rods east, his store fronting on the north side of the park. Mr. Gath is a man of a peculiarly genial, even jovial temperament, upon whom the pressure and anxieties of business and the natural cares of life incident to an active calling seem to have made no very serious impression; his physique and general health give promise of many years of probable life. Enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, he has never sought political preferment from them; yet, at their solicitation, he has held the office of city marshal for one or more terms, in which capacity, as he says, his greatest emoluments have usually been derived from the fun he has had in some of the official skirmishes into which he has found himself drawn by the young fellows in attendance upon Miami University, as they have been caught when out on their "larks." Mr. Gath has for over fifty years been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church, having, in the mother country, affiliated with that portion of this general body of Christians called "the New Connection Methodists," who had been striving for lay representation. Ever since his settlement in this country he has been a warm sympathizer with the tenets and politics of the Democratic party, and usually votes with it.

Among the business men of Oxford who deserve mention is Samuel Gath, Jr. He is a native of Oxford Township, born on January 1, 1847. His parents came to



the village when he was a boy, and he has been a resident of the village ever since. His father became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and the son began his attendance at funerals and assisting in the store and shop at about fourteen years of age.

During the war, though under age, he was a member of the "Squirrel Hunters" organization, in 1862, and was out with the hundred day men, being a sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guards, and soon after the expiration of that term volunteered and became a member of Company D, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, his discharge dating Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865. In January, 1868, he became a partner with his father, and so continued until August, 1871, when he purchased his father's interest and continued business alone, discontinuing the furniture trade after a few years and turning his attention more exclusively to undertaking, for which he seems to be specially adapted and in which he has been enterprising and very successful. Mr. Gath married, February 20, 1870, Miss Mary, daughter of Smith J. Dancier, who was then a resident of Oxford, but now resides at Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Gath have a family of three children, two daughters and a son—Mary Etta, Jay Dancier, and Jeannetta.

Edward L. Hill, M. D., was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, January 23, 1827. His parents were Russel and Lucretia (Bodman) Hill, of the same place. The father was a son of Ephraim, and grandson of Samson Hill, who traced his descent back to an English origin, while the mother, who is still living in Williamsburg, is a daughter of Dr. Joseph Bodman, of a family of German-English extraction. Dr. Hill pursued his preparatory education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and passed thence into Amherst College. He took his professional course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, receiving his diploma early in 1852. Soon after this he located in the practice of his profession at Chester Factories, in Western Massachusetts. While residing here he warmly espoused the cause of temperance, and while diligent and successful in his calling, he was bold and fearless in the expression of his convictions of the right and of principle, as he held it. It was during his residence here that the organization of a lodge of the Carson League in the place caused open and signal opposition to be raised by the friends of the liquor traffic, which took the desperate form of personal injury and the destruction of the property of many who had identified themselves with the workings of the league, which spirit culminated in 1855. Dr. Hill was among the foremost in the happily successful efforts then made to ferret out the lawless miscreants and to bring them to light and justice, and to establish peace and safety among the community, he being personally instrumental in the arrest, identifica-

tion and conviction of several of the more prominent of the evil doers.

In 1856 Dr. Hill removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for the three years following, but in the Spring of 1859 he changed his residence to Oxford, Ohio, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Robert L. Rhea, who had removed to Chicago. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and upon the call for the first one hundred thousand volunteer troops, Dr. Hill enlisted for three months, and was made surgeon of the Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was among the first to depart for the seat of war, his term of enlistment being from April 9 to August 26, 1861. Returning from this enlistment, he soon after re-entered the army, and was again made surgeon of the reorganized Twentieth Regiment, his commission bearing date of September 18, 1861. He was made senior surgeon on the operating board of the Third Division Seventeenth Army Corps in the Vicksburg campaign; then surgeon in charge of General Hospital No. 2, at Vicksburg. Afterwards he acted as superintendent of the Seventeenth Army Corps' hospital at Marietta, Georgia, in the Atlanta campaign, returning home in November, 1864. Since that time Dr. Hill has been in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. Hill was married April 24, 1850, to Hope Lucinda, daughter of Cotton Hayden, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, a family whose name is not unknown to eminence and distinction, and among whom we find the late ex-Governor Joel Hayden, of Haydensville, Massachusetts, and Mr. Peter Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Hill have had five children born to them, four sons now living, and a daughter, who died while the father was in the army. The youngest of the sons was the subject of a severe attack of acute diphtheria in November, 1881, and, while lying at the point of death, all other remedies and treatment having failed, the anxious father decided to venture upon the operation of tracheotomy, as a last resort to save the life of his boy. And this he did, ably and intelligently assisted by Dr. H. D. Hinckley, Dr. G. W. Keely, a skilled dental practitioner and neighbor of Dr. Hill, administering the anæsthetic. The operation (one of the most delicate and uncertain known to modern surgery) proved eminently successful, and although the life of the little patient hung trembling in the balance for days, he soon rallied and made a perfect recovery.

Early in 1865 Dr. Hill made a public profession of religion, and united with the (then) Second Presbyterian Church of Oxford. In April, 1866, he was made a ruling elder of the same Church. Dr. Hill was also clerk of the session for some ten years. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Amherst College, Massachusetts; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1853; was made an honorary member of the Ohio Medical Society, June 3, 1856; and a member of the



American Medical Association in 1867; he is a member of the Union District Medical Association, and also of the Butler County Medical Society; in 1869 he was Worthy Master of Oxford Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M. Dr. Hill has ever been a warm and earnest Republican in his political preferences, and, although not active in political strifes, he is of a firm and uncompromising nature, standing fearlessly for his cherished principles. Of an affable and kindly disposition, he easily wins and usually retains the friendship and confidence of the community among whom he moves.

Volney L. Hills was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Hills, and was born February 6, 1815. She came to Cincinnati with her parents in 1817, from Massachusetts, where she was born. At the time of her death she was in the sixty-sixth year of her age. In the year 1829 she removed with her parents to Oxford, and on the 5th of May, 1833, was married to James D. Ringwood, at the home of her parents. There were born to this couple five children, one of whom died in infancy, and the remainder, three daughters and one son, still survive. Her husband died two years and two months previous to her death, since which time her life seemed to be on the wane.

James H. Howe is descended from an English family of this name, which, on coming to this country, early settled in Massachusetts in the vicinity of Boston. A son by the name of Ebenezer was born July 13, 1765. A Connecticut family named Sears, who afterwards made their home in New York State, had a daughter, Sarah, and to her Ebenezer was married November 9, 1793. The two remained with the father-in-law and had three children born to them. Somewhere in 1800 or 1801 Mr. Sears and his family (with the Howes) emigrated to the valley of the Little Miami and settled near Loveland, where the elder Sears purchased each of his children farms. The good man was spared to be over one hundred years of age. The Howe family remained here till about 1813 or 1814, and then moved to the wilds of Indiana and took up some land upon Hannas Creek. In that neighborhood in 1815, August 7th, James H. Howe was born, and grew to manhood, taking up his residence at the age of eighteen at College Corner. January 2, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Jerusha (King) White, formerly of Massachusetts, but born in Cazeuovia, New York, July, 1815, who had been a resident of Ohio since 1834. His father came to Oxford in 1822, and resided on a farm until 1830, the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Howe are now residing in a pleasant home in the village of College Corner, enjoying the quiet and serenity of their advancing years. They have no children.

Robert C. Huston, M. D., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Greene County in 1813. In 1818 his parents, John and Sarah (Morrison) Huston, emigrated to Indiana. When Robert was about eleven years of age an old neighbor and friend, who was visiting the

family, and at that time residing near Venice, persuaded Mr. Huston to allow the son to return with him for the purpose of securing some school advantages, and he remained there, having his home with this old neighbor about two years, after which he returned to his parents at Connersville, where he remained enjoying the benefit of the common schools of that day. In 1834 he entered the preparatory school of Miami University, and continued his studies, literary and professional, up to 1840, and the same year commenced practice in connection with Dr. Erasmus Rose, then at Liberty, Union County, Indiana. One year later he opened an office at College Corner, where he practiced his profession ten years. In 1852 he removed to Oxford, where he has since resided, enjoying a practice which requires his full time. He married twice, the first time in 1842, his wife being Jane, daughter of Major James Montgomery, who was originally from the same county in Pennsylvania from which the Huston family came. He obtained his military title by service in the War of 1812, and was an early resident of Oxford. The issue of this marriage was four children, three sons and one daughter. The latter is now the wife of Dr. J. N. Bradley. The sons are all residents of Butler County. The eldest, James W., resides on his father's farm, the old Moretz estate; R. W. L. is a resident of Oxford, and the youngest, John C., is now in the drug trade at College Corner, and is also the postmaster. His second marriage occurred in 1872, his wife being Sarah W., daughter of Sylvester and Jerusha Lyons, and therefore sister of Mrs. Professor Bishop. His residence on the north side of High, and at the west corporation line, is a handsome property, and has been his home for the past twenty years. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and takes an honorable part in all matters of public interest. His affiliation and special interest religiously is with the Presbyterians. He has been an active and successful practitioner for forty years, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and also an active and prominent member of the Butler County Medical Society.

Hiram King, farmer, is a native of Butler County, and was born in Oxford Township, in 1832. His parents, Thomas and Nancy King, came from the State of New York about 1819, and lived a number of years in Cincinnati. Mr. King was a carpenter, but when work at his trade was scarce took his ax, in the use of which he was expert, and helped clear a considerable part of the ground now occupied by the city. He had many offers of house-building with town-lots for pay; but not foreseeing that it was destined to be so great a city, he came to the interior to secure a home, and located in the southern part of Oxford Township, about 1830. A few years later he removed to the farm upon which Hiram now resides. Mr. King had a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living—William S., now a resident of Pettis County, Missouri, and Hiram, who

now owns a part of the old homestead, upon which he has lived since he was one year old. Although Mr. King had a very limited education he has taken an active interest in education, and has been of great use in promoting the interests of the schools in his district, in which he has been a director a number of years and until after the building of their present substantial brick house. Mr. King has been an authorized exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church for over twenty years past. He has gained his knowledge of books by improving his spare hours and at great disadvantage, and has accumulated a good rural library. He is known as a man of good general information, able to hold his own in ordinary debate, either secular or religious, and has been the leader in maintaining a Sunday-school in the district school-house.

He married, in 1859, Ann E. Booth, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Anna E., who is now a young lady. She graduated at the Oxford High School. His first wife dying, he married, in 1861, Martha E., her sister, by whom he had two children—Thomas L. and Laura B. Mr. King's wife is a daughter of William Booth, who is a native of England, and an old resident of Oxford Township, his farm adjoining Mr. King's. Mr. King comes from a hardy stock, who were noted for longevity. His grandfather, Samuel King, was a soldier of the Revolution, and served during seven years of that memorable struggle. His great-grandfather King and his wife lived to pass more than eighty years of wedded life.

George Washington Keely, D. D. S., is the grandson of John Keely, a German by nativity, born in 1753. He came to this country in 1762 with his parents and settled in Pennsylvania, afterwards becoming a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and being wounded in the battle of Brandywine. His son, John second, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1779, and died in Oxford, Ohio, May 7, 1848. He married Miss Ann Iddings, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, who was born August 7, 1787. Mr. and Mrs. Keely came to Oxford, Ohio, in 1818, and in 1822, on the 22d of October, George W. Keely was born. The residence of the family was but a short distance south of the university buildings, and the boy had the privileges of the schools of the town, and when but a mere lad of some fourteen entered Miami University. Three years later, the president, Dr. Bishop, retired. Mr. Keely was warmly attached to the doctor, and feeling that the trustees of the institution were dealing unjustly by him, manifested his own sympathy by refusing longer to be numbered with the students of the school, although it had been his expectation to have pursued a full graduating course.

Not long after this he spent a little time with Dr. J. D. White, then a practicing dentist in the city of Hamilton; but in the Fall of 1839 entered the office of

Dr. John Allen, then a noted dental practitioner of the city of Cincinnati (now of New York), with whom he spent the two following years. Returning to Oxford in 1841, Dr. Keely established himself in the practice of his chosen profession by opening an office in a building at the corner of High and Beach Streets, where he remained for a year and a half, then moving to and occupying an office on Main Street. Afterwards, in 1867, he rented the rooms corner of High and Main Streets, where he has continued his practice ever since. Agreeable to the customs of the day and the practice of many dentists in the early history of the profession, Dr. Keely sustained for some years a series of periodic visits to neighboring towns in the States of Ohio and Indiana, which extended over the years of his early practice.

On the 13th of March, 1851, Dr. Keely was married to Miss Susanna Wells, in the city of Cincinnati, who bore to him three children, only one of whom, a son, Charles I. Keely, D. D. S., is now living, and is a practicing dentist as partner of his father, located in Hamilton. The married life of Doctor and Mrs. Keely was of short duration, as she was taken away by death May 25, 1856. April 21, 1861, Dr. Keely was again married, to Miss Cornelia Cone, of Oxford, who has borne him eight children, three of whom only are now living, two daughters and a son. After having been in active practice for some twelve years he graduated at the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, in March, 1853.

Being of an ingenious and scholarly nature, Doctor Keely has ever been among the foremost in all movements which look toward the elevation and advancement of the interests of the profession of his choice, and has been ready to aid by his presence, councils, and means every organized effort upon the part of his brother practitioners for the advancement of its standards. He was present at the meeting of dentists, first held at Niagara Falls, where the foundations were first laid for the organization of the American Dental Association, in 1859; has been an almost constant attendant upon its annual sessions; was elected its president in Philadelphia, in 1876, and presided as such in Chicago, in 1877. He was an active mover in the organization of the Ohio State Dental Society; was once its president, and has for the last ten years been re-elected to its treasurership. He has been, and now is, either an active or honorary member of the following: Mississippi Valley Dental Society, Mad River Valley Dental Society, and of the Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin State Dental Societies respectively, and was elected a member of the New York Odontological Society.

He has been a trustee of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery for the past twenty years, and often president of the board of trustees, and for the past fifteen years has lectured to the students on the "Cause and Management of Irregularities of the Teeth," which he has made a labor of love for the past twenty-five years.

He has been a liberal contributor to the literature and periodicals of his profession. From his reports on Dental Education, made in 1874 and 1875 before the American Dental Association, copious extracts were reproduced in the "History of Dentistry in the United States." He has often accepted invitations to lecture on some of the specialties pertaining to the practice of dentistry, one being "Causes and Prevention of Irregularities of the Teeth."

When twenty-one years of age he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the charter members of the lodge of Odd Fellows in Oxford when it was organized, having previously been a member of the Brookville, Indiana, lodge. In addition to his professional activity, Dr. Keely has taken the warmest interest in every thing pertaining to the well-being of his native town. City improvements, the grading of the streets, the embellishment and adornment of the city parks and college-campus, improvement of public buildings, etc., have in him a sure promoter and active worker; while the several educational institutions—Miami University, of which he is a trustee; Oxford Female Institute, Oxford Female College, and Western Female Seminary—have ever a warm place in his heart, and to their advancement he has contributed liberally of both mental and manual effort and pecuniary means.

The doctor is a man peculiarly social in his nature, a skillful and intelligent practitioner, kind and indulgent in his pleasant household, and a warm and sympathizing companion and friend, having a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Isaac Iddings Keely, son of John, was born on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1809. In the latter part of 1817 his parents moved to Oxford, with the intention of making it a permanent home, for the benefit of their growing family in the way of schools. Isaac was then a lad of seven years of age. He attended the first session of the first school ever taught on the university grounds, and he made the first speech at the first exhibition ever given in that school. At the proper age he began to work at the bricklaying trade with his father, and soon became a very expert and rapid workman. To show the rapidity of his movements, we mention one instance. There had been some talk as to how many bricks he could lay in a day. One thousand bricks were considered a day's work in an ordinary wall. He made a wager that he could lay one thousand bricks in two hours. The place was on a wall in a building in Oxford, where the corners were raised and where one hundred bricks made one course. So his wager was that he could lay ten courses in two hours. He began about 10 o'clock in the morning and completed his task in just one hour and thirty-one minutes, having taken into his hands and laid in the wall, smoothing the joints on the outside, one thousand bricks in one hour and thirty-one minutes. Up to that time no one in that part of the country had ever done so well or handled so many bricks in the same time.

In very early life he developed into a trader, and began to deal in cigars, watermelons, and indeed any thing that he could handle in the way of trade. When very young, not more than twenty, he took charge of the business, relieving his father of the trouble and vexation of the management. It was not long before he had all the family employed and quite a number of men at work for him. He built more houses in Oxford than any other one man. He spent some two or three years in peddling clocks. From this he drifted into the mercantile business. Here he handled dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, and hats, and all kinds of notions; also, lumber and shingles; and all the time engaged in building and in trading real estate. He was a wholly unselfish man. He would sacrifice every thing for his friends. He would confide in and trust men to any reasonable amount, and had that confidence most shamefully abused by those whom he had befriended the most.

About the year 1844 or 1845 he began to lecture on animal magnetism or mental electricity. He claimed for it that it was a science, and he applied it to the curing of various diseases that prey upon mankind in this world. He did succeed in curing many afflicted people to such an extent that it excited the wonder and astonishment of the communities in which he lectured. Being possessed of strong will and energy, he knew no such word as fail. The late well-known George D. Prentice, then editor of the Louisville, Kentucky, *Journal*, in his daily of January 15, 1848, said of him:

"We never before saw such a crowd at the Odd Fellows' Hall as was assembled there last night. It was supposed that nearly a thousand persons were present. No great political orator, no popular Methodist preacher, no powerful actor, has ever been able to draw such multitudes together in this city as are now drawn nightly by Mr. Keely. The experiments last night were wonderful, and we presume that none who saw them doubted that they were precisely what they seemed to be."

He was compelled to cease lecturing on account of the fearful strain on his nervous system. In 1850 he went to Edinburg, Indiana, and began to build houses, and buy and sell real estate. At one time he sold to the Junction Railroad Company real estate to the value of \$18,000, taking in pay their stock, two-thirds of which was a total loss. Here he built a great many houses, bought and sold and engaged in general trade. He had the ability to make a great deal of money, but failed to save his earnings. He did not seem to be able to accumulate or save money, so that after years of toil he died comparatively poor. He commenced to operate in Indianapolis about 1854, but did not remain there long. His health began to fail him at Edinburg.

Early in 1857 he with his wife and child returned to Oxford. He was broken in health, and his end was evidently near. Here among his friends he spent his last days. He was cheerful and hopeful. His mother,



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Isaac J. Keely
C. H. D.



brother, and sister in turn tenderly nursed him during the last weary months of his life. His disease was laryngitis. He died on the eighteenth day of August, 1857, lacking six days of being forty-eight years of age. The following is from the pen of one who knew him long and intimately:

"A man has recently fallen in our midst whose brief career and sudden demise should prove a profitable lesson, calling our thoughts to the solemn warning, 'Be ye also ready.' Isaac I. Keely, who departed this life on the evening of the 18th inst., of laryngitis, lacking a few days of being forty-eight years old, was a man of peculiar character. His ambition and energy were as unbounded as his benevolence, neither failing till means and health failed. We knew him from his youth up—from the time he entered college and delivered the first speech ever made in old Miami University, and recited his algebra lessons, till the day the solemn tones of its bell announced his journey to the tomb—and of him we have had but one opinion, and that is, a noble soul imprisoned in a feeble casket. We have often known him to perform deeds of charity to the sick widow and orphan that would have astonished Bishop Heber or the monks of St. Bernard, not letting his right hand know what the left was doing. He was ardently devoted to parents, brothers, and sisters, and all who were allied by consanguinity. Being the oldest of the boys, much devolved on him in educating and settling in life the younger members, and he met this responsibility with a liberality surprising his neighbors.

"A more unselfish man never lived. He gave to his friends beyond endurance. This trait of character caused him to go out as he came into this world—but a few feet different. Nor was his charity confined to those only. He had a heart to feel for human woe and a hand to help in time of need.

"His enterprise was not confined to one State; he built houses in different States for posterity to enjoy. This community will bear us witness when we say that I. I. Keely did more to make this town what it is than any other one man that ever lived in Oxford. As a religionist he was doubtless misunderstood by many. He was no sectarian—liberal and ardent, but sincere in his opinions.

"As a defender of the science of animal magnetism or mental electricity as a curative agent, he was often denounced by ministers and other good men as a charlatan, a mountebank, an infidel in collusion with Beelzebub. This had a natural tendency to sour his mind against all sects. He revered the Deity, believed in Jesus Christ as the only Savior of sinners, and trusted in his merits for salvation. He believed in the efficacy of prayer; and when he could only whisper he said to an old friend, 'When you pray remember me.' He gratefully received the daily visits of the Rev. Mr. Spencer during his last hours. He had many friends to follow

his remains to the grave, and was honored with a Masonic procession, of which fraternity he was an acceptable member."

Glover Laird, Jr., lives near College Corner, Ohio. He is a native of Ireland, being born in the city of Dublin, March 16, 1827. The father, Glover Laird, came to this country, with his wife and four children, in 1830, and located on the farm now occupied by his son. The family afterwards was increased by the birth of six other children, all of whom are still living, but scattered abroad in neighboring townships in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Laird was married March, 1852, to Miss Caroline Shaffer, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, born September, 1836. To these have been born three sons, of whom one still resides with the parents, one is at Camden, Ohio, and another is in Indiana. Mr. Laird holds his Church connection with the Methodist society, and in his political associations is a Republican. The farm upon which he was reared, and now makes his home, is about half a mile south-east of College Corner, in the extreme north-west section of the township.

William L. Lane, a native of Butler County, was born in Hanover Township, April 26, 1832. He is a son of Harmon J. and Isabella (Long) Lane, the former being a native of New Jersey, and the latter a native of Hamilton County. Mr. Lane, Sen., was a mason by trade, and came to Cincinnati when a young man, and prosecuted his craft a number of years. After his marriage, in 1818, he settled on the farm in Hanover Township, now owned by Charles Beck, which he improved, and on which he continued to reside until his decease, in 1842. His wife survived him a few years, and died in 1848. They had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living: Ella married Jackson James, now a resident of Missouri; Sallie married Dr. C. P. Dennis; Susan married William McCoy, the latter two now reside at Portsmouth, Ohio; William L., of Oxford, and Cornelius W., of Hanover Township.

William L. Lane was raised on the farm in Hanover Township and continued actively engaged in farming a number of years. He conducted the Darrtown Mills ten or twelve years in connection with farming. He married, in 1864, Miss Louise, daughter of James S. and Mary (Stackpole) Smiley, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Hanover Township in 1826, where they continued to reside until 1867, when they removed to the village of Oxford. Mr. Smiley engaged in banking, which he continued until his decease, which occurred in 1878. His wife died in 1873. Three children survived him—Mrs. Lane, Mary J., and Anna M. Mr. Smiley was an active and respected citizen of his day and left a valuable estate. The Smiley residence is a handsome property, located at the south-west corner of High and East Streets. At the decease of Mr. Smiley, Mr. Lane succeeded him as president of the Citizens' Bank, and has since continued in charge. He is a care-



ful, successful business man, and a quiet, unostentatious but useful citizen.

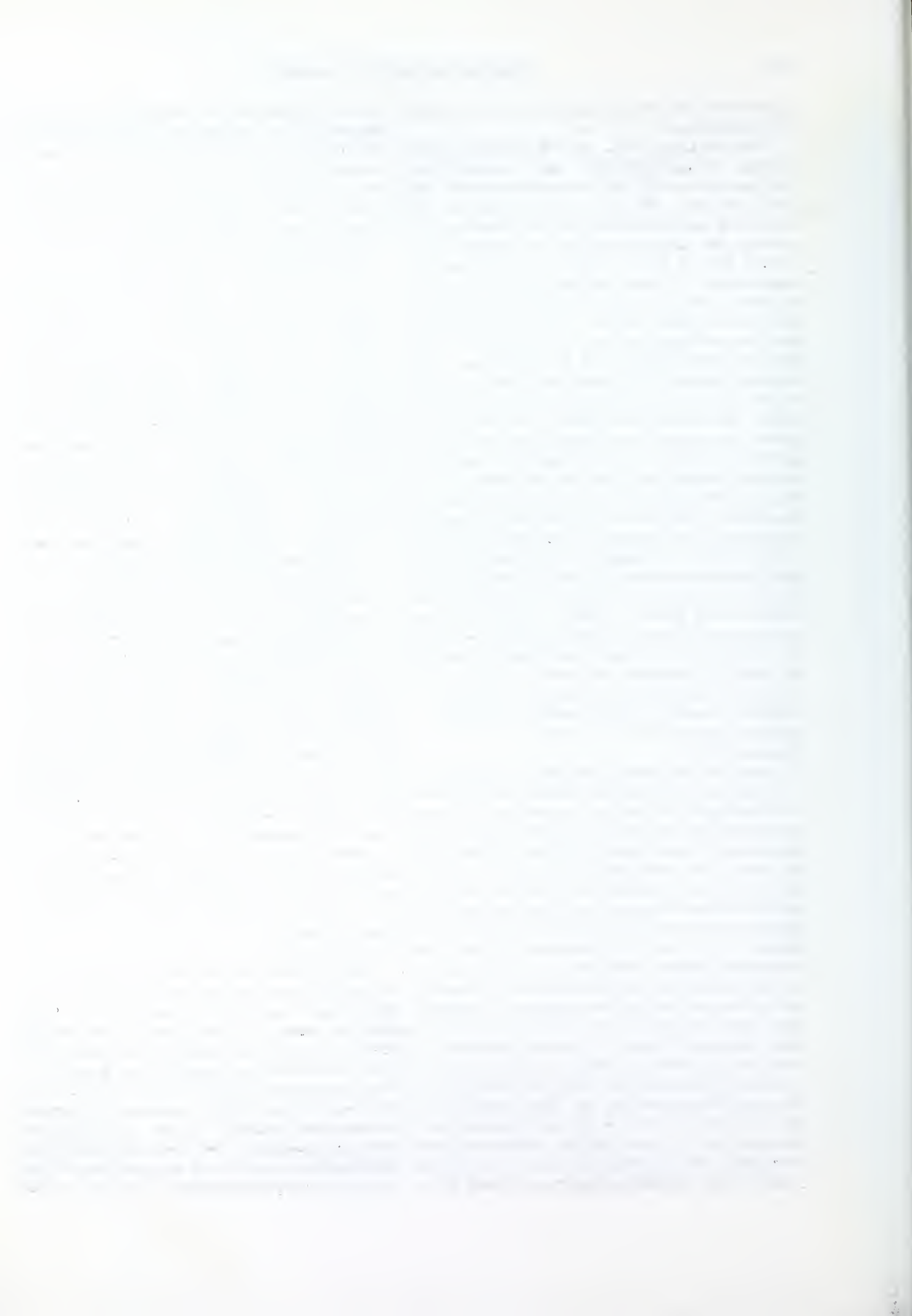
Horace M. Logee, M. D., was born in Douglass, Massachusetts, September 10, 1834. He is descended from the Huguenots who left their native country during the thirty years' war. His ancestor fled to England, and after a little time made his way to the United States, in company with others, and settled in the northern part of the new State of Rhode Island. From this head descended Joseph H. Logee, the father of Dr. Logee, who was born in January, 1804. The mother, Prudence F. Paine, was of English ancestry. It is a family tradition that her grandfather was one of a family which numbered twenty-eight children, all of one parentage. She was born in January, 1804, and died in February, 1857, her native place being in Cumberland Township, Rhode Island. Dr. Logee, after obtaining a common-school education, entered and passed through the curriculum of Lawrence Academy. Not long after this he came West and spent several years in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, first as a book-keeper, then as a student in medicine in the office of Professor T. P. Wilson, and afterwards as matriculant of the Homeopathic Medical College of that city, from which he graduated in the Spring of 1862. Shortly after he commenced practice in Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. In November, 1855, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Martin, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and to them were born one son and a daughter, both of whom are living. Mrs. Logee died January 15, 1861. While resident at Linesville the doctor was once or twice elected mayor of the city. In November, 1866, he was married to Miss Charlotte A. Hamilton, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, who was born December, 1842.

About 1874 Dr. Logee removed from Linesville to Oxford, Ohio, and here established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he has continued with great success from that time until the present, taking a front rank among the practitioners of the town. Since residing here he has often taken active part in the local politics of the day as a Republican, and has twice been made a member of the council. While living in Pennsylvania he was an active member in professional organizations, and was in 1870 vice-president of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, and since coming to Ohio he has manifested the same earnest zeal in the advancing of his chosen profession and encouragement of organized effort among its members. As a member of the Ohio State Homeopathic Society he was made its secretary in 1878, and its president in 1880 and 1881. The doctor is also a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., and of Excambment No. 119; also of Oxford Lodge A. O. U. W., No. 74. Of medium stature and well knit frame, he is a person of great activity and nerve force, doing with his might what may be the present work in hand. Of quick adaptation and ready in re-

sources, scholarly judgment and skilled professional attainments, he has the make up of one who should be, and evidently is, a successful physician and esteemed citizen in the village of his adoption. Mrs. Logee displays in her studies and efforts in art manifest native genius and talent. Her sketches and crayons, as also her work in colors, evince decided merit, and serve to beautify and adorn their pleasant home.

Richard Martindell was born in New Jersey, May 10, 1791, and about the year 1816 came to Ohio, arriving in Cincinnati without a dollar. He soon found work, however, and became acquainted with and married Nancy Wallace, March 17, 1817. She was born in Hamilton County, October 5, 1798, and was the daughter of James Wallace and Charity Bevis. He then rented a farm in Butler County, in Stillwell's Corners, remaining there for eight years. At the end of this time he traded two horses and a wagon for fifty acres of land, known now as the Dr. Roll farm. On this he lived three years, and then sold it for five hundred dollars, and purchased one hundred and seventy-two acres for a thousand dollars. On this farm he lived some thirty years, when he sold out and moved to Oxford Township, where he died November 8, 1862. His widow removed to Hamilton and afterwards to Oxford, where she now resides at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Of their family there were fifteen children. Their names were Mahlon, Charlotte, Mary Ann, Harriet, John, Miranda, Martha Ann, Franklin M., David W., Nancy, Richard, Elizabeth F., Louisa M., Alice, and James K. P. Mahlon, Louisa M., Alice, and Martha Ann are dead. Charlotte is now Mrs. John Thompson, Mary Ann is the widow of James Adams, Harriet is Mrs. Adam Miller, Miranda is Mrs. Charles Miller, Nancy is Mrs. James Harter, and Frances is Mrs. George H. Kingwood. John Martindell was born October 14, 1824, and lived at home till the Spring of 1848, when he went to California and mined two years. He went by the overland route, but returned by water. He was married February 19, 1851, to Sarah J. McChesney, daughter of John and Flora (Patterson) McChesney. She was born in Warren County, September 26, 1829. There are now living, descended from John Martindell, Sen., eleven children, thirty-two grandchildren, and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Some time about the year 1800 Aaron Matson, whose birth and former home had been in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio, and located in Milford, Clermont County. He married for his wife Miss Elizabeth Gatch (who came from Virginia), about 1808 or 1809, and to them two sons and three daughters were born, among them Philip D. Matson. He was born in that town October 2, 1814. In boyhood he was a pupil in the common school of the place until about twelve years old, afterwards for several Summers working either upon his father's farm or with his uncle, Thomas Gatch, attending school in the Winters. When about seventeen



years old he went to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, whither his parents afterwards removed, and there apprenticed himself in the tinsmith's trade to Sykes & Robeson, with whom he remained for nearly three years. Leaving Cincinnati in the Spring of 1834, he came to Oxford and entered the employment of Mr. J. Ferguson, then engaged in the tinsmith and hardware business. Not long after, however, the two formed a copartnership in trade, and continued the business until November, 1868, some thirty-four years of a harmonious and very successful career, at which time Mr. Matson retired from the firm to private life.

May 5, 1835, shortly after coming to Oxford, Mr. Matson was married to Miss Catharine H. McGhee, whose parents came from Ireland, Mrs. Matson herself being a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Oxford at the time of her marriage. To these were born one son, who lived only eight years, and five daughters, all of whom are married. The mother dying in October, 1866, it has been the privilege of these daughters successively to act as housekeepers for their father, and at the present writing he is finding a pleasant home in his advancing years with the son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Shera.

When but ten years of age Mr. Matson united with the Methodist Church of his native place, changing his relations from that to other Churches of the same faith as his home was changed, his last membership being with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oxford, with whom he united in 1834. It being Mr. Matson's nature to do whatever his hands found to do with his might, his connection with that Church has proved a life of earnest Christian activity in every department of Church work where his counsel, co-operation, or effort could assist in the advancement of the work. He has held the office of Sunday-school superintendent for over forty consecutive years, a most unparalleled instance of faithful continuance in well-doing. Especially has Mr. Matson's influence been felt and usefulness shown in his position as chairman of the committee of his Church to whom was committed the task of the raising of funds and superintending the erection of the fine and commodious church in which the society has been permitted, for the last seven or eight years, to worship. The burden of the undertaking was upon his shoulders and heart, and most nobly has it been performed.

Not alone in his business relations and Christian work has Mr. Matson been honored. He has been called upon to occupy many offices of trust, among them having been repeatedly elected to the council and trustee of the township. He has also been a school trustee and member of the board of education. He was one of the first committee on building of the Oxford Female Institute.

The family of David M. Magie is of Scotch origin, the grandfather coming over and settling in New Jersey. Here Benjamin was born in 1760, and was married to Miss Sarah Brown, who was born in New Jersey, 1762.

To these were born three sons: Josiah, Benjamin, Jr., and David M. When the latter was about two years of age the family emigrated to the Ohio Valley, and first settled on a farm at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati. There they stayed but a short time, and removed to Lebanon, Warren County, remaining a few years, and then took up their home on a farm near Monroe. The family consisted of six sons and two daughters, of whom three only are still living: David, Mrs. Rhoda Elliott, of Paris, Illinois, and William, residing at Middletown, Ohio. The father, Benjamin, died January, 1842. David M., in boyhood, enjoyed similar advantages to other youth in his day and locality, but while thus obtaining the rudiments of an education in the schools he was an apt scholar in the practical education of his farm life. February 22, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Maria Young, who was born July 22, 1821. The newly married couple for the first three years made their home with Mrs. Magie, then in recent widowhood, and David took the oversight of the farm; then they changed to the farm of Mrs. Magie's father for a couple of years. From here, in the Spring of 1847, Mr. Magie removed with his wife and daughter, Laura Belle, born December 4, 1845, to and occupied a farm about one mile north of Oxford.

As early as 1837 Mr. Magie had turned his attention to the raising of hogs as a special branch of husbandry, and then began the careful study of the animal, and experiments in the improvement of the several breeds in the introduction and crossing of foreign strains with the native variety, which resulted in the origin and propagation of what has become the famous "Magie breed" of hogs, and which are now in such great demand for breeding purposes that from the stock which the firm of Magie & Kumlér carry they sell from 500 to 700 head annually, and these are sent not only all over the States and Territories, but many go to fill orders from foreign countries, some even as far as Australia. Some years of attention have been given by Mr. Magie to the raising of choice breeds of cattle, particularly short-horn Durhams, and with much success, as also the breeding and raising of fine horse stock, yet his main reliance has been in the specialty of a first-class breed of hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Magie have two daughters, Laura Belle, who was married to Mr. Theophilus R. Kumlér, of Oxford, May 15, 1866, and Sallie Maria, born July 26, 1847. The son-in-law is Mr. Maggie's partner in conducting the stock farm, both residing in the village of Oxford, to which place Mr. Magie removed in October, 1859, with his family, and in which place the firm have their office. Mr. Magie has for many years been an active and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oxford, and a thorough and ardent Republican in his political preferences. Naturally a man of fine physical powers, constant and earnest application to the duties of his calling have made some inroads upon his



general health, and for the past year he has been a sufferer from a complication of bodily diseases. He still has the care and oversight of his extensive business, assisted by his son-in-law, Mr. Kumler.

John C. McCracken, lumber dealer, is a native of Oxford, and a son of the Rev. S. W. McCracken, who was a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of Miami University, and also occupied the chair of mathematics a number of years subsequently. He was ordained a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and spent a number of the later years of his life in pastoral work. His decease occurred at Hopewell in 1859. John C. McCracken was born in Oxford in 1833, and attended the university in his youth, but on account of feeble health, did not graduate. He taught at various points, and followed teaching a number of years. In 1856 he engaged in merchandising, and continued in that business at different points until 1863, when being advised that his health depended on out-door exercise, he purchased a farm near Oxford, and continued farming until about three years since, when he became interested in the lumber trade of Oxford, and is now the principal operator in that line of business. He married, in 1860, Miss Jane E. Wilson, of Shelby County. They have two children, George H. and Frank S. Mr. McCracken's office and yard are conveniently located on Beach Street near High. He is an active, successful business man, an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been for fifteen years past one of Oxford's most substantial and useful citizens, identified with public activities.

Joseph S. McCord, deceased, though a latter-day resident of Oxford, was so thoroughly identified with public affairs as to have left a lasting influence. He was a native of Pennsylvania, being born there August 9, 1813, and was the son of a farmer. He enjoyed but limited advantages in his youth. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade in Landisburg, in his native State, and subsequently worked at this occupation in Pittsburg, where he became connected with boat-building, which led to a river life for a number of years, and finally to his locating at Cincinnati, where he subsequently, in connection with his brother David, became prominent as contractor and builder, a business he followed a number of years, and until, having acquired a considerable property and his health then being broken, he relinquished business, and, having purchased a handsome residence near the Miami University, he removed with his family to Oxford the Spring of 1866, with a view of rest and recuperation, where his family would have good educational and social privileges.

His business ability and interest in religious and educational affairs made his counsel desirable, and he was soon a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and gave no little time and effort in remodeling and fitting up the present place of worship, and continued one of most active and useful members of that

Church until his decease, which occurred November 5, 1879. In 1870 he became a member of the board of the Western Female Seminary, and being the only resident member of the board, a large draft was made on his time, especially during the rebuilding of that institution after the fire of 1871, and his name will be found prominently mentioned in connection with all the prominent public enterprises of his day. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the board of trustees for Miami University, and was actively identified with the building of the east wing, which position he also occupied at the time of his decease. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Assenath Brown, their marriage dating October 12, 1842. She died in 1847, leaving no children. February 21, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss C. A. Morehead, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who, with three grown children, Frank, Jennie, and Lizzie, survived him, and now resides at the residence, which fronts the university campus, near the center of the southern boundary. Mrs. McCord, son, and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Professor Byron F. Marsh was born December 14, 1845, at Dudley, Massachusetts. He prepared for college, intending to enter Harvard, but the war coming on his father was numbered among those whose life was sacrificed in defending the government. This prevented the son from carrying out his aspirations for a college diploma. He resorted to teaching, and has continued that occupation ever since. He was at one time an instructor in Brooklyn, and also taught five years in a private school at Poughkeepsie, and at different academic institutions in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the East. In 1877 he came to Oxford, associating himself with Professor P. Trufant in building up a classical school for boys, in the buildings of the Miami University. It was to be a training school after the plan of the New England academies, thoroughly preparing a young man for college.

Professor Karl Merz is a native of Germany, where he was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the town of Bensheim, the 10th of September, 1834. The father was a teacher, also being organist in the principal church of the place; and quite early in his boyhood young Karl became an apt scholar upon the violin and piano. At the age of eleven he sought for and found occasion to try his proficiency in his studies in music in an attempt at performing upon the great organ of which his father had care. This was so finely accomplished, to the wonderment and gratification of the father, that for several years almost daily was young Karl intrusted with the instrumental portions of the Church service, the performance of which seemed to take deep hold upon his soul's emotions. Being also a skilled performer upon the violin, he was connected with two or three orchestral clubs, and was early thrown into the company and made the acquaintance of many prominent in musical circles in the vicinity. Of Romanist parents, his scholastic education



was attained in the preparatory and higher schools of this Church, and from these he graduated in 1852, teaching for a year thereafter in a Catholic school at Appenheim, near Bingen-on-the-Rhine.

About this time, while on a visit home, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman from America, who proposed to him that he should return with him to his country. This idea was finally acted upon by Mr. Merz, and after visiting the birth-place of Beethoven, at Bonn, and also Cologne, Brussels, Paris, and London, on the way, he landed in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the September when he was just turned of his twentieth year. Here for a little time he was employed as a clerk in a music store, but afterwards joined a company of musicians, who had a nightly engagement to play at an establishment on Third Street. This employment gave Mr. Merz much time for study, and he made the best use of it in his practice; also venturing upon some compositions, several of which in later days have found their way to an appreciative public, and many yet lie in the portfolio of the artist.

Some time in 1855 he was, all unsolicited by himself, engaged as organist for the Sixth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and his first service in a Protestant Church is spoken of by the professor as one of the marked events in his history. Nor was his keenly sensitive nature unsusceptible to the new form of worship and the teachings to which he was thus introduced, as after-events will show.

In 1856 the position of instructor in the musical department of Dr. Killikelly's school, Eden Hall Seminary, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, being vacant, Professor Merz was invited to take it, which he willingly did, his labors in this place being both pleasant and very satisfactory. While here he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Riddle. Shortly after the couple took up their residence for a short time in Salem, Virginia, but not liking the location he entered a seminary under the charge of Mr. Wilson, in Harrisburg, in the same State, as teacher, where he was employed for one year, after which he accepted a professorship in Hollis Institute, near his recent home, at Salem, Virginia. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Merz, feeling hearty loyalty to the cause of the Union, decided it to be unwise to attempt to remain at the institution, and went northward, making sacrifice of nearly all that they then were possessed of in their adherence to the principles of their country. The following August Professor Merz had the position of professor of music in the Ohio Female College of Oxford, then under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. R. D. Morris, offered him, and most gladly accepted it, entering at once upon the duties of the position with all the earnest ardor and enthusiasm of his nature, and this position Professor Merz has continued to hold and adorn until this Summer. This year he has been elected professor of music in another institution.

Shortly after coming to America Mr. Merz became an intelligent and thorough convert to the Protestant faith, and ever since has been a firm and outspoken friend to the new truth which he warmly espoused.

In addition to his college duties he has had charge, as musical editor, for many years of *Brainard's Musical World*, issued in Cleveland, and has a world-wide reputation for the variety and genuine worth of his many musical compositions and publications. He is genial in his companionship, a fluent and interesting conversationalist, and a laborious student in his chosen profession.

The Rev. Robert Desha Morris was born in Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, August 22, 1814. He is the eldest son of Colonel Joseph Morris, who removed from New Jersey to Kentucky in 1794. The Morris family trace their descent from a chieftain in Wales who flourished in 933. In later times they had important commands, and fought in the battles of Parliament against Charles I., but after the death of Cromwell they were obliged to flee from Monmouthshire to escape the vengeance of the royalists, taking refuge on the Island of Barbadoes. From this island, the grandfather, Lewis Morris, sailed for New Jersey, and settled in that part now called Monmouth County, where he was one of the first judges. Another branch of the family settled in and gave the name to Morrisania, New York, and became famous in the history of that colony. Dr. Morris's paternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and having been taken prisoner, was, with many other patriots, confined in the old sugar-house prison in Liberty Street, New York, where they endured untold sufferings.

Dr. Morris's maternal ancestors, the Deshas, fled from La Rochelle on the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., in 1685, and came to the shores of Long Island Sound, to a place which they called New Rochelle, in honor of the home they had left. They subsequently settled on the Delaware near the Water Gap. In 1784 the Deshas and Overfields emigrated to Kentucky and were associated with the Kentons in the struggles, privations, and dangers incident to pioneer life in Kentucky. Dr. Morris's mother was descended from Huguenot stock, and held tenaciously to her Calvinistic faith, and her son, having early imbibed the tenets, adhered steadfastly to them.

Having been prepared at Bracken Academy, he entered Augusta College, and after a four years' course graduated August 7, 1834. After this he completed a four years' course at Princeton Theological Seminary, attending lectures at Yale, and traveling extensively during vacations. He was licensed to preach by the Synod of Philadelphia, in that city, April 18, 1838. His first pastorate was with the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he remained eighteen years. From that Church he came to Oxford, Ohio, in 1859, and has since been at the head of the Oxford Female College.



He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Center College, Kentucky, in 1870. He married, May 3, 1842, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Matthew L. Bevan, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. Dr. Morris has been an active man, laboring zealously for what he believed to be right, and filled with arduous and self-sacrificing efforts for the cause of religion and education. As a pastor he was diligent in labor, and planted many new Churches by his persistent efforts. He was uniformly prompt and active in attending on the judicatories of his denomination, and often represented his presbytery in the highest court of the Church. He was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Louisville in 1844, at Cincinnati in 1850, at New Orleans in 1858, and at Philadelphia in 1870. He was also active in general improvements and in temperance and educational work. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg in 1846. He served as director in the common schools, and established a superior parochial school and classical academy, now in successful operation, at Newtown, Pennsylvania, and was for years an active trustee of Lafayette College. He helped to raise the endowment and secured many young men as students. In Oxford he has been principally devoted to the Oxford Female College, which, under his management, won a high reputation.

The Rev. James W. McGregor, M. A., was born in Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, September 14, 1837. In his youth he attended Richmond College, then a prosperous institute of learning, and graduated at Miami University in 1863. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Pittsburg Conference in 1865, and subsequently was transferred to the Cincinnati Conference, having charge of the Mount Auburn Church, and afterwards of the one at Oxford. He was then transferred to the Minnesota Conference, and was stationed at Minneapolis. He returned to Oxford in 1874, and located at the east side of the village, near the Oxford Female College, where he has sought to regain his health, previously impaired, by out-door occupation. Though looking after a farm of upwards of one hundred acres, on the Sabbath he is nearly always found in one of the pulpits of the vicinity. He ministered at the Western Female Seminary chapel regularly every Sunday afternoon for two years after his return. He married in 1865 Miss Emily Lane, daughter of Ebenezer Lane, who was the founder of Lane Seminary. She is a native of Oxford, having been born where she with her husband and family still live. They have two children, Lane and Celeste.

Dr. David Oliver was born at Harmon, Ohio, in 1792, eleven years previous to the admission of the State into the Union. It falls to the lot of but few men to lead such varied and stirring lives as was his in the early part of his career. He was in the War of 1812, and served two

years on a privateer, acting under letters of marque from the republic of Columbia, South America, being severely wounded in a naval engagement with a Spanish man-of-war. Afterwards, as a practicing physician at Brookville, Indiana, and Lebanon, Ohio, he spent many active years in doing good, and finally removed to Oxford, where, as a public spirited and generous citizen and a ruling elder in the Church, his loss was severely felt. His death, which was unexpected, was in June, 1869.

Among the many movements looking toward the elevation and better education of the women of America, perhaps none of the special ideas or departures from the old routine, which have assumed form in effort, has attracted more attention or proved more thoroughly practical than that of which Miss Mary Lyon became the exponent. Her ideas took tangible form in the opening of a school at South Hadley, Massachusetts, known as Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, from which hundreds of finely educated and accomplished young women have gone forth to take rank among the foremost educators, philanthropists, and practical women in all stations in life. Among the early pupils of this school was Miss Helen Peabody, now the head of the Oxford Female Seminary.

Some time in 1635 Francis Peabody, of Hertfordshire, England, came to America in the ship *Planter*, and settled in Massachusetts. As a descendant from this stock, Anni Peabody is recorded as having been born July 4, 1769, in Boxford, Essex County, in that State. He was married to Miss Sarah Johnson, then a resident of Newport, New Hampshire, to which place the Peabody family had but a short time before removed. To Mr. and Mrs. Peabody were born a family of fourteen children, of whom four sons and three daughters are now living. The father died at Newport, New Hampshire, in 1845, while the mother was spared till March, 1859.

Helen Peabody, the youngest member of their large family, was born May 6, 1826. Her girlhood was passed in no manner dissimilar to that of other children of her day, her school advantages being those common to the villagers of New England. When fourteen or fifteen years of age she spent about a year at the Concord Literary Institute, at Concord, New Hampshire, of which school another brother, the Rev. Charles Peabody, was then the honored and successful principal. After this Miss Helen was engaged for some two years in teaching in district schools in the vicinity of her Newport home. She then accepted a position in Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, New Hampshire, where she remained about a year.

In 1845 she entered Mt. Holyoke Seminary as a pupil under Miss Lyon, and pursued the full curriculum of the graduating course, taking her diploma in the Summer of 1848. For the four following years Miss Peabody was connected with her *alma mater* as one of the faculty, and her relations to the school were of the pleasantest character, she proving herself very efficient in the duties and



responsibilities here placed upon her. But in her earnestness and zeal in her work she found her health becoming undermined, and was compelled to relinquish her position, and the following year she took for rest and visitation among her relatives and friends. In the Summer of 1854 she engaged as a teacher in a private seminary for young ladies, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, making her home with her brother Charles, who, at the time, was a resident of that city, and district secretary for the American Tract Society.

The corporators of the Western Female Seminary, which had been located at Oxford about this time, had their seminary buildings nearly completed, and the trustees were on the outlook for just the right person in whose hands they might, with confidence, place the affairs of the new educational venture, as its head and principal. It had been at the outset decided that the plan, both of the edifice and the school itself, should be modeled on the Mt. Holyoke pattern at South Hadley, and with the faculty of that institution the trustees had frequent correspondence, and it was upon their hearty recommendation that the board first had their attention turned toward Miss Peabody. In the Summer of 1855 a delegation from this body, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Babb, of Cincinnati, and the Rev. Mr. Bonham, of Oxford, went to St. Louis and had a personal conference with this lady, laying their project before her, and in the name of the trustees pressing the position upon her. Miss Peabody asked for a little time in which to consider the matter, and the following morning, although strongly drawn toward and attached to the family of her brother Charles, who at this time were in deep sorrow from the recent demise of the wife and mother, and feeling it a duty and privilege to remain, and, in so far as her noble womanly heart and effort could try and supply the loss, especially in the care of a sweet, motherless infant, yet urged by the brother to look upon the opening as a providential one, pointing to duty, she decided to give the committee a favorable answer, accepting the position.

Soon after she came to Oxford, and at once entered with zeal and enthusiasm upon the work which was thus committed to her care, and with such success that about the middle of September following the school was thrown open to the public, equipped with a fine corps of teachers and starting off with an introductory class of about one hundred and fifty pupils.

The entire machinery could hardly be expected to work perfectly smooth, and the first few weeks of a new school, conducted as this was proposed to be, naturally was subject to some unpleasant friction. The immediate wants of this large family were pressing, but the requisite conveniences were not all just in place. The cooking range was not finished, nor had all its furniture yet arrived, when the one hundred and fifty young ladies, some with their parents, came swooping down upon the faculty. The young ladies were at once assigned posi-

tions in the culinary department as well as elsewhere in the curriculum of the institution, and strange and unexpected perplexities suddenly arose. One of these nymphs of the kitchen, referring to these early experiences, gives the following as one of the first problems which confronted her as "freshman" in the first class in the Western Female Seminary: "Given two dripping pans and a brass kettle, it is required to cook meats and vegetables for over one hundred and fifty persons;" and in addition facetiously remarks, "Never before did we appreciate the capabilities of dripping pans." Of the perplexities and annoyances consequent upon the opening of the new school, Miss Peabody received and bore her full share, and by the effort thus demanded and nobly performed, she was enabled to send the enterprise prosperously along on its course toward the grand success to which it has attained.

Early in life, probably when about fourteen years of age, Miss Peabody became interested in the subject of personal religion, and about this time made a public profession of her faith in Christ, uniting with the Congregational Church of her native place. But as with every thing else in her life, the profession of a hope in the Savior meant earnest zealous work for the Master whose cause she had thus early in life espoused, and through all of her subsequent career we easily discover a grand Christian substratum underlying her whole educational work, and constantly coming to the surface in her every-day life and intercourse either with the world outside or the hundreds of loving pupils upon whom, in the providence of God, it has been her gracious privilege to exert her personal influence. While the great work of her life thus far has been that of an educator in the popular acceptance of the term, yet to those to whom Miss Peabody is best known, it is acknowledged that it has ever been her great aim to let the thought, which found expression in the class motto of 1878, "*Omnia ad Dei Gloriam*" (All to the glory of God), be the ruling principle and motive of her life-work. When she came to reside at Oxford she sought for and found a spiritual home in the Second Presbyterian Church, continuing her membership with it when the two interests were united as the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford.

Probably two of the most trying experiences in her life were the repeated destruction of the seminary buildings by fire, first on the 14th of January, 1860, and again on the 6th of April, 1871. But the friends of the institution stood nobly by their heroic and devoted principal, and since the last rebuilding the school has to pride itself upon having one of the finest and most commodious edifices of which the West can boast, seemingly complete in all its appointments, and over which it is the heartfelt, earnest prayer of every alumna and friend of the school Miss Helen Peabody may long be spared to preside.



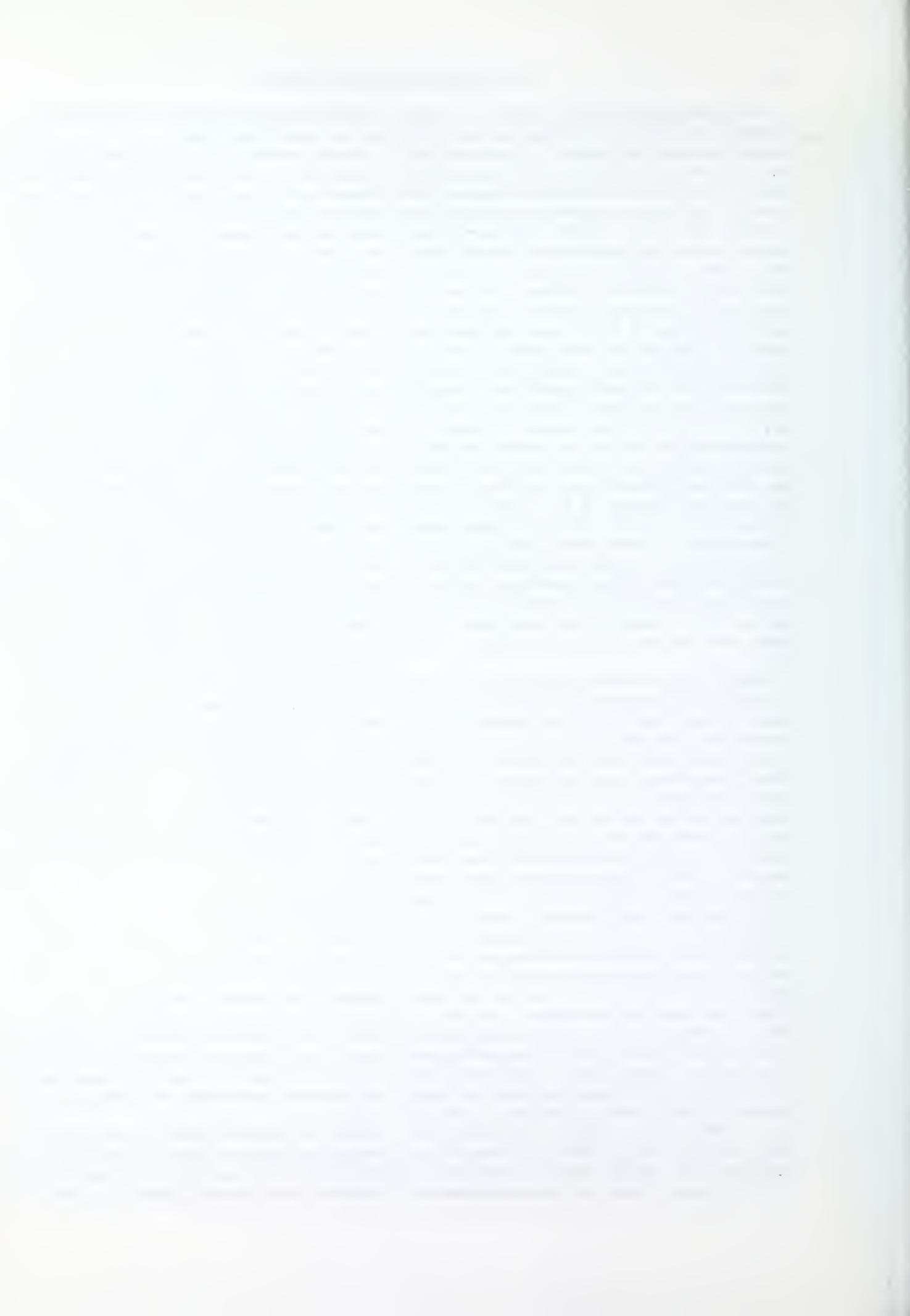
James Brook Pugh has been a resident of Oxford Township about thirteen years, during which time by his energy, intelligence, and enterprise he has won the confidence and respect of the people, and is now serving his second term as a member of the board of trustees of his township. Mr. Pugh is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Montgomery County in 1825. His early life was spent on a farm. His parents came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1835, making the trip in wagons. In 1869 Mr. Pugh came to Oxford and purchased what was then known as the Austin mill property, and without previous experience has, by industry and intelligence, succeeded in building up a large and growing business. He is somewhat original in his methods, grinding merchant flour according to the "patent process," but running the product with his "family flour," which makes his milling very popular with his custom patrons. His mill is run by water-power, and he also has a custom saw-mill in connection, but run by a separate wheel. Mr. Pugh has been twice married, and is now a widower, his second wife, who was a daughter of W. H. Smith, deceased, having died in July, 1881. His first wife was a native of Pennsylvania. He has a family of four children, two of whom are married. He has recently completed a neat, commodious dwelling, which is a substantial addition to the mill property, and which is occupied by H. S. Chamberlain, who is a son-in-law and "head miller." Mr. Pugh's oldest son, James B., Jr., is also engaged in the mill.

Robert H. Riggs, a native of Butler County, was born in 1821, his birth-place being on the Miami, near the mouth of Indian Creek. His father, Matthew Riggs, a native of New York, came to Butler County in pioneer days, and was a school-teacher and honored with public duties. The mother of Robert was a native of Virginia, and had been previously married to a Mr. Andrews, by whom she had four children, and some time after his death she became the wife of Mr. Riggs. They continued to live in Butler County until their decease, which occurred in Oxford Township, whence they had removed from Reily in 1833. Their remains lie in the old Baptist burying-ground in Reily Township. Robert H. Riggs was raised on the farm and has followed farming all his life. He now owns his father's old homestead, and resides on the tract formerly known as the Dr. Anderson farm, and has one hundred and seventy-two acres near, which he has under good improvement. He also conducts a meat-shop in Oxford, which is attended by one of his sons. He married, in 1847, Sophronia Wing, who is also a native of Butler County. Her parents, Silas and Lucy Wing, were Massachusetts people, and early residents of Reily Township. They have six children living: Matthew, Lucy (now Mrs. Dr. G. D. Leach, of Muncie, Indiana), William, Edward E., Robert M., and Mary Agnes. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs are direct descendants of the pioneer families and worthy representatives

of the hardy energy, integrity, and thrift that characterized the people of olden times.

Among those who have been identified with Oxford Township is the Sadler family. Elijah and Cordelia Sadler were natives of Massachusetts, and were married at Williamsburg in 1828. He was a carpenter, and not being satisfied with his routine work in the employ of Isaac Gere, as foreman of a box factory, he decided to come West, and in the Winter of 1834, putting his worldly goods into a sleigh, came with his family to Oxford. After a few years residence in the village, he purchased and removed to what is known as the Sadler farm, where he resided at the time of his death, in 1850. His wife and nine children survived him. Mrs. Sadler was a woman of more than ordinary force of character, and she kept her family together, and with the help of her children carried on farming. She was of a family of Kings, and he was related to the Dwights, of colonial fame in Massachusetts. She was a woman whose excellence of character and life is vindicated in her children, every one of whom grew to adult age. Her two daughters, Sarah R. and Cordelia A., are still living. The former is the wife of G. W. Adams, a merchant of Oxford, and the latter is the wife of C. M. Douglass, of Fowler, Indiana. Of her seven sons five are living, and all have made a worthy record in life. The oldest, George W., is a resident of Peoria, Illinois, where he with three of his brothers have arrangements for feeding stock in large numbers, of which George has immediate supervision. William K., deceased, was a physician and entered the army as regimental surgeon, and at the time of his death, December, 1864, was in charge of the medical department of Baton Rouge Post. Elijah D. is still a resident of Oxford, having entire charge of the Sadler estate. He has been treasurer of Oxford Township for the past six years. Jerome F. is a resident and stockbroker of New York City, and interested in the extensive stock-feeding and dealings of the brothers. Edward W., deceased in 1872, being about thirty years of age, was the most extensive resident stock-dealer known to Oxford. Lewis L. is a resident of Cincinnati, and has been for some time president of the city council. He is also one of the firm of Sadler Brothers, and looks after their extensive interests in Cincinnati. The youngest son, Silas P., resides in Pittsburg, where he does a brokerage business, and attends to the interests of the "Brothers," of which firm he is also a member. Mrs. Sadler's decease occurred in Oxford, February 1, 1881. A memorial pamphlet, containing a short sketch of her life and an account of the funeral services, was published by the children and distributed to all the friends.

About 1810 there came from Martha's Vineyard, and settled in the vicinity of Mixerville, Indiana, Mr. John Smith, who reared a large family, of whom John T. and William H. were residents of Oxford, the latter having



practiced law here a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1876. John T. was a farmer, and lived on the road to College Corner. He was successful in his private business, and active and influential in matters of public concern; was a leading member of the Universalist Church, and was one of the trustees to whom the first church property was deeded in trust for the congregation. He always took an active interest in education, filled the office of director in his district almost continuously, and five of his children graduated at one or the other of the schools of Oxford. His wife was Miss Anna Slack, a resident of the same neighborhood. Her father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a worthy and esteemed citizen. His son, the Rev. Joshua Slack, a Baptist, was a pioneer in higher school education in Cincinnati. The issue of this union was five children, as follows: John T., Jr., deceased, who had a large ranch in Arizona, and was a member of the territorial Legislature. Anna S. married Mr. Winder, and is now residing in Grandview, Iowa. Mary married William J. Rounald, a graduate of Miami University, and also resides in Grandview. Arabella married O. P. Smith, a farmer near Wapella, Louisa County, Iowa. Palmer W. is now a successful practitioner of law, having been admitted to the bar in 1870. He married in 1871 Miss Virginia, daughter of Samuel V. Hill, who was a wholesale tobacco merchant of Cincinnati, who removed with his family to Oxford, where his declining years were comfortably and pleasantly spent. His decease occurred in 1876, his first wife having preceded him several years. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Smith have a family of two children, Hall and Virginia, living, and one, Palmer W., who died in infancy.

John Shera, of this town, was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, December 16, 1815. His father's name was James Shera and his mother was Ann Munns. The family, consisting of the two parents and eight children, emigrated to America in 1821, and took up their home in the West, in Franklin County, Indiana. While helping the father and mother in the work of the farm the children enjoyed the slight advantages of the pioneer school of the day. The mother dying in 1830, and the father in January, 1832, the children remained on the farm, and attended school Winters. When about eighteen years old Mr. Shera went to live with a brother who had bought a farm near by, and was with him some four years. October 18, 1838, he was married to Miss Margaret Shera, and the Spring of the year following the young couple, in all the hopeful enthusiasm of early man and womanhood, took up their home on a farm in Oxford Township, which John had purchased a year or two previous. This farm they continued to cultivate for thirty-two years, having seven children born to them during this time. In 1871 the family broke from the old farm home and moved into the village of Oxford, where they have ever since resided. Two children have been

taken away by death. One daughter is married and lives on a farm near the old homestead. The three sons and the other sister are residing in town, two of the former being the firm of Shera Brothers, in the grocery trade, corner of Main and High Streets. Just before the death of the older brother Mr. Shera made a profession of religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this faith and Church the parents have adhered, and have nurtured their family as they have grown to man and womanhood.

Moritz Schlenck, of College Corner, Oxford Township, Ohio, is a native of the town of Baiwick, Bavaria, who came to the United States in 1849, in October. For three or four years he made his home in some of the Atlantic seaboard cities. In 1850 he, with another friend, crossed over the mountains to the Ohio Valley, stopping at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and so on to St. Louis, Missouri. He also went north as far as Galena, but returned up the Ohio, by the way of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for about fifteen months resided in Portsmouth. From here he removed to Brookville, Indiana, in the Fall of 1852, and for a year and a half was in this State, returning to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1854. In the Winter of 1854-5 he was in the towns of Brookfield, Richmond, and Quincy, Indiana, working a portion of this time at his trade as house and sign painter. Returning again to Brookfield, he engaged in the business of brewing until December, 1863. In August, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Charlotte Weidner, then of Brookfield. In 1864 Mr. Schlenck, with his family, was engaged in keeping a public house in Cincinnati, from which place he removed to College Corner, Ohio, purchasing and taking possession of the hotel property which occupies the extreme north-west corner of the township of Oxford, the house upon which was built in 1828 by Jason Howe. Mr. Schlenck has twice revisited his native country since making America his home.

William H. Stewart was born in Belfast, Ireland, on the 10th of June, 1847, and came to this country in 1859 with his parents, William and Mary Stewart. They settled on the old Hueston farm, in Hanover Township, and their son went to school at Seven-Mile, and afterwards went to Miami University, where he graduated in the classical course in 1870. He then taught school three years in Indiana, and for the past eight years has been superintendent of the public schools of Oxford. He holds a life certificate from the State board of education. He was married on the 25th of December, 1873, at Connersville, to Miss Belle Coulter, of Oxford. Her parents were Thomas and Lucinda Coulter, and she was born on the 23d of November, 1850. They have three children. Robert Howard was born July 9, 1875; William Thomas, March 17, 1878; and Martha, January 6, 1882.

Professor Isaiah Trufant, of Oxford, Ohio, was born in Harpswell, Maine, the 18th of December, 1831. His father, William C. Trufant, was a descendant of an En-



lish family of that name, the earliest American history of whom locates them at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635 or 1636. The elder Trufant died in 1879. The mother, Lucy Rich Trufant, who had also an English ancestry, was born in 1813, and is still living as a hale and well-preserved woman at Harpeswell, Maine. In boyhood Mr. Trufant enjoyed the privileges of the common schools of the town, after which he entered the Maine State Seminary at Lewiston. After leaving this school he was engaged in teaching occasionally until he was twenty-five years old, when he entered Bowdoin College. Here he remained the next four years, pursuing the full prescribed curriculum of the college, and graduating with the full honors of his class. It had been the expectation and intention of Mr. Trufant to have entered the profession of law, but circumstances drew him into engagements as a teacher soon after leaving college, and the Fall of 1863 found him in care of Somerset Academy, in Athens, Maine. In the following Spring he was prostrated with a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was obliged to relinquish teaching for a time. January 17, 1865, he was united by marriage to Miss Sarah R. Gross, whose home was in Brunswick, Maine. The following Summer he accepted the charge of the high school in Castine, Maine, for one year, leaving this position in the Fall of 1866 to accept the position of principal in Nichols Academy in Dudley, Massachusetts. In this school Professor Trufant was very successful, but the health of Mrs. Trufant becoming delicate, and her physicians advising a change of location and climate, he removed with his family to Hackettstown, New Jersey, and took charge of the schools of the place, himself taking the position of teacher of the college preparatory class. Such was the success of Professor Trufant in this relation and through his instrumentality, that the students sent forth from under his hand were enabled to take their positions in the freshman classes of Lafayette College, to which institution the city schools graduated a class of six young men at one time. The professor remained at Hackettstown for ten years, coming to Oxford in the Summer of 1877.

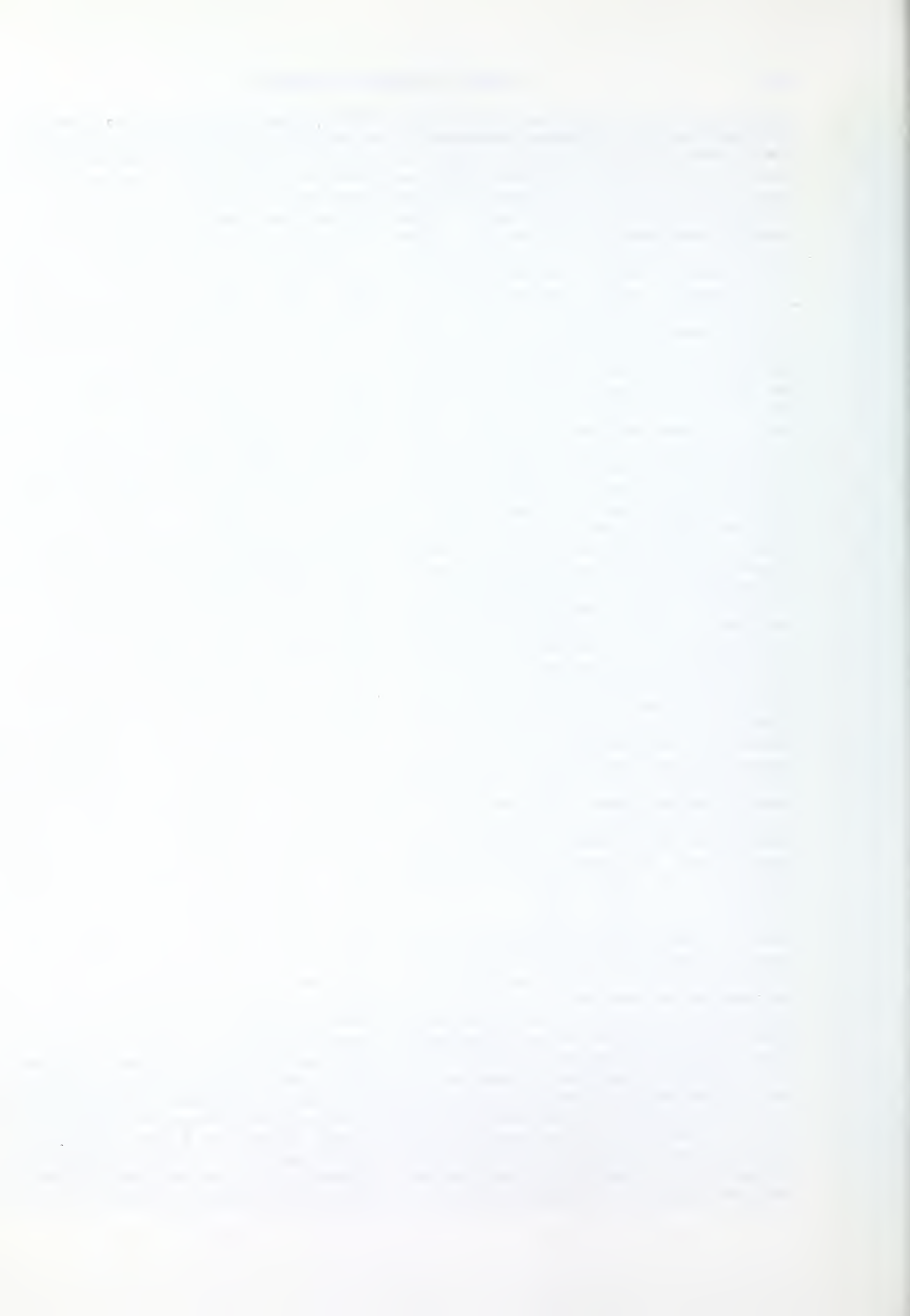
At this time the buildings of Miami University were unused, the college having been suspended in 1873 for want of the requisite funds. Professor Trufant associated with himself his brother-in-law, Professor B. F. Marsh, an experienced and zealous educator, who had for years been connected with some of the finest schools of the East, the last being Pelham Institute at Poughkeepsie, New York, on the Hudson, and in the Fall of 1877 the two undertook the experiment of opening and conducting a boys' collegiate preparatory school in the university buildings, engaging such other assistants in their work as the demands of the school seemed to warrant from time to time. At the commencement of the undertaking, the two earnest projectors of the enterprise, while having the sympathy of the Oxford people, found the

effort to start and establish their school a work demanding great patience and perseverance. The opening was made with a class of sixteen or eighteen boys, which number has steadily increased in the five academic years during which the work has been progressing, until the attendance upon the last closing term was seventy-five or eighty pupils, and the class graduated was thirteen.

Professor and Mrs. Trufant have had six children born to them, of whom two daughters and a son are now living. With his family he occupies the south end of the university building, known as Washington Hall, and his colleague, Professor Marsh, with his family, resides in Franklin Hall, which building has been pleasantly fitted up and furnished as a boarding department for the school, the study and recitation rooms being in the main building of the university. The school takes the name of the Miami Classical and Preparatory School, and the curriculum and high standard of graduation have sent their pupils into junior classes in neighboring colleges.

Jesiah Wilson, a native of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, was born in 1776, and came to Ohio in 1802, and settled in Butler County, four miles below Rossville, where, with others, he entered land of the government for a home. Three years before coming West he was married to Miss Mary Moore. To them in succeeding years were born two sons and four daughters, two of whom only are living at the time of this writing. One is Mrs. Mary Croscort, residing at College Corner, aged seventy-one years. The other, Mr. George Wilson, was born in 1814, at Rossville, and removed to Union Township, Indiana, as one of the pioneers, March 14, 1831, at which time there were but a half dozen settlers at the hamlet of College Corner. August 25, 1835, the latter was married to Miss Nancy Ridenour, who was born in Preble County in 1818. Five children were born to them while resident upon the farm. Of these two sons and two daughters are living. One of the former, Thomas M., is at present a resident and property owner of College Corner, whose wife was Elizabeth A. Barnum, of Union County, Indiana, born March 12, 1841. They were married February 6, 1861. They have one child, a daughter. The great-grandfather of Thomas M. Wilson was a native of Ireland, who came across the ocean when but twenty-one years old, and for several years made a practice of returning to his native country and bringing to the United States some of the peasantry and poorer class of that country, whom he was accustomed to bind out in service to the Americans for an advance upon the price of their passage money, and in this way made his first start toward a future competency, as he settled in Pennsylvania. George Wilson was the first one to organize a Sunday-school in College Corner.

Nathan Woodruff, son of Nathan and Sarah (Sills) Woodruff, was born in Delaware. His father was twice married. To his first union there were born three children, Samuel, Sarah, and Mary. Their mother's



name was Mofferd. In 1800 he married Sarah Stibbins, and had by her five children, Nathan, Nancy, John K., Margaret, and Katy Ann. The first three were born in Delaware, and the other two in Ohio. The father moved from New Jersey to Delaware, and from there to Ohio, in the Fall of 1817, and located in Warren County, near Waynesville. In the Spring of 1829 he removed to Butler County, and located in Fairfield Township. By occupation he was a farmer. He died in 1849, and his wife the same year. The present Nathan Woodruff was born April 22, 1808, and learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he worked until 1848. In that year he devoted his attention to farming. He was married September 12, 1839, to Lydia Parker, and to them two children

have been born, Thomas J. and John. Mrs. Woodruff died in October, 1842, and her child at the same time. He married for his second wife, on the 5th of April, 1846, Mary, daughter of William Fields. To this union there were born two children, Nathan W. and Anna Martha, both dead. Mrs. Woodruff died in May, 1852. Thomas J. Woodruff was born July 5, 1840, and graduated at the Miami University in 1864. He served in the Eighty-sixth Regiment in the three months' service in 1862, and in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh in the hundred days' service in 1864. He was married March 11, 1873, to Susan, daughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Westcott) Dorrett. She was born near Cincinnati, May 18, 1845.

ST. CLAIR.

THIS township at the time of its organization in 1803 embraced all of the north-western part of the county. It included the present townships of Oxford, Milford, Wayne, Reily, and Hanover, and was bounded, when it was organized, on the north by Preble County, on the east by Lemon Township, on the south by the Miami River and Ross Township, and on the west by the State of Indiana. Its name comes from General St. Clair. Wayne and Milford Townships were struck off of its territory in 1805, the latter at that time including also what is now the township of Oxford. Reily Township was set off in 1807, and embraced all what is now Hanover. These divisions reduced the size of St. Clair considerably, but possessing, as it did, the town of Rossville, its history is extended and interesting, and a large portion of it will be found treated under the head of Hamilton. In 1810, its population was eleven hundred and eighty; in 1820, thirteen hundred and seven; in 1830, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. There are in the township seventeen thousand, three hundred and thirty acres.

St. Clair, as it now exists, is bounded on the north by the township of Wayne, on the east by the Miami River and the lower end of Madison Township, on the south by the river, and on the west by Hanover and Ross Townships. The township is irregular on the south side, resulting from the fact that the Miami meanders through the very fine bottoms along its course, a large portion of which are in St. Clair.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the country lying east of Seven-Mile Creek is level, and approaches as near perfection as any land in the county. The soil is rather sandy, producing the finest crops of corn, barley, wheat, and other grains;

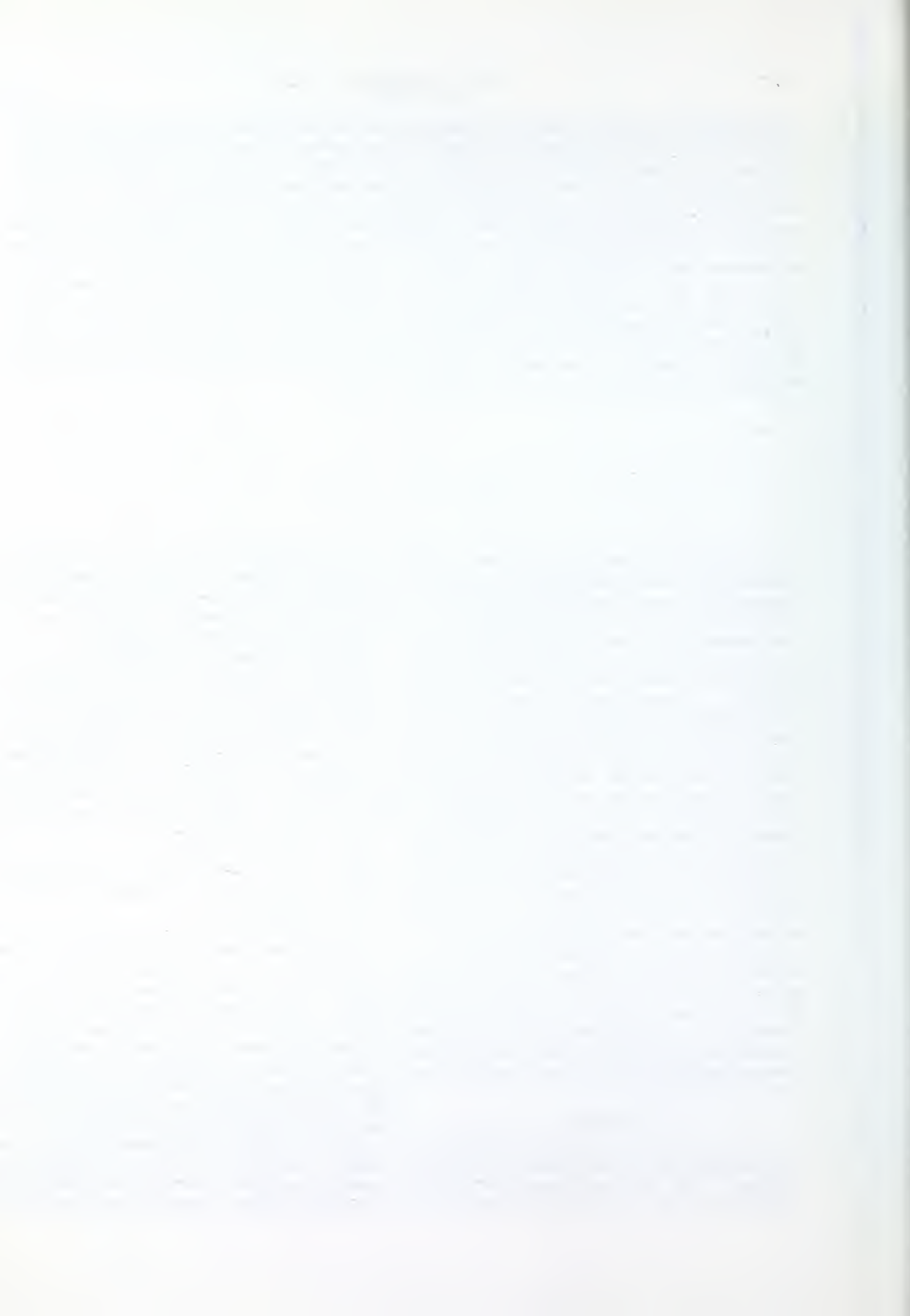
and garden vegetables also grow in great abundance, when cared for properly. A range of low hills extend from Wayne Township down into St. Clair, half a mile east of the village of Seven-Mile. They are not so elevated but what they can be tilled profitably.

West of Seven-Mile Creek the township is hilly, and in some places so much so as to render the cultivation of the soil extremely laborious. This range of hills begins to assume proportions about two miles south of the north line of the township, and continues almost unbroken down the west side of the Miami to its mouth. They vary in height, but are of the same general nature. This range of hills in some places approaches very near the river; then again it leaves a wide and fertile bottom between the stream and their base.

Fine dwelling-houses, with all their necessary out-buildings, dot the township. On the pike leading to Seven-Mile village, and on the Hamilton Road to Trenton, this is especially true.

The original forest here was very dense and fine. The country between the river and the hills was covered by a splendid growth of oak, sugar tree, walnut, buttonwood or sycamore, hackberry, blue and white ash, and buckeye. Pea-vines covered the whole face of the country from the Miami to the foot of the hills, and extended as far north as Somerville. They, however, only lasted for a few years after the settlements became established. Constant pasturage by the cattle soon destroyed them. They were very nutritious, and during the Fall stock lived without the least care from their owners.

The original forests furnished but little income to the settlers. A flat-boat which would now be worth fifty dollars for wood alone, would sell in New Orleans for three and five dollars. Nothing but the finest timber



could be used to good advantage, and in cutting no pains were taken to preserve the noblest of the trees. An unsparing hand cut them down. Walnut trees as straight as a die, that would reach up seventy-five feet without a limb, and from three to five feet in diameter at the butt, were rolled into log-heaps, and consumed by fire, because the settlers needed the land on which they stood.

Aside from the pea-vines, spice-bushes, and some sasfras sprouts, there was no great growth of saplings or briars. After the first clearings were made, very little trouble was experienced on account of sprouts, bushes, and young briars springing up to harass the husbandman.

The hills of which we have spoken, in the early history of the township, were sprinkled with log shanties, rather below the average, turnip patches, and blackberry bushes. The sink holes and hollow trees furnished the opossum a favorite place of hiding, and gave this body of land a name which is now almost forgotten, though always remembered by the old people with a smile, "Possum Hill."

Four-Mile is the principal stream of the township. It takes its head in Preble County, and has many tributaries. From the north-west corner of the township, where it enters, it flows with many windings until it empties into the Miami. Its first tributary on the west, above Hamilton, is St. Clair's Run. Scott's old mill stands just above its mouth. Near the old Fear-not grist-mill a creek of considerable size, flowing mainly from Hanover Township, joins with Four-Mile.

Seven-Mile (quite, if not altogether, as large as Four-Mile) unites with the above stream near the middle and on the north side of Section 8. Its current is somewhat rapid, and during a greater portion of the year, supplies an abundance of water for milling purposes. Along its bed are thousands of perches of gravel, which furnish material for making fine roads.

Cotton Run heads altogether in the township of Wayne, flows almost directly south, and empties into Four-Mile about one mile and a half below the mouth of Seven-Mile.

Five-Mile Run flows between Cotton Run and Seven-Mile, and is fed principally by a spring near the center of Section 4. This spring was known to the army on its way north to chastise the Indians, and is still used by the family who reside on the farm.

In the north-eastern part of the township two streams flow southward until they reach the centers of Sections 1 and 2 respectively; here they sink into the sand and are lost to view.

Two-Mile Creek empties into the Miami opposite what might be called the mouth of Old River. Its prongs extend out into Hanover for a considerable distance. South of Rossville there are a few little streams, but of no consequence.

ROADS AND MILLS.

It was quite natural, after the county seat had become a reality, for roads to diverge from it to all parts of the county. The old road to Eaton ran by the way of the Fear-not Mills, much in the same way that it does now. The old trace road from Seven-Mile takes the course of General Wayne when on his march to the Northwest. The State road, as it was commonly called, took the direction of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and for a number of years the mails were received over this route from North Bend, on the Ohio, in Hamilton County.

Among the early roads was one known as Augspurger's, which branched off from the Seven-Mile road, where it crossed Four-Mile, and took almost a true easterly course to the Miami, near the mouth of Gregory's Creek in Liberty Township. There was also another highway (which shot off from the road to Seven-Mile) to Jacksonburg in Wayne Township. A similar improvement led to Trenton.

That part of St. Clair Township lying south of Hamilton was settled principally by Germans from North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Tennessee, between the years 1802 and 1810. The island below the city was at an early day separated by a slough or bayou from the main land, and was owned by men whose deeds called for property adjacent on the west. There was about seventy-five acres between the slough and the river.

Watson's mill, one mile below the suspension bridge, was built by the Traber brothers, who were millwrights from the East. The first house was a frame, and had three sets of buhrs; the gearing was made of wood. The mill was two stories high, with a garret, and was when erected one of the best in the country. It continued until the hydraulic was built, and in 1852 or 1853 the frame and machinery were removed, and used in the construction of a manufacturing establishment in the Second Ward of Hamilton, on Crawford's Run. The Traber brothers were the second proprietors; and Matthias, Resor & Co., the third. In order to get the mill where it was built, the settlers allowed Watson to run the water through the bayou. Matthias & Co. were the fourth owners, selling to William Reily, and he to a German clergyman named Richter, the latter of whom erected the establishment in the city of Hamilton, mentioned elsewhere. There was a saw-mill attached to the grinding department. The grist-mill was run by three large tub-wheels. Both of these establishments went down at the same time. The common belief was that the presence of the dam so near Hamilton affected the health of the city, and hence the mills were condemned by the health authorities. In high water the Miami takes the course of the old mill-race. Opposite Watson's mill was one then owned by the Traber brothers, both of them being run by the same dam.

The Fear-not Mill on Four-Mile was built in 1816 by Joseph Watson, a bachelor from Pennsylvania. Watson

The first of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630. The second was the establishment of the city of New York in 1624. The third was the establishment of the city of Philadelphia in 1682. The fourth was the establishment of the city of London in 1666. The fifth was the establishment of the city of Paris in 1661. The sixth was the establishment of the city of Rome in 1661. The seventh was the establishment of the city of Constantinople in 1661. The eighth was the establishment of the city of Moscow in 1661. The ninth was the establishment of the city of St. Petersburg in 1661. The tenth was the establishment of the city of Vienna in 1661. The eleventh was the establishment of the city of Berlin in 1661. The twelfth was the establishment of the city of Madrid in 1661. The thirteenth was the establishment of the city of Seville in 1661. The fourteenth was the establishment of the city of Valencia in 1661. 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was a lithe young man, full of energy, and when his pioneer establishment was erected in the wilderness, the neighbors predicted a failure in business within a short time. Watson gave his mill a name which always reminded his friends of his character—"Fear-not." It is probable that Mr. Watson was the same man who erected the mill below Hamilton described above, which bore his name. The first building at the Fear-not site was a frame, two stories high, undershot wheel, and two sets of buhrs. Watson in due course of time sold out, and about twenty years after the first mill was built, a second was erected. It was also a two story frame, with an undershot wheel and two sets of buhrs. While Watson was in possession of the mill, he also did a large amount of sawing in an establishment near by. A carding-mill was also in active operation for some time.

Flenner's grist-mill, at the junction of Four-Mile and Seven-Mile Creeks, was erected forty-odd years ago. It is a two story frame, with wings, and has for the propelling power an undershot water-wheel, twelve feet in diameter. There are three sets of buhrs. The water was taken from Seven-Mile and emptied into Four-Mile by the tail-race.

About two years ago this mill ceased to run. At one time, about 1830, there was a still-house in operation at this point. The old mill can yet be seen.

The second of a number of mills in St. Clair Township, on Four-Mile, below the celebrated Fear-not Mill of Watson's, was owned by Samuel Scott, and stood a few rods above the mouth of St. Clair's Run. A good saw-mill was attached to the grinding department. The grist-mill was a two-story frame building run by an undershot wheel. Scott was in this neighborhood at an early day, and is said to have entered Section 16, on which his mill stood. He was a man of much force of character; in the various walks of life he played an important part. There were three flat-boats built at Scott's Mill; one by Mr. Scott, and two by his neighbors. They were floated to Hamilton empty and there loaded for New Orleans. Their owners returned by land.

George Flenner had a distillery in 1833 in a log-house in the eastern part of the township on the Gephert farm. He died not long since. Still-houses in the first settlement of this valley were considered a necessity; and many of the best people in the country were found engaged in the manufacture of whisky.

Philip Sowers had a still-house some time in the '30s in a log-house near Busenbark's on James Cummings's farm. David and James Chevalier bought out Mr. Sowers and continued the business for some time. This distillery has disappeared.

Henry Kerns had another one mile south of Seven-Mile village at an early day, on what is now the pike to Hamilton. He also had an insignificant grist-mill on Seven-Mile Creek, near the still-house, in 1836. Frederic Bubbenmyer had a still-house on Section 4 about 1830,

located, no doubt, near the famous spring in the center of this section.

Jacob Wehr owned and carried on a distillery in the eastern part of St. Clair fifty years ago, near where Enos Wehr now lives. This establishment ran for seventeen years. It was a log building one and a half stories high. On the Warwick farm, one-fourth of a mile east of Overpeck's, Michael Earhart had a still-house in 1825. His place of business was in a log-house.

Isaac Overpeck had a large distillery, which he carried on for twenty years, where Richard Hines now lives. Joseph Hershey had a distillery at the Flenner grist-mills forty years ago (which he owned in 1836), in a log-house. His corn was ground in his mill.

Uncle Samuel P. Withrow, as he is familiarly known in the northern part of St. Clair, who was born in 1798, says when he was twenty-five years of age he could, on getting up early in the morning, see the smoke from thirteen still-houses while doing his morning's work. He at that time lived in Wayne Township on Section 27. The capacity of these manufactories was about one barrel per day. Whisky was sold from fifteen to eighteen cents per gallon. Many of these still-houses continued for only five or seven years.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The St. Peter's Lutheran Church, one and a half miles south-west of Hamilton, was organized as early as 1806 by Germans, who had settled in this part of the township, from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Among the early members were the Garvers, Fishers, Lingles, Castators, Troutmans, Mitchells, Kyles, and Shellhouses. The first house was a log building, about sixteen by eighteen feet. The furniture was plain and simple. The fire-place was eight feet in width and five feet deep.

As there was no regularly-built school-house, at an early day the church was used for educational purposes also. It continued to till both these requirements for about thirty-five years.

Among the early preachers was the Rev. Mr. Hining, a German Lutheran from Pennsylvania, but who at that time lived in Montgomery County, Ohio; and the Rev. Mr. Desombes, a German Reformed, who preached here with considerable regularity for some time. He was a citizen of St. Clair Township. The Presbyterians had an organized Church in this end of St. Clair in 1820. Many of the congregation came from the east side of the Miami.

The second or present building was built about forty years ago, and in 1858 was remodeled at a considerable cost. This house is about forty by fifty feet. The land occupied by these houses was given for this purpose by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Crust, and comprises about one and a half acres, used for both Church and burial purposes. South of the St. Peter's Church and grave-yard, about



three-quarters of a mile, Peter Garver began a private burying-ground. It has all the appearances at present of age and dilapidation. Many of the first members of the Church are buried near the house in which they worshiped.

James Hill, of Millville, now dead, was a school teacher in the old church, in 1832. He was followed by Captain William Giffin. Jonas Ball came soon afterward.

Justice Troutman, who attended school here when a boy, says the "teachers always had a stock of iron-wood switches on hand, stuck above the joist, to be used in cases where the youngsters needed trimming." These men were not very conscientious about the application of the whip. When there were six scholars in the classes they were thought to be large. Among those who attended school here were James Garver, now a distinguished physician of Minnesota; William Garver, a prominent lawyer, and Henry Garver, now acting surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio. Jacob Troutman, well known in Hamilton and elsewhere throughout the county, and a man who has filled nearly all the municipal offices in the gift of the people and the city, was another pupil.

The second school-house, or really the first especially erected for educational purposes, was put up about 1840. It was a frame, and stood one mile south of the old church on the Lawrenceburg Road. The present house was built in 1856 or thereabouts, and is a brick.

North-western St. Clair was settled at first by people mainly from the South. They were generally industrious, and many of them brought a considerable amount of furniture, farming utensils, implements for wood-working and such like, with them. The second set of settlers was from Pennsylvania. They added much to the general wealth and prosperity of the community. At last there came a third class, mostly Germans, who did not assimilate well with their neighbors.

Among the early settlers in north-western St. Clair were the Brookses, Irvings, Wallaces, McClellans, Eatons, Cornells, Browns, Caldwelles, Robinsons, Longfellowes, Grays, and Harrises. One of the oldest men in the township, William Brooks, owns nearly four hundred acres in Section 7. His fund of pioneer incidents is complete, and in many cases appears somewhat romantic. His age is nearly eighty-six. The Blue Grass Church, which stood near the Fear-not Mill, was one of the earliest of a large and flourishing set of similar institutions in the county. It was so named because about the time of its organization blue grass spread out over the bottoms in this section of country, furnishing the best of pasture for all kinds of stock. This grass began to appear in considerable quantities as soon as the dense growth of pea-vines had disappeared. For the first appointments the Methodists met at the barn of John Gray, which stood three-quarters of a mile north-west of the present church. This barn is now standing, owned by

William McKee, but has greatly changed in appearances since first it was put up. Its original size was thirty by forty feet, and it was then considered a large building of its kind.

The first church, a brick, was erected more than sixty years ago, and stood half a mile east of Four-Mile. It served for both school and religious purposes. John Gray gave the land on which the house stood. After the death of Mr. Gray, the Church began to lose its hold upon the people. On account of deaths and removals, it has now ceased to have an organization at all. Among those who united with the Church here, and who have since become somewhat noted, are the Rev. Joseph Brooks, who died in Kansas some eight years ago, and the Rev. James Gray, son of John Gray, now a circuit preacher in Indiana. John Gray was buried in a family yard on his farm, but which, in due course of time, was used by the public. Many of those who were buried here have since been taken up by their friends and removed to grave-yards of a more public nature.

About the time the Methodists ceased to exist, the Old School Presbyterians began to hold services in the church. A Church was consequently organized, which used the Methodist church for about eighteen years. A new church was then erected, yet standing and in use. Chambers Stewart gave the land on which this house stands. Mr. Stewart, with William Brooks and Mr. McKee, were early Presbyterians. The early ministers came mostly from Hamilton.

At the close of the Methodist Church, fifty-two years ago, a large camp-meeting was held three-fourths of a mile south of the old church, across the creek in a little sugar-tree grove which bordered on the bank of Four-Mile. These meetings were held for two successive seasons, and continued for one week. There were canvas tents of a temporary nature scattered throughout the grove to shelter the worshippers. The Rev. Joshua Holland, the Rev., or Captain, Joseph Gasner, and the Rev. Moses Crume were among the preachers.

OVERPECK'S.

Overpeck's takes its name from Isaac Overpeck, one of the first settlers in this part of St. Clair. The country which Mr. Overpeck selected for a home had all the natural requisites which tend to make life prosperous and happy. There soon gathered, therefore, in this section a busy class of people. Among the settlers and land-owners in this immediate neighborhood in 1836 were Isaac Overpeck, Henry Jacoby, Joseph Kelley, Michael Earhart, Peter Conrad, John Wehr, Daniel Smith, and Abner Torbet.

Overpeck's is now a station on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, very nearly four miles from the court-house in Hamilton. There are simply a few houses built, something after the manner of other little villages which have from fifty to two hundred inhabit-

ants. One of the most noticeable features of the station is a fine brick building, used for the waiting-room of the railroad, for the post-office, and a store, and for the various purposes of township business. There are three separate rooms, all well-kept and substantial. The building looks quite new, and was built about eight years ago.

For the first store-keepers this village had Isaac and John Overpeck. They were here soon after the railroad was built. Their place of business was in a frame house, near the center of the village, since destroyed by fire. The Overpecks were followed by William Iutzi, who is also the present merchant.

Before the present township house was built, making it a part of the station, waiting-room, and post-office and store, the voters of St. Clair cast their ballots on the farm where William Caldwell now lives. In the course of time West Hamilton was made the voting precinct, and continued to be so used until about 1876.

Henry Sellers was probably the first blacksmith in the eastern part of the township. His shop was near Busenbark's, on the farm now owned by Robert Richter.

The German Reformed Church at Overpeck's was organized sixty years ago. Jacob Wehr and wife Catharine; Henry, Charles, and John Jacoby and their wives; Henry Kerns and wife; Mr. Wykel, who lived near Trenton; Mr. Miller, and Jacob Descombes were among the early members. The Rev. Messrs. Hininger, Grover, Hinkle, and Descombes were among the first preachers. At the time of the organization of this Church it was composed almost entirely of Pennsylvania Germans, but was subsequently strengthened by additions from American families. After a period of varying success the present and very respectable Church of both Lutherans and Presbyterians came into existence. The early Presbyterian members were also known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

The first meeting-house at this point was a hewed log building; it stood in the south-east corner of the yard. Jacob Wehr sold two acres of land at one dollar per acre to the Church authorities for burial purposes and for a building site. The old house has long since passed away. For the second place of worship there was a large brick building capable of seating five hundred people. There was a large gallery above, and underneath were ample accommodations for many more. The old pulpit of this house is now in the possession of Joseph Landis, kept as a venerable relic.

The present brick building, which will seat comfortably two hundred and fifty people, was erected a few years before the late war. Charles Barger, a leading man of Seven-Mile village, organized a Sunday-school here twelve or fifteen years ago.

The first person buried in the grave-yard was Henry Jacoby, more than sixty years ago. There are about two two hundred interments in the yard. Every thing about is clean and neat.

About twenty years ago the Mennonite Church at Overpeck's was organized. An acre of ground, upon part of which the church stands, was given to this denomination by Christian Slonacker, an early member. The membership is composed mainly of Germans. Among those who were instrumental in the organization were Dr. John Borker, the Augspurgers, and Peter Imhof. The Rev. Nicholas Augspurger was an early preacher. The first meetings of this society were held in private houses. In the neighborhood where this society is known best it goes by the name of the "Hook-and-Eye" Church.

The Apostles' Church, in this same neighborhood, sprang from the other Mennonite Church, and was composed principally of the younger members. The division was caused on account of some disagreement in discipline. The outside people call the Apostle the "Button" Church, in order to note the improvement over hooks-and-eyes.

For the first school-house in the eastern part of St. Clair there was an old log-house, which stood on the south-east corner of the old Conrad farm. It was here in 1812, and was built after the pattern of all log school-houses of those days.

For the first school-house in the neighborhood of Overpeck's, a building was erected on the same lot occupied by the present house. It was here in 1820, and for a portion of its furniture had the familiar slab seats, with legs for supports. Mr. Wilson was one of the early teachers.

A stone house took the place of the above log building. It was supplanted by the present brick, a commodious structure capable of seating a very large number of school children.

The following have been the justices of the peace:

John Hamilton, Matthew Winton, James Smith, James Mills, Robert Taylor, Lewis Laing, Daniel Flenner, William Cornell, George Burnap, Sampson Huffman, Samuel Fleming, John Nelson, Samuel Gray, Isaac P. Van Hagen, William Warwick, Russell Burrows, Mark Boatman, Andrew Lister, John W. Robinson, Michael Bowerman, Joseph McCloskey, Samuel Landis, Andrew Curtis, Gary Longfellow, John Hunt, William C. Harper, Levi Richmond, William M. Beall, James B. Gray, Martin Fleener, Orrin Line, Eli Stickle, Clement Clifton, William H. Layman, Oliver Traber, Albert G. Clark, Robert Hargitt, Evan Davies, Jacob Troutman, John K. Wilson, David S. Bennett, Mason S. Hamilton, Jeremiah Warwick, David Farlow, John A. Overpeck, John W. Wilson, Jacob Steek, Charles Schneider, John S. Garver, Conrad Getz, R. B. Davidson, I. M. Warwick, James A. Walker, David A. Warwick, Walter A. Trowbridge, Andrew Flenner.

There is only one post-office in the township, Overpeck's. The south part supplies itself from Hamilton, and the north part from Seven-Mile, on the border of Wayne Township, and Trenton, in Madison Town-



ship. The postmasters at Overpeck's have been John A. Overpeck, February 25, 1860; Isaac E. Overpeck, March 27, 1865; Joseph A. Kennell, April 4, 1881; William Iutzi, April 18, 1882. The office was discontinued from July 10, 1879, to February 27, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John Betz, the son of Jacob Betz and Lena Smith, was born in Streitberg, Germany, November 14, 1840. His father was born in Hanau, Germany, June 18, 1807, dying March 28, 1880. His mother died August 28, 1861. They came to this county in November, 1854. John Betz was married in Hamilton, March 26, 1862, to Kate Anne Stroh, born in Markbel, Germany, September 20, 1841. Her parents were Henry Stroh and Dora Shaffer, both being born in Germany, in 1822, and coming to this country in June, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Betz have had one child, John Curran, born November 20, 1873. During the war Martin Betz was the quartermaster-sergeant of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Henry was a private in the Sixty-ninth. John Betz had four brothers, one in the hardware, one in the grocery business, one a farmer, and the other died in the army in 1861 of camp diarrhea. John went to Nashville to bring back the body, but was unable to effect his purpose.

William Brooks, retired farmer, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1797, and is consequently one of the oldest men in the county. His father, James Brooks, was in the Revolutionary War. He has been a resident of this county for over sixty years. He has been twice married; first, to Emily Wallace, who died at the age of forty. The fruits of this union were four children. Ellen Jane was born December 20, 1826; James, July 4, 1829; Mary Ann, January 28, 1830; and William W., October 25, 1832. All are now living but James, who died at the age of fifteen. Mr. Brooks's second wife was Jane Wallace, who bore him one daughter, Emma Eliza, October 3, 1855. Mrs. Brooks died March 26, 1881, aged seventy-five years. She was a constant attendant of the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member, and a devoted wife and beloved mother. Mary Ann Brooks married James McMechan November 11, 1863, her husband dying May 14, 1880, aged fifty-nine years. He was born in Milford Township. They have had three children. William D. was born August 26, 1865, and James E., February 23, 1867. The third one died in infancy.

John M. Buhl, farmer, was born in this county, in the township he now lives in, on the 4th of September, 1852. He was married in Hamilton on the 23d of October, 1877, to Anna B. Sutler, daughter of Conrad and Catherine Sutler, who became residents of Butler County in 1839. They have one child, Elizabeth, born October 4, 1878. The parents of Mr. Buhl are Elias and Sarah Buhl, the maiden name of the latter being Houseleth.

Elias Buhl was out in the war of the Rebellion for two and a half years.

Colonel George F. Elliott was born on the 8th of April, 1826, in Liberty Township, a quarter of a mile from the old Spring Meeting-house. He is the youngest of seven sons of the Rev. Arthur W. Elliott and Mary Pierce, both of Baltimore County, Maryland. They had also four daughters, of whom one was younger than George. At fourteen years of age he went to St. Clair, where he worked on the farm, and going to school occasionally. The last place of that kind which he attended was in the basement of the Episcopal Church in Hamilton, kept by Mr. Wade. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Eleanor Hueston, daughter of Thomas Hueston, who had been out with Wayne as captain of pack-horses, and was also a soldier of the War of 1812. He was a brother of Matthew Hueston. Mrs. Elliott's mother's name was Mary Hardin. She was the daughter of Samuel Hardin, an early settler of Colerain Township. Colonel Elliott, upon his marriage, received from his father two hundred acres of land, upon which he now lives, and which he cultivated until 1857. He then went into the firm of Long, Black & Alstatter, traveling and working for them four years, in the sale of reapers and mowers.

When the war broke out he raised a company to defend our imperiled Union. It was Company C, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and went out in September, 1861, continuing in the service until March, 1863. He was appointed major, August 9, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel, October 24, 1862. He refused higher appointments. At the battle of Stone River he had command of the regiment from the beginning to the end of that conflict, a period of six days, having scarcely any thing to eat, and couching upon the hard ground without a blanket. He came home on account of the health of his wife, which had been seriously affected by the loss of one of her children by a railroad accident. On his return, he continued farming till 1866. He then went into the distilling business, remaining in that until December, 1869. During the last two years he ran distilleries No. 1 and No. 2, but on the date just mentioned made an assignment. He refused to go into bankruptcy, and finally nearly all of his indebtedness was settled up. The establishment had paid the government over two millions of dollars as a tax on distilled spirits during the time in which he had connection with it. Out of the wreck was saved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which the colonel now lives. He continued in the same business until September, 1873.

The first office he was elected to was that of member of the decennial State board of equalization, in October, 1880. This is a very important position. In 1881 he was a candidate for State senator, being nominated by acclamation for the services he had rendered in the board of equalization. He was defeated by twenty-seven votes.

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He has had four children. Charles was born in 1858, and Frank in 1864. Thomas Arthur was the one who was killed by the railroad. He was three years old at that time. Colonel Elliott is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is universally liked. After a long life in this county, there is no one to whom he can not go up and shake hands, whether he is white or black, rich or poor. He is never idle.

James J. Everson, the son of James Everson and Rachael Mills, was born March 7, 1836, in Reily Township. His parents were early settlers. He was married in September, 1857, to Mary Ann Garver, born in Reily Township, February 16, 1838. Her parents were Samuel Garver and Elizabeth Keiver. They have had three children: Addie L. was born August 1, 1860; Eva May, October, 1862, and Samuel A. Curtiss, July, 1864. Mr. Everson is a farmer, and has been supervisor for four years.

John W. Eaton is a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, and came to this county in 1814. He is the son of Ebenezer Eaton and Nancy King. The former came to this county in 1809, but the mother never did. He was married in Hamilton, Ohio, February 13, 1861, to Jane Stewart, a native of County Down, Ireland, and daughter of William and Mary Stewart, who came to this county thirty years ago, and are still living at Oxford. They have seven children. Nancy Jane was born November, 28, 1861; Mary Phebe, August 20, 1863; Martha Ann, April 11, 1865; Robert Chambers Stewart, February 13, 1868; Emily Eliza, July 27, 1870, and William Ebenezer, May 30, 1873. Mr. Eaton is a farmer, and has now been a resident of the county sixty-seven years. At the age of fourteen, while cutting down some trees, his left leg was broken by a tree falling on it, and has since been lame. He was kept on a straw bed for twelve weeks, and since then, from time to time, he has been afflicted with rheumatism.

James R. Foster was born in St. Clair Township, and married Nancy Wilcox, April 18, 1860. He was the son of Sullivan Foster, and followed the occupation of a farmer. Mrs. Foster was born January 16, 1836, and is the daughter of Edward Wilcox, and Margaret Evans, being the fourth of seven children. The mother is still living. She came to this county in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had four children. Sarah A. was born July 6, 1862; Lillie M., December 16, 1865; Gracie E., August 13, 1868, and John E., January 13, 1871. Mr. Foster died May 11, 1871.

George Garbet, the son of Joseph Garbet and Barbara Hill, was born in Yorkshire, England, January 3, 1832, and came to this county in 1853. He married December 12, 1860, in St. Clair, Butler County, Caroline Young, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1830. Her parents were Matthias and Susan Young, the former being born March 24, 1792. They came to this county in June, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Gar-

bet have had four children. John Wilson was born May 18, 1861; George Grant, March 11, 1863; Charles Elsworth, October 28, 1866, and Gemirah, September 8, 1868. Mr. Garbet was among the hundred days' men in 1865, but did not go out, furnishing a substitute, who went to the State of Virginia, staying some three weeks over time.

Mrs. Barbara Geyer was born in Germany, April 9, 1838, settling in this county in 1852. Her parents were Philip Spareberger and Catherine Young. She has been twice married. Her first husband was Peter Werner, who died in 1869. On the 2d of June, 1875, she was again married. Her husband is Robert Geyer, who was then a widower. Her children were Catherine, born May 27, 1856; Elizabeth, born March 2, 1861, dying the same Fall.

Samuel B. Garver, born in St. Clair Township, September 7, 1843, is the son of Joseph L. Garver and Hannah Beeler. He was married February 15, 1866, in St. Clair Township, to Sarah C. Riley, daughter of Henry C. Riley and Mary Timberman. She was born March 24, 1845. They have had four children. Mary E. was born March 22, 1867; Joseph L., February 16, 1870; Susan J., November 1, 1875; and Henry R., December 25, 1879. Mr. Garver owns a farm, but in the season runs a threshing machine.

Barton S. James was born in Hanover Township, September 3, 1831. His parents were Barton and Wilhelmina James, who are now both dead. He was married November 30, 1854, in Hamilton, to Mary Jane Longfellow, daughter of John Longfellow, who came to this county in 1804, and Elizabeth Stephen. Mrs. James was born in St. Clair Township, May 11, 1832. They have had seven children. Charles E. was born November 1, 1856; Harry, December 12, 1859; Eveline W. E., November 28, 1860; Benjamin F., Jr., September 25, 1862; William B., August 26, 1865; Olive May, December 10, 1867; and Olive L. V., April 28, 1871. Mr. James was a farmer, but at the time of his death held the appointment of clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. He died December 2, 1879, aged forty-nine years, two months, and twenty-nine days. Three children are also dead. Henry S. died January 3, 1860, aged one year and twenty-three days; Olive May died November 12, 1875, aged seven years, eleven months, and two days; and Charles E. died July 1, 1878, aged twenty-one years, seven months, and twenty-four days.

Jacob Kumler was born in Pennsylvania, August 31, 1811. His father was Henry Kumler, and his mother Susanna Kumler. The former was an eminent minister of the United Brethren Church, in which he served as a bishop for twelve years, dying at the age of seventy-nine. The mother lived to the great age of ninety-five. They came to this State in 1819. Jacob Kumler was married at Dayton, Ohio, to his first wife while still very young, he being a little less than twenty years old. She was



Fanny Burtner, the child of George and Catherine Burtner. She had the following children: George B. Kumler, born May 29, 1832; Abraham, born October 30, 1833, now living in Clinton County, Ohio; Margaret, December 31, 1835, now living at Millville; Henry J., born February 27, 1838, now living at Jacksonburg; John M., born August 31, 1840; Simon, born June 21, 1842; Francis M., born December 24, 1845, now living in Cumberland, Ohio; Benjamin F., born January 22, 1849, now living at Millville; Fernandez B. O., born October 3, 1852, now living at Millville; and Louis A., born May 21, 1856, now living at Hamilton.

He was married July 7, 1859, to Martha A. Shields, daughter of James Shields, an eminent pioneer, who represented his county twenty-one years in the Legislature, and was also a member of Congress. A sketch of him will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Kumler's mother was Jane Wright. She was a native of Virginia. Mr. Kumler has followed the business of farmer nearly all his life, and is now retired. He was township trustee for the years 1874 and 1875. Of the children, George B. Kumler was a member of the Ninety-third Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862; Simon Kumler was a member of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; John M. Kumler was a member of the Fifteenth Regiment United States Army, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. He was left on the field, taken prisoner, and never heard of afterwards; Abraham and Francis M. Kumler were in the hundred days' service, in Colonel Thomas Moore's regiment. The latter is now a minister of the Presbyterian Church. No family can show a more noble record than this, and none are better known in the State.

William McKee was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, at Huyckston Creek, July 16, 1805. His father was John McKee, and his mother, Elizabeth McClintock. He settled in this county in October, 1844. He was married February 21, 1828, to Louisa Stipp, also a native of Bourbon County, where she was born December 10, 1811. They have had eleven children, the first six being born in Bourbon County, and the others in this county. John McKee was born February 26, 1829; William M., January 17, 1832; Mary L., June 3, 1834; Samuel A. and Eliza J., August 6, 1837; Jane E., October 2, 1839; George H., January 31, 1842; Ann E., January 14, 1845; Thomas D., January 22, 1847; Sarah, May 28, 1849; Joseph C., November 14, 1851; James R., June 21, 1854, and Edward S., January 6, 1858. Four of his sons were in the late war. John, late postmaster in Hamilton, was a captain; William was in Texas, and was impressed into the Confederate service; Samuel entered the service, but was soon discharged on account of being blind in one eye; and George H. went out on the last call and remained till

the close of the war. Mr. McKee is a farmer. His wife is the daughter of George Stipp and Sidney Miles.

Adam Plannett was born in New York City, June 2, 1838. He is the son of Adam and Charlotte L. Plannett, and settled in this county in 1873. Previous to this he had been in almost every State and Territory in the United States, following different occupations. In 1863 and 1864 he was probate judge of Benton County, Oregon. His wife, Christiana M. Grau, was born in Germany, February 3, 1846. Her parents are Frederick and Dorretta Grau. She was married in Hamilton, September 6, 1875, and to their union one child has been granted—Charlotte L., born August 15, 1877. Mr. Plannett is now a tanner and carrier.

Joseph Poppel was born in Germany, November 12, 1830. His parents were John Poppel and Theresa Toulter. He came to this country in 1859, having previously married, on the 12th of March, 1855, Magdalena Plumb, daughter of Matthew Plumb. She was born in Germany, December 26, 1829. The fruits of this union have been as follows: Charles was born March 12, 1856; Mary, November 23, 1857; Agnes, May 5, 1860; Joseph, April 26, 1862; Anna C., June 8, 1865; John, September 13, 1867; Frank, April 28, 1869, and William, September 29, 1875. Mr. Poppel is a farmer and fruit raiser, having on the place he now owns about eighteen acres of fine fruit trees of different varieties, all in good bearing order. He is also a stonemason. His daughter married John Weise, April 13, 1881.

Henry C. Riley, son of James Riley and Nancy Yercus, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, October 10, 1802. His parents came to this county in 1809, and he in 1833. He was married December 27, 1827, in Ross Township, to Mary Timberman, daughter of George Timberman and Anna Stephenson. She was born in Tennessee, October 11, 1812, and after being a faithful wife for forty-five years, died September 25, 1872. She bore him fourteen children, Nancy, William, George W., James M., Mary Jane, Thomas Jefferson, Rebecca Ann, David T., Eliza E., Sarah C., Annie T., Susan L., Martha C., and Margaret A. Seven are living and seven are dead. The latter are Nancy, William, George W., James M., Mary Jane, Martha C., and Margaret A. Rebecca Ann married Joseph Straub, Sarah C. married Samuel B. Garver, and David T. married Mary Morris. He has living fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He has always been a farmer, and has several times been supervisor. His brother Joshua was in the War of 1812.

James Smith, once sheriff of Hamilton County, lived for a great portion of his life in St. Clair Township. He was born December 22, 1763, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to the West in the year 1792, in conjunction with General James Findlay, with whom he formed a partnership after his arrival, which

lasted more than ten years, under the firm name of Smith & Findlay. Their store was near the foot of Broadway, on Front Street. A short time after his arrival he was appointed sheriff of the county, and on the formation of the State of Ohio, he was elected to that office by the people, being the first one thus honored. So long did he hold the shrievalty that he was commonly known as "Sheriff Smith." During a portion of this time he was collector of the revenue of the government of the United States for the Northwestern Territory and of the taxes for the county. Few men in the Northwest had more influence in the affairs of the community than he, and none exercised it more wisely. He acted for a time as the private secretary of General St. Clair, who was governor of the Territory, and enjoyed his confidence and esteem. He was captain of the first light infantry company raised in Cincinnati, and when the second war with Great Britain broke out, went to the front as paymaster of the First Regiment, third detachment of the Ohio Militia, and was in Fort Meigs when it was besieged by the British and Indians during that war. About the year 1805 he came to Butler County, settling on the place in Section 21, St. Clair Township, at the mouth of Four-Mile Creek. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. He was a man of much capacity, benevolence, and public spirit, and gave his children the advantage of good educations. His widow and they (except two of the younger ones, who died in infancy) survived him. The late Charles K. Smith and John C. Smith, a public man of Wayne Township, were his sons, and James Smith, who married a sister of Almon Davis, of this county. They are now all dead.

William Sipp, son of William Henry Sipp and Appalonia Brown, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 5, 1818, and settled in this county in July, 1840. His mother followed him to this country in 1846, dying the same year. His father died in 1842. In March, 1845, he was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Catherina Bahn, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Bahn, her birth occurring in Germany, August 15, 1822. The parents never came to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Sipp have had ten children. Louisa was born December 29, 1845; Wilhelmina, February 12, 1848; Adam, January 2, 1849; William, January 14, 1850; John, February 14, 1852; Elizabeth M., June 9, 1853; Christian, September 9, 1855; Jacob, September 5, 1857; Valentine, October 12, 1860; and Jacob, November 24, 1862. Louisa, Adam, Elizabeth M., and Jacob are dead. Mr. Sipp has been supervisor of St. Clair Township for three years. His occupation is that of a farmer.

David Chamberlain Scott was born in Milford Township, Butler County, August 3, 1848, being the son of John Scott, who was also born in Milford Township, and Jane C. Gaston, who was born in Hamilton County. He married on the 14th of January, 1874, Agnes Mary McKee, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky,

September 15, 1849. She is the daughter of Samuel McKee and Margaret Ann Marshall. They came to live in this county in 1854, and the father is now dead. They have one child, Harry McKee, born April 22, 1877. John Scott was born in this county in 1810, and still resides on the same farm on which he was born. David C. Scott has always lived in this county, with the exception of about one year he spent in Danville, Vermillion County, Indiana. He had one brother, Alexander J., in the army for three months. David C. Scott also enlisted, but was discharged, on account of his age.

John P. Troutman was born in St. Clair Township, October 30, 1851. He is the son of John Troutman and Margaret Petry. They came to this county in 1819. The father died in 1856, but the mother is still living. On the 14th of September, 1871, he was married, in Hanover Township, to Mary L. Engel, daughter of George Engel and Appolonia Gaze, who are still living in Lemon Township. Mrs. Troutman was born in Auburn, Butler County, August 20, 1854. She has two children. Anna Emma Louise was born December 19, 1873, and John Jacob, June 5, 1876. Mr. Troutman has been supervisor two terms, constable one term, and is now school director, as well as supervisor. His grandfather, Peter Troutman, was in the War of 1812. John Troutman is a farmer, and has been through life. At present he makes a specialty of raising fine blooded stock. He has some of the finest Poland China hogs in America. Durbin Ward, one of these, weighs three hundred and fifty pounds, at eleven months old, and Forest Ranger, one year old, exceeds him in weight. He has full-blooded sows to match them. He makes a specialty of raising fine horses for roadsters—George, St. Clair, and Melbrina Whip.

Jeremiah Warwick, farmer, was born August 6, 1811, in St. Clair Township, being the fourth child of J. W. and Genesee S. Warwick, the entire family consisting of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. He was brought up at the place of his birth, receiving but a limited education, and early became accustomed to labor upon his father's farm. In the year 1805 his father (whose name was also Jeremiah) and Wilkins Warwick patented one hundred and sixty-four acres of land on Section 17 of St. Clair Township. The brothers joined forces, uniting their money in one sum for the purpose of making the purchase, and afterwards dividing the land in proportion to the money which each had advanced. Wilkins received one hundred acres, and Jeremiah sixty-four. On these tracts of land the old-fashioned cabins were erected, the floor at first being the naked ground, and afterwards split logs. The land was entirely covered with timber, chiefly white oak, blue ash, sugar maple, and other deciduous trees, and there was a large growth of underbrush.

In those days there were no facilities for education. There were no public schools, and private schools were



not numerous. The pioneer children were behind even those of the towns. Jeremiah Warwick, the younger, attended a school kept by Jonas Ball, who taught in the Winters. He was unable to go more than two or three weeks each season, until he had reached the age of fifteen. Nevertheless, he learned to read, write, and go forward in Pike's Arithmetic as far as the single rule of three. After leaving school he, by his own exertions, learned how to keep books, and from time to time added to his literary information, but his principal occupation in his youth was in assisting his father in clearing the farm.

When he was about nine years old a somewhat noted teacher of vocal music, John Hall, came into the neighborhood and introduced the patent note system. He organized schools in various localities by subscription, charging each scholar fifty cents for thirteen afternoons or evenings. There was then no definite length of lesson known to music masters. He traveled from school to school as a sort of musical circuit rider, and was thus engaged every day, the schools being conducted in the dwellings. One was held in the cabin of Jeremiah Warwick, Sen., and the subject of this sketch was accustomed to stand on the outside of the house as a listener. He soon became infatuated with music, and developed in this line much talent. At the age of eighteen he began singing in public, and afterwards followed teaching for some time as a profession. The book then used was called the "Masonic Harmony," which subsequently was supplanted by the "Union Harmony." He obtained his musical education without any assistance, pursuing his studies in the evening and during leisure hours. While engaged in giving instruction he had usually six schools, one for each evening during the week. His compensation was thirty dollars per term of thirteen evenings. He also sung from a work called Mason's "Harp," and a book composed and published by a noted preacher by the name of Rincheart. His earliest recollections of music teachers are of John Hall and William Kirkwood. He recollects many of the early settlers of the county, those who made the first beginnings in the county.

He was married at the age of twenty-seven, on the 27th of September, 1828, to Miss Lydia Smith, the daughter of Daniel Smith, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1818. About the date of his marriage he purchased a farm in Section 8 of St. Clair Township, on which he has since resided. He became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1852. He has led a life remarkable for sobriety, honesty, and integrity of purpose, and is now reaping the reward of his industry.

Genesee Warwick, one of the pioneer mothers of Butler County, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on the first day of November, A. D. 1783. Her father was Allen Short, and her mother was Rachel Messick, both of whom were highly respectable citizens of Sussex County. Allen Short was born in England, from which

country his father emigrated while he was yet a child. The Messick family was one of the oldest in Delaware. The parents of Genesee were the owners of a farm of about three hundred acres in Sussex County, upon which they lived. There was a large settlement of the Short family in Sussex County, consisting of the brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of Allen Short. Mr. Allen Short, after his marriage, lived near his father's residence until Genesee was about three years of age. When at the age of thirty years he died, leaving his wife and five daughters, the youngest being Genesee. Mrs. Short, who was a woman of wonderful energy and industry, carried on the farm for three years, assisted by her daughters, whom she taught to knit and spin when but six years of age. Mrs. Short then married Mr. Joseph Brooks, by whom she had one son, Finley Brooks, the father of Rev. Joseph Brooks, who, a short time before his death, in 1878, was elected governor of Arkansas, but in the contest with Baxter, his opponent, as to who should be inaugurated, was forced to relinquish his office to prevent civil war.

In the Fall of 1790, when Genesee was but seven years of age, Mr. Brooks with his family removed from Delaware to the State of Kentucky. At that time there was great excitement in Delaware over the new-found homes in the West. Mr. Allen Short's brothers, Eli, Jacob, Topham, and Obadiah had all previously emigrated to Kentucky, while Thomas and Adam and several sisters remained in Delaware. The journey of Mr. Brooks and family, among them Genesee, from Delaware to Kentucky is strange to those used to modern methods of travel. They started with all their household goods and themselves in one wagon drawn by two horses. After traveling a day or two, one of the horses gave out, and it and the wagon were sold, and the remaining horse was loaded with such articles as they could get on it, while Mr. Brooks and his family walked, each carrying some article. Mr. Brooks carried his ax and gun, the two great instruments that were so essential to pioneer existence, while Mrs. Brooks bore the rim of her spinning-wheel.

Thus the family traveled many hundred miles across the State of Pennsylvania, and arrived at Pittsburg, where they embarked upon a flat-boat and floated down the Ohio River to Limestone, Kentucky, now the city of Maysville. Leaving his family at Limestone, Mr. Brooks walked sixty miles through the woods alone into the interior of Kentucky, to Eli Short's, got a wagon and came after his family and effects. After staying three or four weeks at Mr. Short's, he went to Scott County and settled within four miles of Georgetown, clearing land and farming it. After six years he removed to Fayette County, near Lexington. He lived here a few years and then resolved to go to Ohio, having heard of the fine lands in the Miami Valley. Accordingly, in the year 1804, Mr. Brooks came to Ohio, settling on the

south bank of Four-Mile Creek, purchasing and clearing a part of the farm now owned by Jeremiah Warwick. On this track Mr. Brooks built a hewed log-cabin, the first house built in that locality, and for many years thought to be wonderfully fine. Here Mr. Brooks lived for many years, being familiarly known as "Granddaddy Brooks," and died honored and respected by all who knew him.

Genesee did not come with her father to Ohio, but remained with her sister Sallie in Kentucky, and met and married, in Woodford County, Jeremiah Warwick, who had previously emigrated from Maryland. The father of Jeremiah Warwick was William Warwick, who came from England in colonial times, and was a descendant of that family in Europe. William had a brother named Arthur, whose two sons were killed in the war of the Revolution, on the side of the Americans.

William Warwick, the progenitor of the Warwick family in America, was the father of five sons—William, Jr., Wilson, Wilkins, Wagoner, and Jeremiah—and five daughters—Elizabeth, Mary, Sallie, Ann, and Drusie. William resided in Maryland until his death, the date of which is not known. His son William married in Maryland and removed to Genesee County, New York, after which all knowledge of his family is wanting. Wagoner was highly educated, became a teacher, was noted for his excellent qualities, but died while a young man. Wilson was also married in Maryland, removed to Scott County, Kentucky, and afterward to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in boat building. He also sailed upon the Ohio River. His death was in Cincinnati. His two sons, Louis and William, afterward removed to Patriot, Indiana, where some of that branch of the family yet reside.

Wilkins and Jeremiah were married in Kentucky—Wilkins marrying Sallie Short, and Jeremiah her sister, Genesee, the subject of this sketch. These young men and their wives immigrated to Ohio in the year 1806, arriving at Hamilton on the day before Christmas of that year. They were obliged to stay over night in Hamilton, and to put up with an open shed as their only shelter, every other room in the village being occupied. At that time there were only a few log cabins in Rossville, and no stores of any kind, while on the east side of the river there were but two stores, Blair's and Sutherland's. They crossed the Miami River on a flat-boat moved by oars, swimming their horses after them. The Warwick brothers purchased adjoining farms, and at once set about clearing the land, which was covered with heavy timber. In all the trials and hardships incident to life in the then unsettled West, Genesee was an active partaker with her husband, and among the women of her times was one of the most remarkable in the county.

Genesee was the mother of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. The sons were named Josiah, Greenup, Jeremiah, Tinley, William, Allen, Isaac, John,

and James. The daughters were Cynthia, who married Mark M. Boatman; Rachel, who married David Overpeek; and Martha Ann, who died while a young lady. The Boatman and Overpeek families, thus originated, are well known in Butler County. The oldest son, Josiah, married Clarissa Woods, and after a number of years' residence in Butler County removed to Warren County, Ohio, where they and their children and grandchildren now reside. Greenup married Delilah Stevens, and raised a family of six children. He and his wife are both dead.

Tinley is married and living in Butler County. William was married to Nancy Longfellow, and with their family they are living in Wisconsin. Allen married Miss Sallie Smith, of this county, and he and his family are now living in Iowa. Isaac married Harriet Buckingham, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and with his family is living in Southern Illinois. John was married to Margaret Cornthwait, a daughter of Edward Cornthwait, who lived near Trenton at that time. John, in company with his brother James, who was unmarried, in the excitement of 1848 over gold discoveries in California, went to that State by the overland route. After moderate success in mining, they returned by way of the Isthmus, contracting on their way the Asiatic cholera, and both died shortly after their return, together with their father and Martha Ann, who also died with that malady. Martha Ann had just previous to her death graduated from the seminary at College Hill, and was noted for her beauty and musical accomplishments.

Genesee always felt a great interest in all her children, even when in advanced age. After the death of her husband, which occurred in 1851, Genesee made her home with her children in Butler County, chiefly with her daughter Rachel and her son Jeremiah, at whose home Genesee died of old age, on the 16th of August, A. D. 1881, aged ninety-seven years, nine months, and sixteen days. Genesee was for many years previous to her death the oldest woman in Butler County, and up until her death retained entire possession of all her senses and faculties. Her remains rest in Greenwood Cemetery, at Hamilton. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for upward of seventy years, and was a firm believer in that faith and the promises of the Bible.

Edward Wilcox, now deceased, son of Edward and Lydia Wilcox, was born in England about the beginning of the century. He settled in this county about 1818, and was married July 19, 1827, in Ross Township, to Margaret Evans, born in Pennsylvania, February 27, 1804. Her father was William Evans, and mother Martha Ellison, who came to this country in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox had eight children. Lydia was born September 11, 1828; Martha, June 23, 1831; Anna, October 26, 1833; Nancy, June 16, 1836; Rebecca, August 29, 1838; Edward, July 17, 1842; and John,

December 30, 1847. Lydia died September 15, 1828; Martha, August 10, 1831; and Rebecca, September 11, 1845. Anna was married to Henry L. Hitchcock, October 7, 1852; and Nancy, to James R. Foster, April 18, 1860. Mrs. Wilcox had two uncles in the War of 1812, James Evans and Stephen Cumming. Stephen Evans, her brother, was in the war with Mexico, and her son-in-law, Henry L. Hitchcock, was in the hundred days' service in the last war. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox moved on the farm now occupied by the family, August 7, 1830. All the children were born here, except the first, who was born at Millville. The two sons carry on the farm. Anna has eight children: Maria R., Caroline E., Margaret E., Samuel E., Eva J., Kalista M., Edgar B., and Cora P. One died, named John Edward. Mrs. Foster's children are given elsewhere. Mrs. Wilcox has five great-grandchildren. Her husband died December 1, 1847.

Peter Weber was born in Germany, July 19, 1842, coming to this county in 1856, with his parents, Valentine Weber and Sophia Rausch. Both are now living in Hamilton. He was married in Hamilton on the 16th of April, 1862, to Catherine Werner, daughter of Abraham and Catherine Werner, both of whom are now dead. Mrs. Weber was born in St. Clair Township, April 19, 1843, dying at the age of thirty-six, in August, 1879. They had eight children. Peter was born June 15, 1862; Jacob, August 1, 1864; Elizabeth, October 1, 1866; Catherine, September 20, 1868; Mary, April 5, 1871; Sophia, April 13, 1874; Lewis, May 3, 1876, and Henry, November 1, 1878. Mr. Weber is a farmer. He served one term as supervisor.

John Washington Wilson, deceased, was born in Butler County, July 4, 1820. His parents were Thomas and Isabel Wilson. Mrs. Wilson's maiden name was Smith; she died April 15, 1856, aged fifty-seven years, two

months, and twenty-seven days. He was married November 9, 1849, at Hamilton, to Miss Rebecca Saunders. She was the daughter of Isaac T. Saunders, an old and well-known citizen, and Rebecca Page. The latter died November 2, 1871, aged seventy-three years. The father is also dead.

Mr. Wilson was an attorney and counselor-at-law, and was prosecuting attorney for the county at the time of his death. He was in the late war in several regiments, coming home with the rank of captain. He was among the first who enlisted in Butler County. Mr. Thomas Wilson, his father, was born in England, September 18, 1793, and came to this county in 1797. His oldest child was John W. Wilson, who early entered upon the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar, devoted his time almost entirely to it, with the exception of about ten years, when he paid his attention to farming and contracting. There is a fine quarry of blue limestone on the place, and he dealt very heavily in lime and stone. He furnished all of these materials for the railroad bridge and also the free bridge, and for nearly all the churches and public buildings of the town, together with many private dwellings. Mr. Wilson was engaged in the prosecution of the celebrated McGehean case, and he paid so much attention to it, working night and day, that it finally brought him down.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had nine children. George was born April 25, 1849; Edward and John, September 30, 1850; Isaac T., January 26, 1853; Thomas, July 31, 1854; Benjamin F., July 4, 1857; Rebecca S., July 14, 1859; Jonathan J., June 30, 1860, and Clara, May 24, 1865. Isaac T. died September 17, 1853, and Rebecca S., August 14, 1859. The oldest son, George, now carries on the farm, and makes a specialty of raising peaches and small fruit. He is also a school director, and has been for about seven years.

MILFORD.

This township lies north-west of the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Preble County, on the east by the township of Wayne, on the south by Hanover, and on the west by Oxford. The township was organized in 1805, and originally formed a part of St. Clair.

The justices of the peace were the leading men of the township for many years. We, therefore, give the names and dates of these first men: In 1806 Robert Ogle and Robert Lytle; 1809, Marsh Williams and Robert Lytle; 1810, Matthew Richardson; 1811, Marsh Williams; 1813, Matthew Richardson; 1815, John White and

Matthew Richardson; 1818, John White; 1819, Matthew Richardson; 1821, Marsh Williams; 1822, Matthew Richardson; 1824, Morton Irwin; 1825, Matthew Richardson; 1827, Morton Irwin; 1828, Abraham F. Darr; 1830, Morton Irwin; 1831, Abraham F. Darr; 1833, Morton Irwin; 1834, James Hardin; 1836, A. Ogle and Morton Irwin; 1839, A. Ogle, Morton Irwin, and Ebenezer Blosson; 1841, John McAuley; 1842, John Clark and Morton Irwin; 1844, Joel W. Harris, and since that date Richard L. Gard, William Irwin, William H. Crume, James L. Chambers, Annis Cook, Philip Brown, Samuel Scott, James Cook, A. P. Young.

Jonathan Crowley, Jonas P. Randall, John Clark, James Shears, A. J. Erwin, Edward B. Shields, Cornelius Conarro, J. P. Randall, S. B. Deems.

Milford Township, in 1820, had a population of 1,501; in 1830, 1,808; 1840, 1,868. Many of the early settlers of the township have passed away. Their names may be partially summed up with this list: Grimes, Glimes, Gard, Hancock, Haynes, Hinsey, Jones, Irwin, Kreamer, Kennedy, Lytle, Lippenoott, Marshall, Markie, Ogle, McCleary, McMechan, Brown, McNeal, Pughe, Robison, Reed, Richardson, Stout, Ryneerson, Simmons, Scott, Steel, Simpson, Taylor, Teegarden, Walters, White, Williams, Watters, Walden, Darr, and Young.

Milford has a variety of soils and surfaces. In the south-west Four-Mile Creek cuts a portion of the township, by flowing easterly with variations for four miles and a half, then entering Hanover, and finally joining with Seven-Mile to empty into the Great Miami. Along this stream fine bottom lands produce nearly all the agricultural products in great abundance. In early times corn was grown in large quantities, and is still raised, but the yield is not so great as formerly. Four-Mile has for its principal tributary Darr's Run, which flows from the north, and is but a short distance east of Darrtown. These two streams have here a beautiful and productive valley. Most of the western part of Milford is hilly, but produces well if properly tilled. Darr's Run drains a considerable portion of this part of the township. There are other streams of some size, but only of local importance.

In the north-east Seven-Mile cuts the township similarly to Four-Mile, though it is a stream somewhat larger in size. The valley which extends along this creek is very productive, and in some places is over a mile wide. As the stream begins to leave the township and enter Preble County the bottoms narrow, until finally they can scarcely be called such. About Somerville the country is hilly on the north and east. Between Seven-Mile and Darr's Run a ridge divides the waters, flowing in either direction.

St. Clair's route to the north passes through Milford Township. Mr. Dennis Pottenger entered the western half of Section 2 in 1804. About the same time James Suttan entered the east half of Section 3, which two entries were the first in this vicinity. At that time Indians remained upon their hunting-grounds, one of whom was called Tom Killbuck, who assisted Mr. Pottenger to raise his log cabin. Mr. Pottenger was with General Wayne six months when he defeated the Indians at Fort Recovery, and was living in 1847, aged seventy-seven years.

In 1805 Abel Stout bought and settled on Section 20 in Milford Township. He and L. R. Couch served an apprenticeship to Stephen Decatur (father of Commodore Decatur), on board a vessel, and were on the old ship *Rising Sun* when she was cast away.

From 1803 to 1806 the settlers were tried by the

pinches of poverty. Most of them had to travel fourteen miles through the wilderness to mill; McCullough's, at that time, being the principal one, which was situated on the Big Miami, about two miles above Hamilton.

The Indians begged "ochpon" (bread), "monako" (milk), and "quis-quis" (meat) from nearly all the settlers, and were very annoying. Some of them often appeared in full war dress, painted, and the scalping-knife by their side. Others wore the uniform of an officer, whom they had previously killed and robbed. Two of them were known by the names of Bill Killbuck and Misbawa, the latter a Shawnee chief, who is believed to have been killed at the battle of the Thames, by Colonel Johnson's men.

In the Fall of 1804, Robert Crane and Isaac Simpson, who had been to mill, and who were returning home, raised the well-known Indian yell. The neighbors took fright, some fleeing to Robert Ogle's and others to L. R. Cooch's. Before morning the little settlement had collected for resistance, but the cause was found out, and all was quiet again.

During the same Fall a Baptist preacher, by the name of Patterson, from South Carolina, a traveling minister, preached, at the house of L. R. Cooch, the first sermon ever delivered in that part of the township.

Some time in the Summer of 1805, John Patterson, but not the traveling Baptist minister, with three or four others, came to Mr. Cooch's house, with a man tied on a horse, who they said knew where some stolen property was secreted. The conditions were, that if the thief would tell where the property was hidden, he would be released. "Away they started, my father with them," said Mr. Cooch, "equipped with horse-blankets, gun, and tomahawk. The company took the old trace past where Oxford now stands, and so on west until they struck White-water, but found no horses. They then proceeded down the river, until they got among the hills near what is now Brookville, Indiana, and still finding no horses, began to think they were deceived. Whereupon they stripped the thief naked, bent down a sapling, tied him to it, cut off the top, and swung him up like a dead deer. They coaxed and threatened, but all to no purpose. They finally resorted to going off about eighty rods, each firing two shots at him, but none of which took effect. He was finally let down, his clothes returned, and released. He said he felt the wind produced by Patterson's last bullet. The company returned, after being absent five or six days. This was the only way the first settlers had to recover stolen property, and was about the only way they had to punish crime."

During the Summer of 1806, a traveling Baptist preacher visited and preached in the western half of the township five or six times. In the Summer of the same year, Joel Collins removed from Kentucky and settled on a part of the Beeler section, which is in Oxford Township. Here he erected a powder-mill, on what is



now known as Collins' Run. A year or two afterward he was elected captain of a company of riflemen, composed of members from all parts of the county.

In August, 1812, Captain Collins, in obedience to a call of his country, rendezvoused the troops that he had enlisted at Hamilton, and on Sunday following marched out to a shade near the west end of the Hamilton basin, and listened to a sermon preached by the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace. Collins and his men served a six months' tour, received an honorable discharge, and returned home.

Between the first of the year 1798 and that of 1802, William Harper settled with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, on Section 19, in Wayne Township. For the purpose of hunting, he built a cabin near a large spring on the lands owned, in 1852, by Philip Ray, and not far from Wayne's old trace. The Indians were numerous, and visited Harper frequently.

In the Spring of the year a number came here for the purpose of making sugar, and an old squaw became very intimate with Harper's family, especially with little Elizabeth, who was about three years old. The squaw would take the little girl by the hand, and seat her upon her lap, until finally they became very much attached to each other. One evening Mrs. Harper sent two of the children out to bring in the cows, and their three-year-old sister followed. When they had gone some distance into the woods, the little girl cried for them to stop, but in their hurry they gave her no attention. After returning home Elizabeth was missing. Search was immediately made, but the little girl could not be found. The next morning the neighbors, though few, gathered in and further search was made. The Indians were all gone, and suspicion was placed upon them at once for carrying the girl away. Little footprints were found in the mud where she had crossed the run, and close by them moccasin tracks. These tracks were traced a few rods further to a sugar-tree, where they were again very plainly to be seen. In the tree the Indian made a niche with his tomahawk, where he had stuck it while picking up the little girl. These evident marks satisfied the people that the babe had been stolen, and the trail was followed for about ten miles, when it was lost, the Indians having scattered in order to baffle pursuit. The hunting party wandered about for two or three days, finally returning home without the lost child. The little girl was never found, although her father and mother visited all the Indian settlements on the Maumee, Sandusky, and about Detroit; also most of the tribes on White River and the Wabash. The family finally became resigned to their fate. Mr. Harper died on his return from a search for his child, and his good wife in 1819. She is buried in the cemetery west of Darrtown. Mrs. Price, their daughter, was living in 1855; their son William died of cholera, in Rossville, in 1849.

About 1812 a gentleman who was a near neighbor of

Harper's, and who was well acquainted with the family, saw Elizabeth; he knew her by the family likeness which they all possessed in a very remarkable degree. She had been married to an Indian warrior and had two children. She afterward went with her tribe west of the Mississippi, and was never heard of again. As to the truthfulness of the above story there is not a shadow of doubt.

When this township was first settled snakes were common, but the only or principal poisonous one was the yellow rattlesnake, which was found in considerable numbers. They were from three to four and a half feet in length. Some dens were found from which large quantities were taken. One of these wintering places was found by Jedediah Johnson, who settled on the north-west quarter of Section 12, at the foot of a hill near a spring which passed from beneath large flat rocks. Under these rocks, secure from frost, the snakes were located. Another den was found on the south part of Section 23. From it one to two hundred snakes were taken early in the Spring before the animals went abroad.

As soon as the township began to fill up with settlers there were roads opened, the first and principal ones leading to Hamilton. The road from Darrtown followed pretty much the same route as the present pike. So also did the pike leading from Somerville via Collinsville and Seven-Mile.

COLLINSVILLE.

Matthew Richardson, in 1802, entered the land on which Collinsville now stands. Richardson was a Marylander, and came to this part of the county with a five-horse team, overland, bringing three colored people—two men and one woman. One of the men was afterward drowned while coming from Hamilton, in attempting to cross the stream near the old Matthew Hueston farm. This was the beginning of what is now Collinsville—the entering of the land by Richardson. The first lot sold was bought by Charles Collins, an Englishman, a wagon-maker by trade, from whom the town received its name. He immediately began to work at his trade, and in 1839 sold out to W. H. Crume. Collins now lives in Preble County, where for many years he carried on the wagon-making business, and was also an undertaker.

Colonel Andrew P. Young was an early store-keeper. He was succeeded by James Steel, who was also the village postmaster with Young. Eli Murphy and James Crozier, a Scotchman, opened a blacksmith shop in 1837. The latter removed to Morning Sun, in Preble County, and afterward to Texas, where he engaged in the cattle trade. David McMechan opened a dry-goods store; he sold out to Thomas Brown, who built a new house opposite. Johnson Davis built, about 1843, the dwelling-house and store-room now occupied by John Shueger, a German.

The first school teacher in Collinsville was an Irishman by the name of William Hewett, who taught here in 1818, continuing for about twenty years. For many

years he was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. William Simpson, Moses Dougherty, William McMechan all taught in the old log-house. This building had a fire-place in the middle of it, while a brick chimney carried out the smoke through the rafters. The second house, a frame, was erected somewhere in 1838. Joel Harris was a teacher in it. The third and present building was erected in 1876, a handsome two-story brick.

Collinsville's first physicians were Dr. Robinson, of Preble County, who remained with the people for about three years and then removed to Iowa; Dr. Kline came next, who stayed for two years, followed by Dr. Smiley, an Irishman, from Hamilton, here not to exceed three years. He married a daughter of Samuel Davis, and now resides in Pickaway, Ohio, where he still practices medicine. Dr. E. C. Wooley was the most prominent of all the early physicians. He came from Symmes's Corner, and was a wagon-maker by trade. He is now in Paris, Illinois. Dr. Silver, of Clermont County, came here some six or seven years ago.

James Young's saw-mill was built in 1811. The grist-mill was erected three years afterward, and though often repaired, the old frame is yet in the present structure. The first saw-mill was destroyed by fire. This mill has always remained in the family, but since 1860 has been abandoned. In 1836 Mr. Young had a large log distillery close by, where he fattened many hogs. The building is now gone. As early as 1813 Oliver Smith had a saw-mill on Seven-Mile, two miles below Collinsville. It was run by an undershot wheel. He also erected a grist-mill at the same place in 1808, but which in 1820 was destroyed by fire. About 1828 David Young built a saw-mill, carding-machine, and oil-mill on Seven-Mile on the east side, in the north-east corner of Section 25. The former of these establishments stood below the latter. All were sold after the death of Mr. Young, in 1848, to Joseph Hursh, who continued to do sawing until about 1853. Samuel and David Young built an undershot saw-mill one mile below Somerville, about forty years ago. The latter also had a fulling-mill and carding-machine at the same point; all have disappeared.

The Collinsville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1843. Among the early members were David Simpson and James Gray, the latter of whom was one of the early class-leaders. At the time of organization this Church was on the Germantown, but is now on the Camden Circuit. The house was begun in the Spring of 1844 and completed in the Fall of the same year. The Rev. William H. Sutherland was the first minister. Jeremiah B. Ellsworth and John W. Steel were preachers in charge in 1844. Prior to 1844 the Church worshiped in the frame school-house which stood half a mile south of Collinsville, on the Hueston road. The log school-house stood ten rods west of the present Presbyterian Church. About ten years ago the Methodist Church was

abandoned, on account of deaths and removals. In its best days this Church had about forty-five members.

The Seven-Mile Presbyterian Church at Collinsville was erected or organized in 1810. It was a frame building and stood eight rods west of the present house. Some of the early members were Samuel Davis, Robert Irwin, Sen., Matthew Richardson, Ralph Brown, Robert Swann, Oliver Smith, father of Samuel Smith (who now lives in Seven-Mile, eighty years of age), John Armstrong, and Samuel Young. The land on which the house stood was given for this purpose—two acres, including the graveyard—by Matthew Richardson. The house was about thirty by forty feet, and was furnished with slab seats, with legs for supports, from James Young's saw-mill. In the course of time better seats were put in, and the pews were sold, but this practice was soon discontinued, because of the dissatisfaction which it caused. For the choir-leader the class had Daniel Corson, who stood close to the pulpit and "lined" the hymns, and Matthew J. Richardson, who pitched the tunes. The Rev. Francis Monfort was one of the first ministers.

Subjoined are a few inscriptions from the Collinsville cemetery:

Philip Ray, died October 7, 1849; aged 61. Samuel Davis, died March 27, 1843; aged 72. David Young, died August 21, 1849; aged 52. Rev. James McMechan, Sen., died October 1, 1819, in the 59th year of his age. Mary McMechan, died in April 1813, in the 40th year of her age. Alexander Young, born September 22, 1784; died July 13, 1861. James E. Young, died February 6, 1873; aged 60.

DARTTOWN.

Conrad Darr and Robert and William Ogle, all from Pennsylvania, entered Section 28, on which Darttown stands, in 1802. After making the entry, they returned home, and in 1803 brought their families with them, and divided the section. Darr took the south half; William Ogle, the north-west quarter; and Robert Ogle, the north-east quarter. The section cost \$1.25 per acre. In 1814, April 4, the former of these gentlemen laid out Darttown, and called it after himself.

Abram Darr was the first resident of the village. He kept a store on the east side of the street, near the center of the town, in a frame house. This building burned down in 1820. John Deen built the second house, about 1817, which is now used for a grocery by William Shears. In 1825 Willis Davis was in the house as a store-keeper, also as a saddler. In 1820 Henry Watts built a log-house in Darttown, opposite the Davis property. Herron & Fenton were in this log building in 1827 as merchant tailors. The venerable building has long since disappeared. Mr. Persalls, a hatter, from Hamilton, was here many years ago. John Cook, a blacksmith, from Pennsylvania, came here in 1825, with a large family; remained fifteen years, and died in this county. Stephen Cook, his son, followed, in the same business, for five or six years. David and



John Kuce were also early blacksmiths. Abram Darr built a frame house, where Zimmerman now keeps, in 1817, and began the tavern-keeping business. He continued for ten or twelve years. In 1832, he opened a still-house, two hundred yards east of where Hiram Darr now lives. His corn was ground at the old carding-mill on the corner south of the Lutheran Church. This distillery continued for a number of years. Mr. Darr removed to Iowa, in 1844, and in 1852, while in Cincinnati, died very suddenly.

Aaron Chamberlain, a native of New York, rented a store-room in 1826, and began to accommodate the public. His store stood on the east side of the street in the middle of the village. He afterward opened a tavern in the store building, continuing for six years. He also worked at the wagon-making business for some time, and died in Pike County, Illinois, some time after 1840. Henry Branner was a blacksmith in Darrrtown from 1817 to 1827, in a log shop opposite Chamberlain's tavern. Patterson and Martin had a store, in 1828, where Zimmerman's saloon is. Stephen Kendall came to Darrrtown in 1825, built a tavern in the lower end of town, and continued until 1844. He was by trade a shoemaker, carpenter, and wagonmaker. William Kirkpatrick kept a tavern in Darrrtown in 1845 in the house now occupied by his son Sammel as a tavern and saloon. Henry Krieger was another blacksmith from 1826 to 1832, south of the widow Carnahan's house on the east side of Main Street.

Mitchell Marshall had a large three story still-house, from 1845 to 1852, one fourth of a mile east of the center of the village. The capacity of this establishment was fifteen barrels per day. Many hogs were fattened at this distillery, and many cooper-shops were in active operation near at hand. Sylvanus Ochs built the store where Peter Winson now keeps, in 1840. His brother Josiah was a tailor in the same house for six or seven years. Stephen Irwin was also a country merchant in the same building about 1855. Mr. Winson began as a weaver in Darrrtown about 1840.

Dr. Wyman, from New York, introduced the common domestic willow at Darrrtown about 1845, five years after his arrival. The growing of willows in this vicinity is a leading industry with a number of the people. Dr. Yeaman, from Hamilton, came to Darrrtown in 1827, remaining two or three years, and then removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana. Dr. Wilson, from New England, was here in 1833, and remained five years, removing to Rossville, Indiana. Dr. Cruikshank, from near Cheviot, Ohio, came here about 1832, remained seven or eight years, and sold out to Dr. Mack, who continued to practice here until his death a few years ago.

In the Spring of 1806 the first school was made up in this part of the township and taught by George Howard. The house stood a quarter of a mile north-west of the center of the town. It was a log building, with a

large fire-place in one end, logs cut out for windows, roof covered with clapboards, which were held down by weight-poles. This house lasted and was used for twenty-five years. Among the teachers were John Blackburn, Enoch Morris, and Robert McManus, an Irishman, who was a fine scholar and a gentleman. The Irwin boys, the Kegards, Stouts, Hayneses, Priece, and Darrs were among the scholars.

The second school-house was a frame, which stood on the public square, erected in 1830, or thereabouts. Abram Darr and Philip Brown were among the first teachers. This building was used for about eight years. For the third school-house the Darrrtown people had a frame building which stood near Darr's distillery. The house is now used for a dwelling, near the center of the town. William Hewett and David P. Nelson were two of the first teachers.

The fourth school building, a frame, was erected about 1848, and occupied a site two hundred yards west of the center of the village. This building was used until the present brick was put up, with an Odd Fellows' hall above, but which has been sold to the school directors for school purposes. Richard Chambers and Gardner Darr were among the first teachers. Mr. Cornelius Jones, of St. Charles, is the present teacher. There is an average of seventy scholars.

John Mills built a carding-mill, in 1822, in Darrrtown, and continued for five years. He sold out to Abram Darr, who used the old machinery for grinding his corn for the still-house. The power was supplied by a large tread-wheel, turned by oxen. In 1858 and 1859 a saw-mill and a small grinding department was in operation in the village, owned by Benjamin Hawk and Joseph Keek. The buildings stood where the Lutheran Church now is. The establishment lasted but for eight or nine months.

In early history the settlers went to James Broadberry's saw and grist-mill, one mile and a half below town, erected in 1818, and continued for twenty-five years. Broadberry also had a log still-house, in 1817, which was replaced by a stone building. Wallace and Bryant came from the neighborhood of Colerain, Hamilton County, in 1816, and erected a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a fulling-mill, all run by undershot wheels, on Four-Mile, now known as Lane's mill. The latter member of the firm was the fuller. Wallace did sawing for eight or ten years; also carried on the grinding department. He sold out to James Smiley. The property now belongs to his son-in-law, W. L. Lane, of Oxford. The present mill is a three story stone building, and was erected about 1850 by William Elliott, who was accidentally killed.

Griffith's mill stood on Four-Mile Creek, where the bottom road from Oxford crosses the stream, in 1817. There was a sawing and grinding department, both of which continued to run for twenty-five years. Half-



way between Lane's mill and Darrtown, Thomas Cooch built, in 1818, an overshot saw-mill. He had also previously erected an overshot grist-mill, thirty-five feet wheel. Thomas Cooch, Jr., with his father, also had a large distillery. All three of these establishments continued up to 1835, when the mills stopped. The still-house was carried on for five years longer. Pearson Stout had a still-house in 1840, on the farm now occupied by Ebenezer Brown, one mile north of Darrtown.

The Darrtown town hall was built in 1826 or 1827, to be used by all religious congregations as a place of worship. Conrad Darr gave the land on which the house stands. Among the leaders in this enterprise were Joseph Haynes, a blacksmith, who lived one mile east of town, in 1814, and perhaps was the first within this part of the township; Jacob Ogle, a man of many excellent parts, and James Walden, who lived on the farm now owned by Huston Kiger, the latter of whom has a large steam saw-mill. At that time the Baptists were the most prominent. This Church was organized in 1806 at Thomas Cooch's. The first preaching was under a shade in the Summer, and at Cooch's house in the Winter. The first preachers that might be called regular were Stephen Gard and William Tynor. In 1816 the society built a frame meeting-house in the old or present cemetery. This society flourished for a while, and was then broken up. Among the members were Israel DeWitt, Thomas Cooch, James Walden, and Mr. Blackburn. When the town hall was built this society sold their church to Abram Lawe, who removed it to Darrtown, and it is now used for a dwelling.

The cemetery was laid out in 1806 by Thomas Cooch and Mr. Markle. The former gave one and the latter half an acre of land. The first interment was that of Harriet, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Cooch, September 6, 1806. About the same time the Baptist Church was organized the Methodists began to have preaching in the neighborhood, and some time thereafter built a log church on the Beeler section, at the foot of the western slope of "Chaw Raw" hill. This Church has since become very numerous and respectable, and now worships in a handsome frame building in the village. There are a number of graves near the site of the old church, but the house has long since disappeared.

The New School Presbyterians organized a Church in Darrtown about 1848. The first preachers came from Oxford. In its most prosperous days, this organization numbered thirty-five members, of whom Stephen Kendall, Hiram Darr and wife, Susanna and Sarah Cook were the most prominent. The Rev. B. W. Chidlaw organized the first Sabbath-school in Darrtown, about 1840. Joseph Curtis, of Hamilton, was the first superintendent, followed by Gardner Darr, who was also the chief officer of a similar organization, at the same time, at McGonigle's.

The Lutheran Church in Darrtown was organized at

Jericho, four miles north on the Hamilton and Richmond pike. The original place of worship has since been destroyed by fire. This resulted in the erection of the church in Darrtown. George Kramer and wife Barbara, old Mr. Knapp and wife, Daniel Shollenberger and wife were among the first and leading persons who gave the Church its present healthy constitution. There are now over sixty members in good standing. A Union Sunday-school is carried on, with alternate meetings at the Methodist and the Lutheran Church.

Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 47, was chartered June 10, 1871. The charter members were W. H. Harris, A. J. Morton, W. L. Lane, Joseph and David Keck, R. G. and William Kendall, and George Morton. This society is a branch of the Somerville Lodge. There are now thirty-two members. The hall where the society meets was built for a select school, and was owned in shares, which were bought at a small figure from the stockholders. A. J. Norton was the first N. G.; W. H. Harris, the first vice-grand.

Old Mr. Cooley settled in the lower end of Darrtown in 1815. He was from Kentucky; his family consisted of but himself and wife. The same year he built the stone house now occupied by Mr. Wagenfeed. Conrad Darr, in 1815, began a tanyard, carried on for seventeen years, in the upper end of the village. He was followed by his son Hiram, who continued in the business of his father for nine years, and also carried on boot and shoe making, on a small scale, for fifty years.

Enos Campbell, a soldier of the Revolution from Pennsylvania, came to Darrtown about 1810, and remained for ten years. David Rattery, a Scotchman, came to the village in 1825, and left in 1835. Samuel Finch, from Massachusetts, was a settler in Darrtown before 1818; he remained four years.

At an early day two flat-boats were built at Broadberry's mill on Four-Mile, by Jacob Ogle and the proprietor of the milling establishment. When the creek rose, on account of a freshet, the boats were floated to Hamilton empty, and loaded there for New Orleans.

James Anderson came from Pennsylvania to Darrtown in 1817; built the house now occupied by John Graw, and close by opened a still-house, in 1820. He remained for ten or twelve years, and died afterward in Oxford Township.

SOMERVILLE.

Somerville was laid out by Jacob F. Rowe, October 7, 1831. John and Marsh Williams, from New England, were the first village store-keepers, in a log house in the southern part of the town. John removed to the West, where he died. Marsh, after several years in the village, opened another store half a mile west, where his son Benjamin now lives. The Williamises came to this township in 1803.

Benjamin Fox and Luther Taylor were village store-keepers after the Williamis brothers. Mr. Fox bought



the saw-mill, and run it for some time. Ford Haff was a store-keeper for ten or twelve years. He also engaged in cutting pork for two seasons. Benjamin Myers, now of Camden, Ohio, was a Somerville store-keeper in 1840, under the old Odd Fellows' hall. He sold out to David Davis, who cut pork and shipped it to Cincinnati on the canal from Hamilton. Davis is now in Louisville, Kentucky. Edward Ogle was also a pork merchant, but failed, removing to Illinois. One of the old pork-houses stood on the west side of the old cemetery, and was forty by fifty feet, one-story and cellar. Ogle and Fox did their packing in a hewed-log house, built in 1837 or 1838 by Samuel Ellsworth for a pottery. It stood opposite the Methodist Church. At the time the pottery was built Ellsworth was keeping tavern in Somerville.

William Morey, father of Lee and Ellwood Morey, was a hatter in the village in 1827, one door above where John Young's drug-store is. He was followed by others, the last of whom was James Craig. C. H. Newton began as an apprentice in April, 1832, and served four and a half years. He is now the only man living in the corporation who was here in 1832.

The Somerville mill originally stood above the depot, and was an old establishment in 1832—a frame building. It was run by the Joneses, who were Quakers. A saw-mill stood a short distance above, which was torn down about ten years ago. Jones sold to Jacob F. Rowe in 1839, removing to Michigan. John Irwin became the next owner, from Pennsylvania. Since this time there have been a number of owners, among whom were Benjamin Fox, William Fox, and James Young. The present owner is John Muff, who bought the property of the John Autrim estate in 1879.

Solomon White was the first tavern-keeper in Somerville; he was in a frame house opposite the Odd Fellows' hall in 1827. By trade White was a carpenter; he also carried on a blacksmith shop in the village in 1832.

Jacob Andrews had a tavern in the village in an early day, on the south-east corner of the depot and Main Street. He was followed by David Miller. L. J. Saucer followed Ellsworth, and David Holmes succeeded Saucer.

The Somerville Presbyterian Church is a branch of the Seven-Mile Presbyterian Church at Collinsville, which was organized in 1810. The first pastor was the Rev. M. G. Wallace, who served the Church from 1810 to 1820. The Rev. James Hughes then supplied the Church for one year. He was followed by Francis Monfort for ten years. The congregation was then supplied for a short time by the Rev. William B. Smith, and in the Fall of 1834 the Rev. Thomas Edgar Hughes became stated supply. The church was erected during the same year. Here the people assembled regularly, still under the control of the Seven-Mile Church. In 1843 the Oxford Presbytery appointed elders for the Church. After the organization the Rev. Mr. Hughes

continued to supply the two Churches until his death in January, 1864. Over two hundred persons united with the Church during his ministry. In 1864 Rev. James W. McClusky entered upon the pastorate, which continued for eighteen years. In the year 1874 the old house was declared unsafe, and in the month of December of the same year a new house, which cost about \$5,000, was dedicated free of debt. In 1875 seventy-six members were added to the Church register. The ruling elders have been Daniel Carson, Caleb Baker, Jonathan Crowley, Benjamin Bourne, John Beuty, Howard Young, A. P. Young, Jacob Earhart, James R. H. Bernard, William Crume, Mahlon D. Hinsey, and G. F. Cook. Some of these have rested from their labors and entered upon their reward.

For the first school-house Somerville had a building which stood on the Jacksonburg road, on the bank of Pett's Run, in the field now owned by John Young, five rods from the road. William Mack was one of the early teachers. The second school building stood in town; so also does the third.

In August, 1861, Somerville was overflowed by Seven-Mile, and considerable damage done to property. Stock was scattered and fences were displaced beyond recognition.

Dr. Williams, here in 1825, was the first resident physician in Somerville. He remained about eight years. Dr. Waugh, from Maryland, came here in 1828, and remained three years. He married while here. Dr. Adams, a New York unmarried man, was with the people for four or five years. He went from Somerville, married, to Eastern Ohio. Dr. Mendenhall succeeded Dr. Adams, who was also his pupil. He was a resident physician at two different periods.

Dr. Easton came here in 1840 from near Cincinnati, and in 1847 went to Evansville, Indiana, where he died. The other physicians have been Dr. Creighton, from Dayton, Ohio, here about five years; Dr. Simpson, Dr. Miller, Dr. Brown, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Carey. Dr. Alexander, from near Camden, practiced here more than a quarter of a century ago, and was the first resident botanical physician in Somerville. Dr. Ferguson was another of the physicians here for three or four years. Dr. Hair was also a citizen at the same time. Dr. Brown was the first physician in this section of country, and was here three-quarters of a century ago. His home was in Preble County, two and a half miles north-west of Somerville.

The Free-will Baptist Church was organized in 1835 or 1836. This building was erected with the understanding that all religious denominations should use it if desired. Thomas Murray, Cephas Blossom, and Mr. Foreman were the trustees on the part of the Church. John Clark, Dr. Eastman, and Harrison Perham were the trustees on the side of the people. The house was a frame, and stood on the east side of Mound Street.



a few feet from the first alley. Jacob Rowe and wife deeded the land—about one-eighth of an acre—for church purposes. Alexander Keller now occupies the house as a dwelling, two and a half miles west of the town. The Rev. Benjamin Skinner was the organizer of the Church, and afterwards served the people for ten or twelve years.

Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 54, Invincible, was organized in December, 1845. The charter members were John Woodside, Henry Dove, Daniel Boyer, J. Westerman, Jr., William Newton, Miles Minges, and Abram Clark. The first meetings were held in the third story of a house built by Mr. Nye, of Cincinnati, who came here and built a store in 1838. The third story was added by Ford Huff, to whom he sold out. The present membership numbers about forty-five. Huff's room was used for three or four years. A room was then leased of Benjamin Myers and occupied for twenty years. The present hall was built in 1850, costing \$2,500, and occupies the site of the first place of meeting.

In 1832 Jacob F. Rowe and Benjamin Bourne donated about one acre of land to the Presbyterian Church for burial purposes. The first person buried in it was John, son of Daniel and Anda Perry, who died April 26, 1832; aged nine years, ten months and fourteen days. The leading burying-ground for the early settlers was in Preble County, just over the line.

In December, 1875, the Collinsville cemetery was enlarged at a cost of \$2,125, for seven acres, after a great deal of vexatious bargaining. The same month and year the Somerville ground, four and four-fifths acres, was enlarged at a cost of \$970. And in August, 1876, the Darrtown ground was likewise enlarged by the township buying three acres at a cost of \$1,000.

In 1850, three miles west of Somerville, John Wright, a millwright, who worked for Ezra Bell, erected the mill that is seen standing idle in the southern part of the town, for want of capital and work. The original structure cost \$2,200. Six years thereafter the establishment was removed to the village. A small grinding establishment was added. Every thing is now in a dilapidated condition. As far back as 1828 Mr. Rouse, of New Jersey, began to tan on Marey's Run of Seven-Mile. He continued for ten years. John Airy opened a tannery in Somerville, opposite the present post-office, in 1832 or 1833, which has continued to run with many changes in proprietorship, for forty years. Robert Young had a still-house one mile south on a branch of Seven-Mile, at an early day.

Cornelius Hinsey came with his brother William and Archibald Armstrong, from Delaware, in 1802, and entered Section 9, which was afterward divided among themselves. As early as 1810 the former of these men opened a still-house, which he carried on for twenty years. The distillery was on Hinsey's branch of Seven-Mile. David Unsicker had a distillery on Section 9 in 1839. On Section 16 Joseph Augspurger had a

whisky-making establishment in 1825, on the farm now owned by John Sloneger. The water was pumped by a big dog, and the corn ground by horse-power. Moses Campbell also had a still-house on Section 16, but it was not very important; it was known as a "family concern." Samuel Young had another on Section 10 (which he partly entered) at an early day. Christopher Augspurger had a similar one in 1824, about three rods from his house. He was followed by his son-in-law, Joseph Kinsinger, who carried on the business extensively. His corn was ground by cattle.

Somerville was incorporated in 1832. Thomas Martin was the first mayor, and Benjamin Hubbard, now a lawyer of Eaton, seventy-two years old, the first clerk and recorder. Among the other mayors were Ebenezer Blossom, R. L. Gard, Henry Dove, J. P. Randall, who served four terms, Daniel Peters, W. R. Woodside, Cornelius Conaroe, and M. W. DeCamp, the present officer, who has held the office for ten or twelve years. Council meets in the town hall, erected in 1863 or 1864, and cost, including the lot, \$850. Erastus and Joseph Marey were the contractors.

The following are the postmasters in the township of Milford, since they have been appointed:

Collinsville—Matthew Richardson, March 26, 1826; Andrew P. Young, June 12, 1837; James H. Steele, May 11, 1850; Stephen B. Squire, May 27, 1858; George Hippard, November 30, 1861; Pierson Carl, October 31, 1863; Stephen R. Bonnell, January 17, 1867; Oscar Bischoff, December 22, 1868; James G. Young, February 1, 1869; Daniel McLain, February 7, 1870; Stephen Morris, July 18, 1870; James E. Young, November 4, 1870; Daniel McLain, April 11, 1871; Jacob H. Shallenbarger, December 15, 1880.

Darrtown—Abraham F. Darr, January 18, 1825; Sylvanus P. Oaks, April 14, 1836; John McMechan, July 27, 1839; James Shears, June 17, 1853; Philip Stover, June 3, 1854; John McMechan, November 28, 1854; Benjamin F. Stevens, June 4, 1858; John E. Bagsley, December 31, 1858; James G. Clements, March 4, 1859; Cynthia A. Davis, December 28, 1859; John McMechan, June 13, 1860; William B. Kendall, January 24, 1871; James G. Clements, December 19, 1872.

Williams's Store—John Williams, January 27, 1824; Jeremiah S. Waugh, January 20, 1834. Changed to Somerville, February 28, 1834.

Somerville—Jeremiah S. Waugh, February 28, 1834; Thomas Martin, May 26, 1836; Martin Tolbert, September 25, 1839; Reuben White, November 11, 1839; John W. Kline, January 25, 1841; Ford Huff, May 11, 1842; William Lange, March 18, 1843; James Cook, March 29, 1855; William Lange, December 16, 1856; Andrew S. Ridenour, August 28, 1871; John P. Woodside, July 15, 1872; Andrew P. Young, March 14, 1873; Mahlon D. Hinsey, June 21, 1875.



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Martin Bailor was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1826, and came to this county with his parents, George and Sophronia Bailor, in May, 1831. He was married November 16, 1880, at Hamilton, to Elizabeth Simmons, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Simmons. She was born in Butler County, February 1, 1832. Her parents were among the early settlers of Milford Township. Mr. Bailor is a retired farmer, owning three farms.

Hezekiah Bradbury was born in Butler County, April 22, 1809. His parents came to this county in 1805. The grandfather was from England, settling in New England, in a wild portion. In one of the forays of the Indians all his buildings were burnt. Three of the family were in the War of 1812—James Bradbury, Simon Bradbury, and an uncle, and Dr. Patterson Thayer, his wife's father, died in the army. Hezekiah Bradbury was married on the 22d of April, 1837, to Maria Thayer, daughter of Patterson Thayer, M. D., and Anna Beatty More, who came to this county in 1816. Mrs. Bradbury was born September 13, 1816, in Pennsylvania. They have had five children. John W. Bradbury was born in 1838; Nancy Eleanor Bradbury, July 18, 1841; James K. Bradbury, June 4, 1844; Elizabeth Bradbury, June 4, 1844, a twin with the preceding, and Anna M. Bradbury, April 16, 1851. Elizabeth died February 18, 1863. Each of the children have been given six thousand dollars apiece. Mr. Bradbury moved where he now lives in 1846.

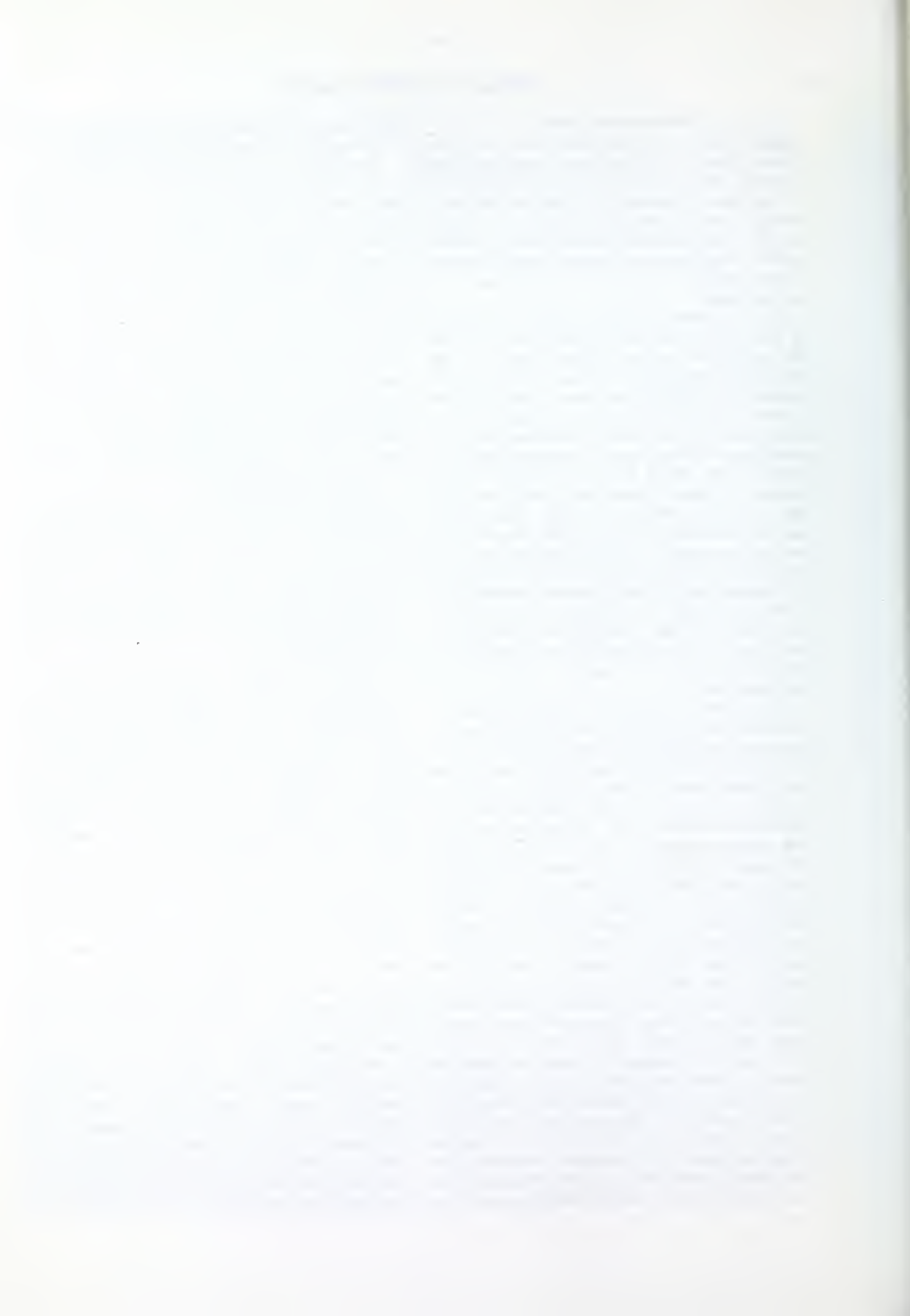
Zebedee Brown was born in Virginia, January 23, 1808, being brought hither in 1811 by his parents, Benjamin and Phebe Brown. Mr. Benjamin Brown settled close to the Fair-Play Mills, then taking a lease on some land at Black Bottom. He stayed there seven years, and then moved on what is called the Springdale Pike, on the Enoch Chambers farm. On this he lived two years, then buying seventy acres of ground, now owned by Mr. Springer. He died of the cholera in 1837, his wife surviving, and living to the great age of eighty-eight. Zebedee Brown was married to Margaret Vinnedge, daughter of David and Elizabeth Vinnedge, August 11, 1833. His wife was born in this county April 5, 1815. They had nine children. David V. Brown was born June 23, 1834; Mary Teigue, August 16, 1836; Catherine Scott, May 31, 1838; Benjamin Brown, June 22, 1840; Wilkinson Brown, September 9, 1842; William Brown, March 24, 1844; Jeremiah Brown, August 24, 1847; Sarah E. Bradbury, November 24, 1849, and James R. Brown, September 24, 1856. Upon Mrs. Brown's death he married Rebecca Spivey, daughter of James C. Spivey and Catherine Spivey, who was born in this county in 1827. She has had two children, Charles and Russell. The former was born January 29, 1868, and the latter, May 11, 1870. Wilkinson Brown was in the late war. David Vinnedge served in the

Revolution, and Mrs. Rebecca Brown's grandfather, John Walker, was in the battle of Tippecanoe.

James Brown, now a resident and practicing attorney of the city of Mankato, Minnesota, was born in Milford Township, Butler County, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1821. His parents emigrated from near Belfast, Ireland, to America in 1810, and on their arrival at Cincinnati his father purchased of Martin Baum a quarter section of land one mile south of the present village of Collinsville, and in June, 1810, the family settled in their new home, in the midst of an almost unbroken forest. The family, at that time, consisted of the father and mother and their three daughters. His mother's maiden name was Mary McMechan. She had four brothers who came to America. One was the Rev. James McMechan, of Hamilton, Ohio, the father of Mrs. Jane H. Corwin and Mrs. Ellen A. Smith. Another was Col. David McMechan, and the others were John and William McMechan.

The first duty of the settler in the wilderness was to provide a rude log cabin for his family, and this was quickly done. In those days the pioneer settlements were few and far between. Robert Lytle, afterward one of the associate judges of the county, Matthew Richardson, who was one of the county commissioners in 1805-6; Jesse Simpson, and the Scott brothers, James, Robert, and John, were the nearest neighbors of the new settlers.

Amidst this frontier life the boy was reared. At the age of six years he was sent to the district school, then taught by an Irish teacher, William Hewett. The discipline of the school was severe, and the use of the rod of daily occurrence. The building in which the school was taught bore but a faint resemblance to the modern school-house. It was a log cabin about twenty feet square, covered with clapboards and weight-poles. Stoves were not in use, and the room was heated by a huge fire-place in the middle of the house. On three sides a log had been removed and glass substituted, and by this means the room was lighted and ventilated. The seats were of slabs from the nearest saw-mill; and the writing-desks were simply boards, placed along three sides of the building, resting on long pins set in the wall. The course of instruction was about as imperfect as the house. It consisted of spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Geography and grammar were not much thought of. The reading books were the New Testament and a few copies of the Introduction to the English Reader. At the end of each week the master assigned to each scholar a "task" for the following Monday morning. This consisted, in most cases, in memorizing a certain number of questions from the Shorter Catechism of the Presbyterian Church. And as the Presbyterian Church or meeting-house, as it was called, stood only a few rods from the school-house, the pupils from the school were, on the first days which



preceded the communion, marched in a body, under the leadership of the master, to the meeting-house to hear a long sermon from the minister. The schools were taught by subscription, and a dollar and a quarter per scholar, for a term of three months, was the customary rate.

In October, 1840, he obtained admission as a student in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1845. His college education, however, like that of so many other young men, was obtained only by the greatest self-denial on his part, owing to his poverty. On more than one occasion he was compelled to leave his place before the close of the college year, that he might be able to teach a term of school to raise the necessary means for the ensuing year. One such term he taught in the Summer of 1844 for fourteen dollars per month, boarding himself. Having, while still at the university, chosen the legal profession as the one he desired to follow, he devoted all his spare time in the senior year to the study of Kent's Commentaries, Walker's Introduction, and other elementary text-books.

On leaving college he entered the law office of O. S. Witherby, of Hamilton. He remained as a law student in the office of Mr. Witherby about six months, supporting himself, meantime, by writing in the office of Captain James George, then recorder of deeds of Butler County, and lately an attorney-at-law of Rochester, Minnesota, whose death occurred very recently. On the 26th of March, 1846, he was admitted to practice before the circuit court of Union County, Indiana, his law license being signed by J. T. Elliott and Jeremiah Smith.

After visiting many places, recommended as suitable for a young lawyer, he finally selected Winchester, Indiana, as a location. On the 26th of May, 1846, he took leave of his early home and youthful companions for his new home. His outfit of books was exceedingly meager, consisting of Blackstone, Chitty's Pleadings, and Swan's Treatise; these, with a Bible, the gift of a mother's love, and a copy of Rollin's Ancient History, made up his whole stock of books. With this library, thirty dollars in his pocket, and a single suit of clothes, the young lawyer settled in his new home. It is needless to recount the embarrassments that met the young attorney, for they were infinite. But his resolution was superior to all discouragements. Applying himself diligently to his profession, he soon began to attract friends and business. On the 14th of September, 1846, he married Miss Caroline Irwin, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Irwin, of Muncie, Indiana, a lady of accomplished manners and excellent education. She was a granddaughter of Mr. Robert Irwin, who moved from Woodford County, Kentucky, to Butler County in 1809, and settled in Hanover Township, on the farm afterward known as the Col. Robinson farm.

The new-married pair, though rich in affection, were poor in purse; but with firm faith in God they boldly

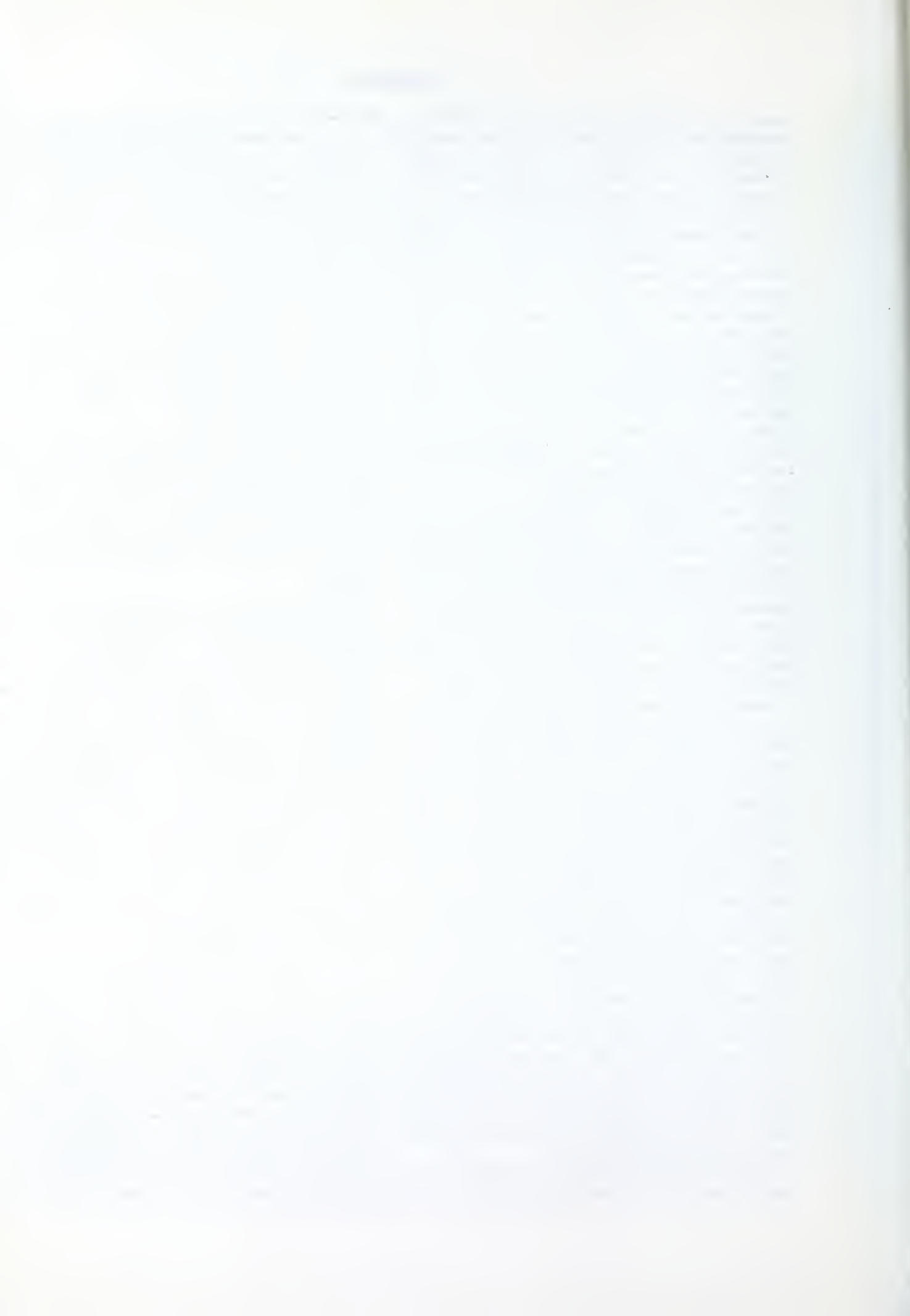
took their place in the struggle of life, resolved to succeed. At the election in August, 1849, he was chosen to represent his county, Randolph, in the State Legislature. This was the more flattering from the fact that the county was politically opposed to him by several hundred majority. He served his constituents with credit and ability, and, as a member of the Judiciary and Corporation Committees, took an active part in the legislation of the State.

By close attention to the business of his profession he soon attained a leading position at the bar of his circuit, and in 1854 he was appointed by the governor of the State, Joseph A. Wright, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his district. He held this office but a single term, and was succeeded by William A. Peelle, afterward secretary of state.

He took an active part in the educational interests of his county, and was for many years county examiner of schools, and secretary to the board of trustees of the county academy. In 1848 he was ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Winchester, and was chosen by the presbytery of Muncie commissioner to the General Assembly that met at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1862, and served as a member of that body.

In the dark days that preceded the civil war he took an active part in the Union meetings that were then being held in various parts of the State, as well as elsewhere, in the hope that something might still be done to avert impending war, and restore fraternal feeling between the North and South. But it was in vain! War was the result. When the conflict came, and conciliation was no longer possible, he took an active part in the support of the Union cause. Realizing the peril of the hour, he sought to use his influence as a leader in the Democratic party only to allay partisan feeling, and to rally all to the support of the Union. As evidence how effectually this was done is the fact that Company "E," of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Captain M. B. Miller, which was raised chiefly by his exertions, was composed almost exclusively of Democrats, ninety-six of the company being of that political faith.

At the Democratic State Convention of 1864, he was chosen presidential elector for the Fifth Congressional District; and about the same time he was nominated by the Democratic convention of his district candidate for Congress. His opponent was George W. Julian. The district was Republican by several thousand, and Mr. Julian was elected by about the usual majority. The campaign of that year was an exceedingly bitter one. To be the Democratic standard-bearer at such a time was a position not to be coveted. At New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, where he had an appointment to speak in connection with Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, the speakers were interrupted by an armed mob of angry



men, the meeting broken up, and they followed to the depot by a howling crowd. Time and again he was threatened with mob violence and the destruction of his residence.

The health of his wife having suffered severely for some years past, he resolved to remove to the State of Minnesota, on account of its superior climate; and leaving a home, consecrated by the memories of eighteen years of active life, he, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, M. Cornelia, Charles I., Marcella, Henry W., and Robert E., arrived in Mankato on the 19th of August, 1865. Since going to Minnesota he has confined himself closely to the practice of his profession. In January, 1866, he and the Hon. J. A. Wiswell, entered into partnership, and as such have continued in business up to the present time, with great success.

Hiram Darr was born in Darrown, Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1806, and is the son of Conrad and Catherine Darr. They came to the county about 1802. He was married May 13, 1827, to Harriet Sithens, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Sithens, who was born July 4, 1807, in New Jersey. They have had twelve children. Abraham was born March 24, 1828; Hiram, April 7, 1829; Gardiner, May 7, 1830; Isaac Thomas, March 17, 1832; George Washington, March 3, 1834; Lucy Ann, October 16, 1835; Harriet Eliza Murphy, November 6, 1837; Matilda Durth, September 21, 1839; Emily Marshall, January 28, 1842; Louisa, May 6, 1844; Mary, January 17, 1842; John, March 27, 1852. George W. Darr joined the Union army August, 1861, served eighteen months, and was discharged, on account of disability. He applied for a pension, and his claim was allowed November, 1880. Mr. Hiram Darr is a farmer and willow cultivator.

Edward Hinsey was born August 1, 1830, on the farm on which he now lives. His father was Albert Hinsey, and his mother, Sarah Morris. They came to this county April 5, 1804. Mr. Hinsey was married May 21, 1857, to Julia Murray, born October 31, 1832, and has had three children. Clarabel was born June 5, 1862; Ida May, March 2, 1864; and Nancy Tenny, January 1, 1869. Mr. Hinsey has been supervisor for six years. He is a farmer, owning sixty-five acres of land that has had a crop of grain on for seventy-five years, no fertilizer ever having been applied. The crop of 1881 was beautiful and abundant. Mrs. Hinsey is the daughter of John and Sarah Antrim, who came to this county in 1814.

William Hancock, son of Elisha and Bertha Hancock, was born in Preble County, September 9, 1818. He came to this county in 1847, and was married in Rush County, Indiana, January 31, 1840, to Elizabeth Jones, daughter of William and Mary Jones. They have had five children. Elisha M. was born January 16, 1842; John, April 4, 1844; Isaac, August 20, 1848; William

Thomas, June 30, 1850; and Wiley Ellsworth, March 1, 1864. Elisha and John were in the war of the Rebellion. Elisha Hancock, the grandfather, came here in 1812, and was burnt out the first Winter. Mrs. Hancock was a seamstress and tailor. The present Mr. Hancock is a farmer.

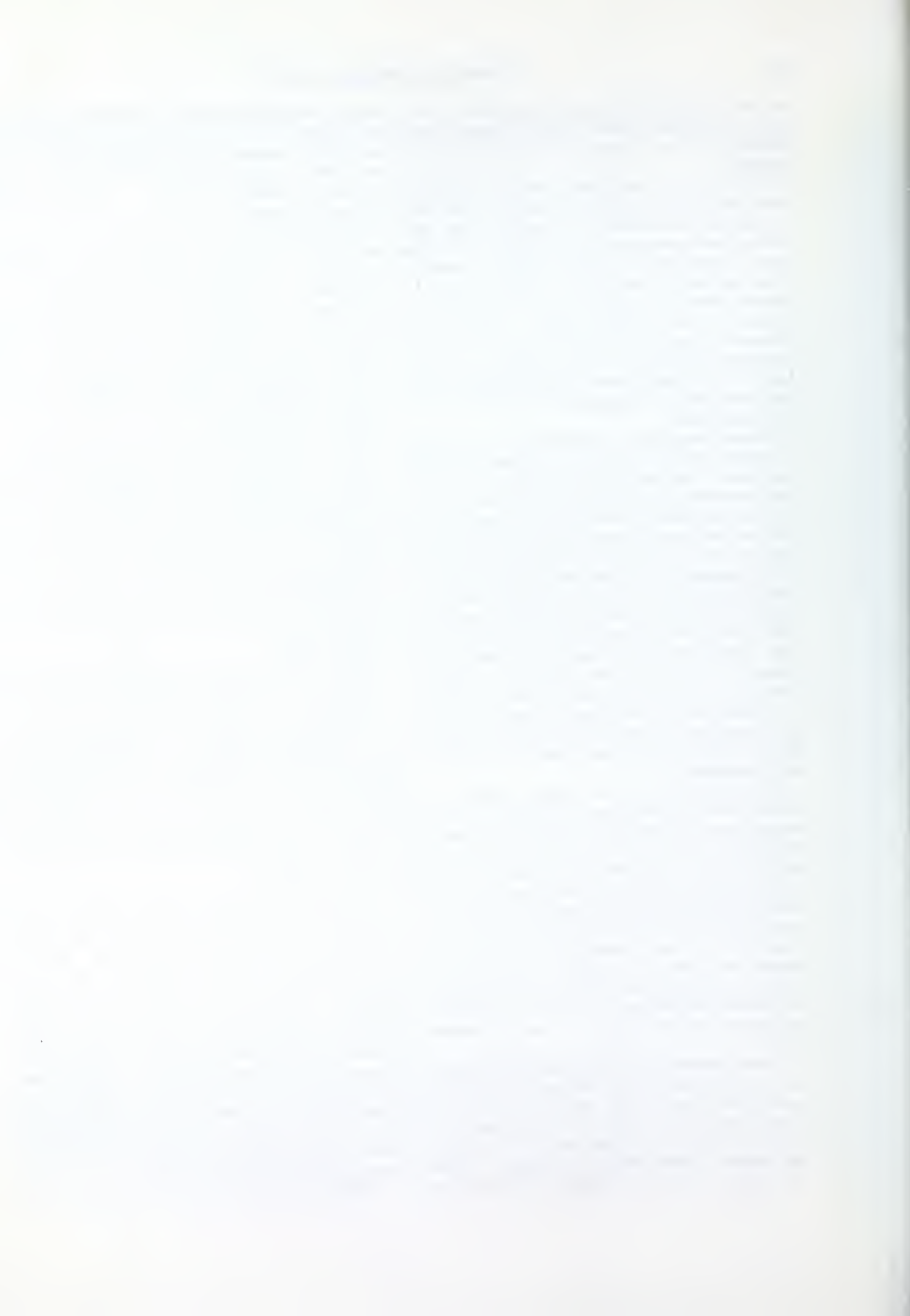
Robert Harris settled in the county in 1810, having been born in Kentucky, November, 1809. His parents were Joseph and Sarah Jane Harris. Among the remembrances of his childhood is that of being lost. A great search was made, and his parents prepared to go after him, as it was supposed he was in the hands of the Indians. He was married December 11, 1833, to Julia McCaine, daughter of Robert and Jane McCaine, who came to this county in 1798. The former was a brave soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather Lytle was in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had seven children, of whom the oldest is dead. Mary Jane was born January 20, 1837; Joseph, November 28, 1838; Robert, November 22, 1840; William, June 28, 1843; Rebecca, February 6, 1845; Henry, April 22, 1848; and George W., February 22, 1854. Joseph and William Harris were engaged in the last war. William was in the Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was reported missing one day, and is now supposed to be dead. The children are all well to do. Mr. Harris has lived on his present farm since 1876.

Henry Herron is one of the oldest settlers in the township. He was born in South Carolina, November 17, 1801, and was brought to this county in the Fall of 1806 by his parents, Thomas and Nancy Herron. They came of long-lived families. Mr. Herron lived to see his eighty-sixth birthday, and Mrs. Herron her eighty-third. Her father was ninety-two, and her mother lacked only a few days of being ninety-nine. They were honest, upright people, and highly esteemed. Mr. Herron commanded a company of militia for a long time, taking it when a mere skeleton, and building it up until it was the best in the regiment.

When he had reached twenty-five he thought it was time for him to marry, and in June, 1826, he was united to Margaret Cramer, daughter of George and Barbara Cramer, who came to this county in 1816. They had eleven children, of whom six are living and five are dead. George Herron is the oldest, he was born May 26, 1827. Catherine Colter was born January 9, 1829; William Herron, January 11, 1831; Thomas Herron, January 2, 1833; Barbara Herron, August 25, 1835; Nancy Herron, December 10, 1837; Margaret Herron, December 11, 1839; Mary Jane Herron, March 1, 1842; Martha Ellen Enriell, March 1, 1844; Sarah Jane, August 7, 1847; and Louis D. Winfield Scott Herron, October 31, 1852. They have lost Barbara, Nancy, Margaret, Mary Jane, and Sarah Jane.

William and Thomas served in the last war. Thomas



was made a prisoner, being aboard of the *Indianola* when it was captured. He was taken all over the South, and finally got in Libby Prison. He remained there about ten days, and was then exchanged. He commanded one of the guns on the *Indianola*. The morning after the surrender an offer was made for an exchange, but was not accepted. He was liberated after many months of terrible suffering. Henry Herron, it is needless to say, is a farmer, and a good one. He has never held office.

George W. Hood was born in Darke County, in this State, August 7, 1840, and is the son of Samuel and Catherine Hood. He was married October 1, 1861, to Catherine, daughter of William and Rebecca Cameral. He has seven children. Elmira was born May 17, 1864; Lucetta, February 14, 1870; Erminia, November 20, 1871; William E., April 18, 1873; Ralph Allen, February 6, 1875; Susan P., October 10, 1877, and Harvey T., November 17, 1879. He is a farmer, and removed to this county in 1868.

John Irwin, son of Martin Irwin and Anna Irwin, was born in Butler County, September 11, 1812. His father came west in 1798, settling in the neighborhood of the Big Pond, in Fairfield Township, and two years after moving to Milford Township, which then had no highways. He settled two miles and a half north of Darrtown, afterwards cutting the road from Darrtown to his farm, being a part of the same road known as the Hamilton and Richmond Pike. His father cut the first tree ever cut by a white man on Section 17, Milford Township.

John Irwin was married December 28, 1838, to Caroline Homer, daughter of Nathan and Deleon Homer, who had emigrated to this county in 1808. His children were Josephine Van Endling, born March 12, 1840; Cornelius, born February 25, 1842; Deleon, September 1, 1844; William, May 14, 1846; Harriet J., 1849; Frank P., February 6, 1852; and Caroline King, December 12, 1854. Deleon and Harriet J. are dead. Mr. Irwin lost his wife in 1854, and since has lived single. He has a fine farm, situated on the Fair Haven and Hamilton Pike. He has been trustee of Milford Township for twenty years. His grandfather, John Irwin, served in the Revolutionary War.

James Arthur Stephens was born in Hamilton, January 15, 1827. He was married in Somerville to Rhoda N. Norris, daughter of Benjamin Norris and Lena Laboyteaux. They have had four children. Edward Fitzzeller was born May 11, 1856; William Byun, September 2, 1858; Benjamin Norris, January, 1863, and Samuel Sholmanson, July, 1865. Mr. Stephens is now a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. He was out in the late war, acting as captain of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio National Guards. George W. Stephens was in the Eighty-third. Captain Stephens is the son of George Stephens and Catherine Barkalow,

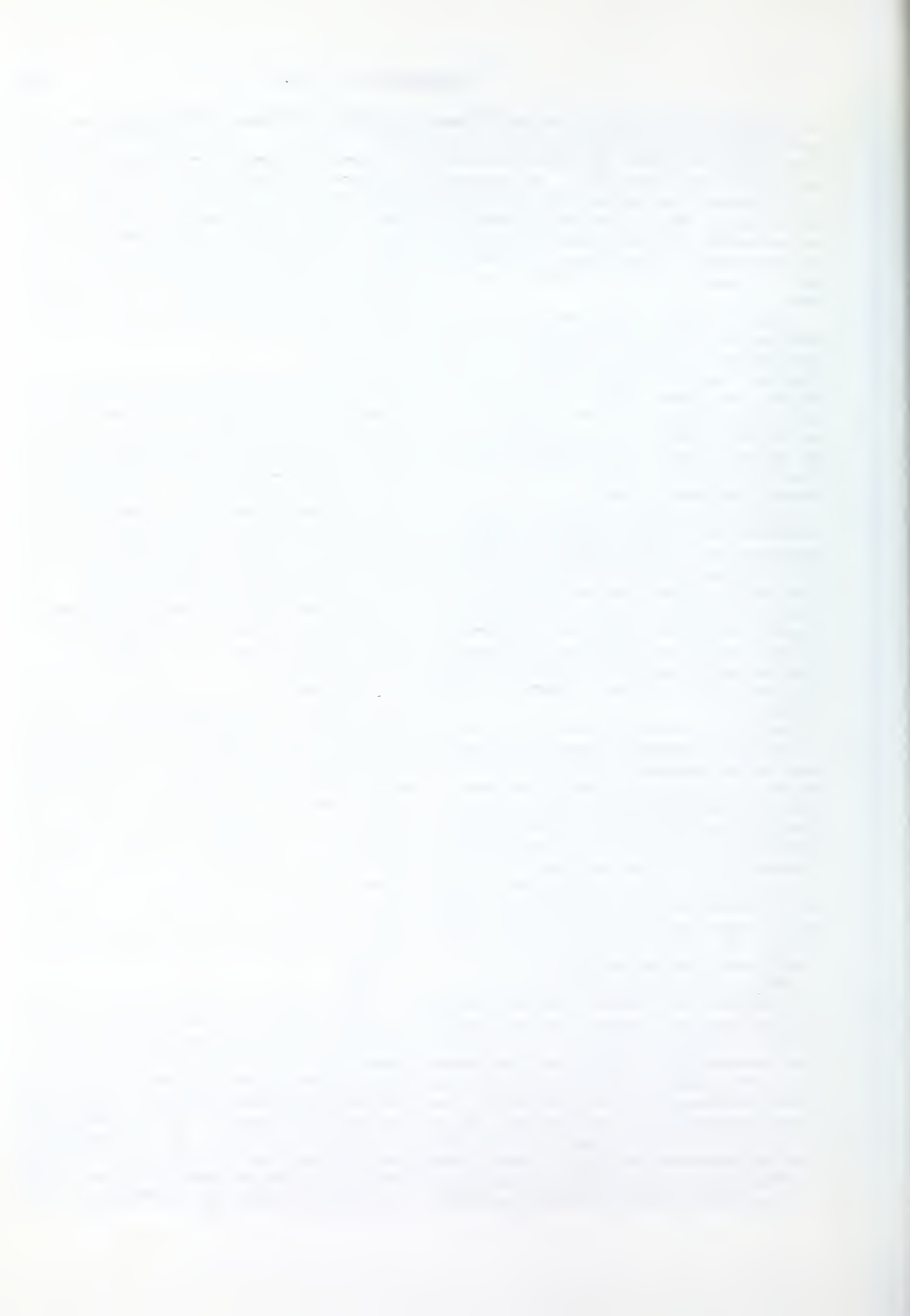
who came to this county in 1834, and are now both dead.

Edward T. Stephens, son of Andrew A. Stephens and Catherine C. Norris, was born in Germany, of which country his parents were natives. They came to this country in 1867. He was married in Somerville on the 22d of September, 1877, to Anna Elizabeth Stephens, daughter of August Ritter and Catherine Colter. She was born in Middletown. They have had two children. Blanche Cornelia was born January 21, 1879, and Arthur Franklin, April 21, 1880. Mr. Stephens has been a highly successful farmer, and has served as supervisor for one year.

David Sommer was born in Montgomery County April 26, 1823. His parents, Peter and Anna, came to this county in 1839. He was married on the 22d of April, 1850, to Barbara Kintsinger, daughter of Joseph and Magdalen Kintsinger, who settled in this county in 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer have had ten children, all happily spared to them. Jacob A. was born March 28, 1851; Magdalen, January 30, 1853; Joseph K., April 8, 1855; Peter, October 16, 1857; John G., December 8, 1859; Anna R., April 15, 1862; Mary Ann, October 9, 1864; Cynthia J., May 10, 1867; Kate A., November 24, 1869; William L., September 6, 1872. Jacob A. lives in Franklin, Warren County, as does his brother Joseph K. Mr. Sommer was for ten years treasurer of Milford Township. He is a farmer, and has been successful in his calling.

James Findley Stout, son of Abel and Theodosia Stout, was born in Butler County, July 18, 1895. His father moved here in 1803. The Indians were numerous at that time. He was lost when only two years old, and was not found for two days. He was married in 1870 to Winnie Gordon, daughter of James and Catharine Gordon, who came to this county in 1845. Their daughter was born in Ireland in 1842. Mr. Stout has three children. James Findley was born November 22, 1871; Mary Ann, April 28, 1872, and Caroline Myrtle, January 3, 1875. Mr. Stout lives on the farm his father entered, and has never parted with it. His memory is clear, and he recollects events of the War of 1812. His father, Abel Stout, was in the Revolutionary War, and his nephew Abel was in the Mexican War. It is a family of soldiers.

Frederick Smoyer, son of Frederick and Susan Smoyer, was born in Butler County, March 27, 1825. His father was married in Scioto County, coming to Butler with himself and wife on horseback. They arrived here in 1814. August 7, 1849, Frederick Smoyer, Jr., was married to Phebe, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Cook, who came to this county in 1816. The daughter was born the 19th of July, 1827. Their children were four. Anna was born March 21, 1860; Carrie, October 28, 1865; Ada, October 8, 1868; Eli, October 7, 1872. Mr. Smoyer is a farmer, and served as trustee of Mil-



ford Township for six years. One of his uncles was with Wayne's army.

Andrew P. Young was born in this county in 1806. His parents were James Young and Janet Scott, who emigrated to Ohio in 1796. He was married in July, 1830, to Julia H. Butler, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Kirkpatrick. They had four children: Janet,

Barbara, Rebecca, and Maria. Mr. Young is a merchant. He has been postmaster and justice of the peace.

John W. Young is the son of Howard and Jane Young. He was born in Somerville, October 25, 1849, and was married in Camden, July 17, 1879, to Sally Honsker, daughter of Robert A. Honsker and Ann Honsker. Mr. Young's occupation is that of a druggist.

UNION.

UNION TOWNSHIP was organized in 1823, and taken from Liberty. It is in the extreme south-east of the county. The south and east portions of the township, in particular, were heavily timbered formerly, the oak predominating. The south-west was low, swampy, and not regarded as the most valuable. About eight hundred acres of this land was taken up by Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati. Benjamin Mead lived on Section 9, now the land on which Port Union stands. He did some surveying for Judge Symmes. His property was left to his two sons, Benjamin and Walter, and his three daughters. Walter Mead was justice of the peace in former times. The south-east quarter of Section 11 was deeded to William and John Wright, by James Madison, in 1816. It is now owned by James Patchell, Sen. His father, James Patchell, settled upon this tract in 1830. He died in 1844, at seventy-two years of age.

Union Township was settled principally by Marylanders, Pennsylvanians, and Virginians. The uplands were taken up and settled by resident owners, while the low and swampy lands were purchased and held in large tracts by wealthy parties, such as Judge Burnet, Isaac Hunt, the Stocktons, and others, and were in a manner vacant for a long time. About the year 1838 Abraham and Lot Swift built a fine merchant and grist-mill on the Miami Canal, in the township, and in 1840 the swamp lands were ditched. About the same time the Great Miami turnpike road was made through the township. These improvements, together with chopping the cord-wood and shipping to Cincinnati at a high price, created a new ambition among the people. Property of all kinds, especially lands, went up to two and afterward to three prices; but the bank panic in the Fall of 1841, which set prices back to what they were seven years previously, broke up almost every person that had bought land two or three years before that event.

July 4, 1791, Joseph McMaken made application for a volunteer sixth section in the north-east corner of the fourth section in the second township, east of the Big Miami, in the second entire range, which was the property of John N. Cummins. He moved on the land eight

days before Christmas, 1795, meeting on his way General Wayne returning from the treaty at Greenville. Mrs. Elizabeth McMaken came out to live with her son some time before 1800, her children having all been married off. After being out here six or seven years she died, in 1801, at the age of one hundred and one years. Joseph McMaken died on the 10th of February, 1818, from injuries received by the breaking off of a limb from a tree. It struck him on the skull and fractured it. Mrs. McMaken died in September, 1836.

The earliest settlers in the township were Captain Cox, on Section 22; Joseph McMaken, Section 4; George Van Ness, Section 5; Thomas Huron, Mr. Travis, Section 35; and Brice Virgin, who afterwards went up to Princeton. Ayres settled just south of Westchester; Irwin settled in the south part of the township, and was an old acquaintance of McMaken's, coming from the same neighborhood in Pennsylvania. Seward came out in 1797, and lived in McMakin's house while waiting for his own cabin to be put up.

Samuel Seward, an old Revolutionary soldier, died on the 22d of April, 1828, at his residence, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He left upward of one hundred descendants. The previous day Mr. Abraham Montgomery, also a soldier of the Revolution, had died. Mr. Seward and Mr. Montgomery had been in their boyhood schoolmates. Together they joined their country's standard, and in the army they were messmates. Upon the close of the war, they retired from the army, and resided in the neighborhood of each other, in Union Township, Butler County. They departed this life only separated by death about four hours.

The justices of the peace of this township have been William Symmes, 1803; Michael Ayers, 1809; James Cummins, 1818; Joseph H. McMaken, 1823; Michael Ayers, 1824; Joseph H. McMaken, 1826; Walter P. Mead, 1829; William Parrish, 1830; Walter P. Mead, 1832; William Parrish, 1833; Samuel McLean, 1835; John Wakefield, 1836; Mark C. McMaken, Michael Dalton, John Wakefield, 1839; Mark C. McMaken, 1841; Robert W. McClelland, 1843; and since that





W. B. & Co. N. Y.

James Patchell

date, John Wakefield, Z. P. Gard, Alexander Miller, James Patchell, James Middleton, William Perine, Perry Wright, Z. P. Gard, W. W. Van Hise, James V. Spellman, Z. W. Selby, and A. S. Hutchison.

The following are the post-offices in this township, and the names of the postmasters:

Westchester.—This place was originally known to the post-office department as Chester. Under that title it had two postmasters. Enos Singer was appointed April 1, 1824, and James Freeman, August 2, 1826. On October 2, 1826, it was changed to Westchester. Abram Brewer was appointed November 5, 1828; John S. Davis, September 21, 1830; James Van Hise, May 24, 1845; Daniel Perine, July 5, 1849; James Jackson, March 4, 1852; Zadock Wharton, April 4, 1855; William W. Van Hise, April 15, 1858; David W. Williamson, June 2, 1863; Charles W. Snyder, March 27, 1866; David W. Williamson, February 25, 1867; George Snyder, January 6, 1871; James S. Jeffers, October 2, 1871; Dana L. Taylor, March 14, 1874; and Edwin P. Jackson, November 24, 1875.

Pisgah.—William W. Van Hise, December 21, 1843; David Conover, December 12, 1850; William W. Van Hise, August 8, 1853; David Conover, May 31, 1854; James Middleton, January 9, 1862; Samuel L. Sprinkle, July 10, 1876.

Port Union.—James Patchell, May 11, 1850; David Stiles, May 8, 1866; Cornelius W. Murphy, April 13, 1864; James V. Spellman, January 9, 1871.

Maud's was first known as Sheemaker. Its postmaster was Richard Maud, who received his appointment August 22, 1872. On the 19th of May, 1874, it was called Maud's. Calvin T. Williams was made postmaster June 11, 1877; Fred. C. Wagner, March 25, 1880; Daston M. Flummer, May 4, 1881.

Gano.—George L. Pierce, December 19, 1872; Henry Fox, October 6, 1873; Charles L. Gano, December 9, 1874; John J. Williamson, February 7, 1881; Lewis W. Scott, May 23, 1881; Thomas H. Burgess, April 4, 1882. This office was discontinued one week in December, 1874.

PORT UNION.

Port Union was laid off by William Elliot, and was first named McMaken's Bridge. McMaken, an old pioneer of the place, started the first grocery and built the first frame house (still standing) in the town. Just opposite this building of McMaken's was a log house, probably the first built. McMaken put up his house during the construction of the canal, in 1827.

The town now contains a population of about eighty souls, has two grocery stores, two or three shops, and a church. James V. Spellman has had a dry goods and a grocery store here for several years. One is also owned by Frank Ratz. Mr. Spellman is of the firm of Spellman & Vinnege, grain dealers of this place.

The hall of the I. O. O. F. was built in 1878, and

is a brick building. The lodge has a membership of thirty. The building cost \$2,000. Its lower part is a hall, sometimes used as a lecture room by the public. The Knights of Honor, a society of thirty members, lately chartered, meet in this building twice a month.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Union has a membership now of about eighty-eight. The present building is a frame erected in 1856. The membership at that time consisted of but forty-one full members and eleven probationers. The Rev. W. H. Smith is the present pastor, and J. V. Spellman is the present Sabbath-school superintendent. This Church was organized December 17, 1853. It was then in the Cumminsville District. At that meeting M. F. West was secretary, and there were present A. Eddy, presiding elder, and the Rev. Messrs. Glasscock and Daniel Griffiths. J. M. Walden, of the Methodist Book Concern, of Cincinnati, was first licensed to preach at Port Union, June 3, 1854. The local elders were Samuel Goslin, Nathan Whittlesey, Brumfield Boon, William Marsh, Thomas Jeffras, William Moore, Samuel D. Spellman (founder of the society), Manning F. West, Samuel Spellman, Samuel Winnings, and Samuel Hard. Mr. Samuel D. Spellman came here in 1843, but now lives in Indiana.

James Patchell, one of the oldest settlers of the township, occupies a farm on Section 5, in the second township, second range. He is a son of James Patchell and Elizabeth Cannon, who were natives of Ireland. He was born on Oil Creek, Venango County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1814. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who emigrated to the northern part of Ireland in 1568, four years before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. As early as 1515 the principles of Luther and Zwinglius had gained an entrance into France (especially that part bordering on Switzerland), as well as the doctrines of Calvin, which were embraced by the Patchells, a very numerous and influential family living near Vassey. In the struggle between the Bourbons and the five princes of Guise, they espoused the cause of the former; but it was not until 1560 that there was anything like an armed opposition to the tyranny of the latter. A plan was agreed upon by the Huguenots to seize the Guises on a certain day, when a number of them were to present a petition to the king in person (who then lived at Blois), asking him to grant them the right of free exercise of their worship. The plan was betrayed and twelve hundred Huguenots were executed. Of that number seven were Patchells, where the name first occurred in French history. Bloody scenes were the result, and the massacre of Vassey in 1562 was the immediate cause of a continued civil war between the Catholics and Protestants in that part of France for over a century.

In leaving France and settling in Ireland, the Patchells did not better their condition, for the same bloody scenes were there enacted, though of a local and not a national character. His great-great-great-great grand-

father was one of the gallant few who served under that famous Protestant clergyman, George Walker, in the heroic defense of Derry against King James. For bravery in the battle of Boyne, he was presented with a gold medal, now in the possession of Samuel Patchell. His grandfather, Edward Patchell, was keeper of the forest under Lord Fitzgerald. This nobleman was killed by the Catholic tenantry, in the insurrection of 1788, in Derry County. He also owned a large farm five miles from Londonderry, and would have shared the fate of his lordship had he not been secretly released by a man named Dunbar, whom he had befriended in several ways.

In 1792 he emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. In 1800 he bought one thousand acres of land of the Holland Land Company, through which Oil Creek runs, on which are some of the largest oil-wells in the State. His father, James Patchell, was next to the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters, and was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in 1772, and married Elizabeth Cannon in 1800. She was also a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Tyrone, in 1788. By this union there were eight children: Edward, William, Mary A., Jane, Eliza, Jemima, James, and Joseph, all of whom are now dead but James, who resides at Port Union.

In the War of 1812 he was a major in the Pennsylvania militia, and during the Winter of 1814 was stationed at Erie, Pennsylvania. His brother Edward was a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania line during the War of 1812. He was also appointed by President Jackson, during his second term, the issuing commissary-general of the Army of the Southwest, with head-quarters at New Orleans, which position he held for three years, when he resigned on account of ill health. At the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Pittsburg.

In the Spring of 1816 James Patchell, in company with several other families, descended the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers to Neville, Clermont County, Ohio, in a keel-boat. He was driven to this course on account of going on the official bond of his friend Samuel Plumer, as sheriff of Venango County. He defaulted in office, for a large sum, and his security could not pay this without selling his farm, which he had inherited from his father. He left it in the hands of his brother Edward, to sell and pay the debt. A short time after coming to Clermont County he purchased a farm in Tate Township, where he resided until 1830, when he removed to Butler County, where he died in 1844, and his wife in 1846. He was a man of great energy and strong will-power. Although a Democrat in a Democratic county and township, and possessed of a good education, he would never consent to be a candidate for any office. These, combined with honesty and good judgment, made him a man of more than ordinary ability.

James Patchell, the son, was born on the 9th of July, 1814, at Oil Creek, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and removed with his parents to Clermont County, in Ohio, in 1816. He came to Union Township in 1830. On the 28th of August, 1842, he was married, at Port Union, to Mrs. Belinda McClellan Smith, widow of Dr. G. M. Smith. Her maiden name was McClellan, being the daughter of James McClellan and Anna Giffin, and she was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 8, 1815. Her father was a great-uncle of General George B. McClellan. They have six children. Joseph C. was born December 14, 1843; E. Jennie, August 4, 1847; James E., August 29, 1850; Stephen C., January 29, 1853; Edward W., August 14, 1855; and Rosalinda, December 6, 1858. Joseph C., who is married to Lizzie Gerwig, now lives in Cincinnati, and is a dentist in good practice; E. Jennie is married to Samuel B. Dean, and lives at Collinsville; James is married to Ollie Cutler, and lives at Port Union; Stephen is married to Jennie Easton; Edward W. is married to Mollie Howard; Rosalinda was married September 28, 1881, to George Milton Roubush, of Newtonville, Clermont County.

Mr. Patchell began with about eighty acres of land, but has since added steadily to it, until he now has two hundred and forty-six acres in a state of high cultivation. He was trustee of Union Township from 1843 to 1849; justice of the peace from November 3, 1849, to December 13, 1846, in all fifteen years; postmaster of Port Union from May 11, 1850, to October, 1865, and notary public since January 25, 1866. He was assessor of real estate in the township in 1859, and also in 1860, and revalued them in both years. From 1855 to 1877 he settled nearly all the estates of deceased persons as administrator, and acted as guardian of minors within the township, their estates amounting in gross to nearly two hundred thousand dollars. His family has had a long and honorable connection with the history of this valley.

Hugh Cannon, the eldest brother of his mother, was killed in St. Clair's expedition, November 4, 1791. Another brother of his mother, Thomas Cannon, married Elizabeth Scott, a sister of General Winfield Scott. They had one son and two daughters. The son, William Scott Cannon, died in New Orleans in 1834. The oldest daughter, Jane Gray Cannon, married James Swisshelm, a farmer's son living near McKeesport, and afterward became famous as an editor and political and social writer. The other daughter married Zachary Mitchell of the same place. The Cannons and Swisshelms were early settlers of Pittsburg and that part of the State. Mrs. Swisshelm was born and reared in the city of Pittsburg.

James V. Spellman was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, November 16, 1823, and is the younger son of Henry Spellman and Charlotte Galler, natives of New York, of German descent. Spellman was one of the pioneers of Hamilton County, settling in 1807, near Red



bank. He died in 1850. Mr. James V. Spellman was brought up as a farmer, being occupied at home until his twenty-first year. He was married December 1, 1842, to Angelina Warren, a native of Hamilton County. They are the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Althea J. was born in 1843, and is now the wife of Dr. L. M. Griffis, of Hamilton; J. Warren, January 18, 1847, now assisting his father in Port Union, and Clara V., July 25, 1855.

Mr. Spellman was in trade in Cincinnati for eight years, and being employed in farming in 1854. He came to Port Union in 1860, and engaged in farming and trading, entering the mercantile business in connection with James Beatty. Since 1870, when Mr. Beatty retired, the firm has been Spellman, Vinnedge & Co. They have a general store, and are extensive buyers of grain. Mr. Spellman is a member of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati. He was township trustee for several years, justice of the peace for one term, and is now a member of the board of education. He was postmaster of Port Union for ten years. He had no early pecuniary advantages, but now owns in addition to his store seventy-five acres of land adjoining the village.

TYLERSVILLE.

Tylersville was laid off in 1842 by Mr. Daniel Pocock, and named by John Sullivan after President John Tyler. It is locally known as Pug Muncy. The first building was erected by Michael Dalton many years previous to the above-mentioned time. The country surrounding this place was a dense forest, and cooperage the principal trade. Mr. Dalton also erected the first cooper-shop. His dwelling-house was known for a long time as the swayback house. It was a story and a half, and as the roof had no support it sank. The house has now been torn down for forty years. In an early day, when timber was plenty, there were a number of cooper-shops, at times as many as three, and each did a good business.

The third house built in this place was a little pole cabin, erected not later than 1835. It was put up on the ground now owned by Squire Wright, and in his garden, and stood until about the year 1852. Andrew Hough occupied this house afterward, and built a little pole cabin on the north-west of the two roads where he had a store, the first one in Tylersville. It was kept by him for a few years, when John Sullivan took possession, tore the store away, and built a little frame. Part of this structure is still standing.

Mr. Abram Sharpe, a German, was the next merchant of the town, and was very successful in the business, which he followed for twenty years. His store was begun on a small scale at first, but increased to that of a good country store afterwards. During his reign as chief merchant, an opposition store was started up by Mr. George Sheppard. The sons of Mr. Sharpe are at this time leading merchants in New York and Louisville.

Mr. John Whittikind, a German, has a country store in the village; the business of the place, however, has decreased.

Besides the Sharpe boys, who did so well, Nathaniel Jeffras, now of Jeffras & Seely, Cincinnati, was here formerly as a poor boy, working for Squire Wright at eight dollars per month. His father, Thomas Jeffras, was an active man in the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the place, and was one of its class-leaders for thirty-five years. The building was erected in 1850. Mr. Jeffras, the Rev. Nathan Whittlesey, and Mr. Jeffras's mother, a true Christian in every sense of the word, were the organizers of the Sabbath-school also. The membership of both the Church and Sabbath-school was greater formerly than now, owing to removals and deaths.

The log school-house was the second building in the town proper. It contained an old-fashioned fire-place that would take in a stick of wood eight feet long. The seats were made of slabs, pins supporting them on the floor. The windows were on either side of the house, and from ten to twelve feet long, occupying the length and width of one log. These windows were protected by shutters, and were fastened by strong hook-and-eye hinges, in such a way that when opened the shutters were raised from below and stood propped up. This house was built about 1830, and probably Elisha Dalton was the "first master" who held sway with the rod. Caldwell, Ames Sedam, and James S. Wiles were also early teachers. The house was used for singing-schools, church purposes, etc.; but in 1840 the little brick school-house was erected, and stood until 1866, when the present brick structure was built. The present attendance at school is not so great as formerly. It does not now exceed forty pupils in average attendance, while in pioneer times it was not uncommon to have seventy-five pupils.

William Wright and his son John came to this place from Pennsylvania in 1816, and settled on Section 11. William Wright was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and drew twenty dollars annually as a pension, but was entitled to more. He was an Indian fighter in Pennsylvania in 1763. He was married twice, his second wife being Miss Rhoda Wharton, by whom he had six children. This marriage was in 1820. Squire Perry Wright, of this place, was named after Commodore Perry. Thomas Jeffras came to this portion of the township from Maryland in 1805, and settled first near Middleton, but soon afterwards removed to Tylersville. Michael Dalton came as early as 1805. He was for many years a teacher of the public day-school, was a justice of the peace, and withal a sturdy pioneer of the wilderness. Isaiah Wharton settled first where Gano Station is now. His daughter Rhoda married William Wright, of Tylersville. Squire Wright, her son, now living in Tylersville, was born in 1827; has been justice of the peace nine



years, and is also a good farmer. His farm adjoins the town.

The country about the village is high, the soil good, and a high state of cultivation prevails. The land is rolling and a little uneven between this point and Westchester. Almost every family in early times had a loom, and did their own weaving. They always hired the tailor and shoemaker. The teacher of the school was generally an Irishman. There was a grave-yard on Section 35, near Tylersville, at a very early date, but many were buried at Springdale.

WESTCHESTER.

Westchester is the oldest village in the township, and was originally called Mechanicsburg, but changed to Westchester by statute, and was laid out by Hezekiah Smith in March, 1817. Twenty-seven lots were laid out at first. Afterwards, in April, 1817, James Cummins made an addition of lots, numbering from one to twenty inclusive. Other additions have since been made.

Joseph Cox came from Maryland. He was employed by Judge Symmes on the early surveys, settling a little south-east of Westchester on a quarter-section of land, and afterwards accumulated considerable property, and was considered as wealthy for a man of that day. He raised a family of three sons and three daughters. Julia Cox married Robert McMaken, a brother of Joseph. Elizabeth married Dr. Williamson. The names of his sons were Benjamin, John, and Joseph. John became a wealthy farmer of the township. Joseph went South. Benjamin moved to Monroe County, Ohio. John Cox was born about 1800. Elizabeth Cox was born April 10, 1798, and died April 27, 1880. David Williamson died December 2, 1873, aged 78 years and 2 months.

Charles Legg, a very early pioneer, was born January 1, 1763, and died September 4, 1864. His wife Rachel was born May 25, 1762, and died November 21, 1847. Nancy McMaken died in the twenty-seventh year of her age, in 1820. Charles Legg lived about a mile north of Westchester, and raised a family of ten children, all dead but two sons and one daughter. The latter is now ninety-three years old. He came in 1805. Whittlesey, Connover, and Jeffras all came during that year.

William Van Hise was an early member of the Methodist Church, and has left a number of descendants, who are prominent citizens of the township. He raised a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. He was born September 29, 1780, and died July 19, 1850. Rachael, his wife, was born March 4, 1779, and died April 11, 1850. He came from New Jersey in 1815, and some six or seven families bore him company, and among this number were Connover, Slayback, and others. After reaching Pittsburg they took a flat-boat for Cincinnati. Putting the horses and the wagons on the boat save one, Slayback rode from Pittsburg to Cincinnati. Van Hise settled on sixty acres, Naples settling also on

part of this place, but left after a year or so for Rising Sun, Indiana. Connover was the son-in-law of Slayback.

Westchester was settled apparently by mechanics. At the lower end of town was a flax-seed oil-mill, a fulling-mill, a carding-mill, a saw-mill, and grist-mill. These mills, the saw-mill, grist-mill, and oil-mill were all under one roof. They were built by Samuel Burnes, and were primitive in construction, being a tread-mill run by oxen. A Mr. Samuel Foster carried on the mill some few years, but they all went down before the year 1820. The ruins of these foundations are still to be seen. Mr. James Cummins started the first tan-yard of the place, which was as early as 1810. It was on the west side of the road, on a lot owned by Jared Parrish. This one was run until within the past eight years. Mr. McLean had it last. Mr. Parrish owned it some forty years. He was an early and prominent settler of the town, who died September 7, 1870, at sixty-five years of age. The Rev. William Parrish was born in 1800, and died October 17, 1847.

The first tavern of Westchester was kept by Ezekiel Gard. He was one of the eldest settlers of the place, and kept the hotel for forty years, and died May 3, 1868, aged sixty years. His wife, Elizabeth Gard, lived until 1868. She was seventy-six years old at the time. She died of the cholera in Indiana. This tavern was kept prior to the time of the stage routes. James Elliott was the first man who kept hotel where Mrs. Simpson now is. Daniel Avey sold out his hotel to Simpson a year or so before the war.

John Caldwell had a farm at Westchester and a tan-yard. Gard had a part of the ground. Hezekiah Smith had an ox saw-mill. When Colonel Dick Johnson's regiment came through in 1812, they were handsomely entertained by the inhabitants. Smith acted as quartermaster till the end of the war. Johnson's regiment was of fine, handsome men. They were taken to the woods near by where they camped, and the inhabitants vied with each other in taking them good things to eat.

The first store in Westchester was kept by Anderson a few years. This was a small affair, and was afterwards purchased and run by James Freeman, prior to 1820. It was near Mr. Jackson's shoe shop, but Freeman kept where the hotel is now. Jeremiah Day was probably the first blacksmith in the place. His shop was just below the town.

Formerly the village was in a most thriving condition. There were manufactures of every ordinary kind almost, and the travel through was large—shoemakers, hat-makers, potteries, coopering, etc., in addition to what has been already named—induced considerable patronage to the place that would otherwise have gone elsewhere. It now has a hotel, kept by Mrs. Margaret Simpson, a harness shop, blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, wagon-maker's shop, post-office, and one or two good stores, and one or two saloons. It is not the town

it was before the railroad was built, and is not likely to increase in population in the near future.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church here is a branch of that in Sharon, Hamilton County. A meeting was held, closing February 6, 1869, at which the following persons united with the Church in Sharon: Ann Cox, Anna D. Forrest, Mary E. Wakefield, Nancy J. Long, Anna Hunt, Ben Bates, Harriet Bates, Lawrence Peel, Louisa Peel, Thomas Long, Catherine Long, Eva J. Hamilton, Beatty Pattison, Luther Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes, Joel Hall, Martha Haven, Marian Long, Margaret Long, James Jackson, William A. Jackson, Sarah A. Dahynaple, Delilah Fuller. They were organized into a branch of the Sharon Presbyterian Church, with the privilege of electing elders. The present membership is one hundred and four. They used the building which belonged to the New School Presbyterian Church. Colonel C. L. Gano is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Their house cost thirty-three hundred dollars. The pastor is the Rev. C. K. Holtsinger. The old church was thirty-eight by forty feet, and the new is thirty-eight by fifty-nine feet. The church is very handsome inside. They worshiped in the old church until very lately.

Mr. Daniel Avey, an old gentleman who died recently, gave the following account of what he remembered: He came to this section of the country with his father in 1806. They settled north-east of Westchester, on what is now the Wickey farm. Near the house Mr. Avey built a grist-mill, the stones being eighteen inches in diameter. In the Spring of the year corn would be ground at a rate not to exceed half a bushel an hour. The first school-house stood south of the present house of Daniel Michael, on the present farm of J. C. Wakefield, and was built between 1806 and 1812. It was of logs, with greased-paper windows. The second school-house was built near by, near the residence of James Miller, and was a frame building. The third was also frame, and is yet standing, belonging to Mrs. Fowler. It is now used as a residence. The next school-house is the present Granger Hall. The present school-house is a new building on the Cox farm, and is now about four years old.

The present Presbyterian Church was built in 1842, the builders and prime movers being Jerry Day and Enoch Conover. The Methodist Sunday-school was begun in a house now occupied by Van Hise as a store, in 1827 or 1828. This was a union Sunday-school, and was organized by the Rev. Hezekiah Smith. There is a branch of the Catholic Church in Glendale in this town. It was organized about the beginning of the civil war, and worships in Grangers' Hall. There are about one hundred and sixty members. Their priests have been the Rev. Messrs. Corcoran, Carey, and O'Donnell, the last being the present clergyman.

The Methodist Church building in Westchester was erected in 1818. The Methodist people of this vicinity

previous to this time worshiped in private houses, frequently meeting at Mr. Legg's. The money for this edifice was raised by subscription, and the two pioneers of the Church, Charles Legg and Durau Whittlesey, were active in securing the amount necessary, and frequently made long and laborious trips over the country in their calls for donations. The first structure was of brick, and as the builders did not know how to construct a self-supporting roof, they put columns under it for the support of that part. The lot was donated by Hezekiah Smith, who was a Baptist preacher and the founder of the town. The school-house stood on the same lot also. The church building stood until 1848, when it was torn down and the old brick used in part to build the new one.

Among the early preachers may be mentioned Arthur W. Elliott, who was a prominent minister in his day, and probably traveled this circuit as early as 1810. He possessed a good education, and became widely known in his work. The Rev. James B. Finley and a Rev. Mr. Goddard were also pioneers in this field. Among the lay members may be mentioned Charles Legg, Duran Whittlesey, Thomas Jeffras, Ezra Dalton, and the Elliotts, who were actively interested in the cause. Major W. W. Elliott came to the township in 1824, since which time he has been identified with the Church, not only as a member of the society, but also as a leader, having served as steward full forty years, and as class-leader fifteen years. His means have been liberally donated. The Rev. T. C. Crum is the present pastor, and William Van Hise the Sabbath-school superintendent. A Presbyterian Church existed here between 1830 and 1849, but was very weak, and soon ceased to exist.

Prominent among the early settlers of Union Township was the old Revolutionary soldier, John C. Beckett, who settled near Westchester in 1810. He was an American officer during that war, and after its close was engaged in transporting goods between Cincinnati and Fort Hamilton. His son James C. Beckett, who was born December 24, 1799, on Mill Creek, Hamilton County, came with his father in 1810 to this section of the county, and lived to an old and honored age.

Major William W. Elliott was born in Maryland, July 24, 1800, being the son of William Elliott and Rachel Bosley, of English descent. He received an ordinary education, and with his parents came to Ohio in 1810, locating in the vicinity of Princeton. He was brought up as a farmer, and continued that occupation until his parents died. During the War of 1812 he saw the troops from Kentucky march up to the north on the road from Cincinnati to Dayton, which had then been newly laid out. At the age of fifteen he went to live with a brother-in-law, and drove team for him for seven years. The country was still very new, and huge forests encumbered almost the whole of the land.

The major bought his present place in 1824, having been married in 1823 to Sarah Mutchner, a native of

1. The first step in the design process is to identify the data requirements of the system. This involves gathering information from the users and the business analysts to determine what data is needed to support the system's operations.	2. The second step is to create a conceptual data model. This is a high-level representation of the data and its relationships, independent of any specific database technology.	3. The third step is to create a logical data model. This model is more detailed than the conceptual model and takes into account the specific database technology being used.	4. The fourth step is to create a physical data model. This model is the most detailed and takes into account the specific hardware and software environment of the database.	5. The fifth step is to implement the database. This involves creating the database schema and loading the data into the database.	6. The sixth step is to test the database. This involves verifying that the database is working correctly and that it meets the requirements of the system.	7. The seventh step is to maintain the database. This involves monitoring the database for performance issues and making changes as needed.	8. The eighth step is to backup the database. This involves creating a copy of the database to protect it from data loss.	9. The ninth step is to restore the database. This involves recovering the database from a backup in the event of a disaster.	10. The tenth step is to archive the database. This involves moving old data to a separate storage location to free up space in the main database.
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Maryland. To that marriage were born two children, one of whom is now living, the wife of George Jackson, a resident of Lebanon. Major Elliott settled upon his present place in 1824. It was then entirely wild. He put up a log cabin, cleared up the place, and rapidly improved it. He bought the land from General William Henry Harrison, afterward President. He put up a hewed-log house, and remained there until building a brick one about 1840. The major was long active in military affairs, having command of the regiment in Butler County in 1837. On the making of the turnpike from Cincinnati to Dayton, he was elected director, and has been annually elected ever since. He has been township trustee for many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for many years, and is one of the leading laymen of the denomination. He is frequently called upon to make addresses before Sunday-schools and temperance societies. He has been president of the Pioneer Association of Warren and Butler Counties, and is an active and esteemed member of that body. Although eighty-two years of age, his bodily strength is still considerable, and his mental faculties unweakened. For many of the recollections embodied in these pages we are indebted to him.

UNION TOWNSHIP CEMETERY.

This cemetery was laid out in the Fall of 1870. George Vinnedge, Perry Wright, and Abner Jackson were the trustees at that time. They purchased an addition to the old yard, which had been in existence for fifty years, making in all one of twelve and a quarter acres. Frederick Wicke, Jacob Francis, and James Patchell, Jr., are the present board of officers. J. W. Gerard, the sexton, has been in charge of these grounds since 1871. The yard was formerly in a bad condition, owing to so much brush and undergrowth, but considerable attention has been paid to the grounds and the walks of late, and it now presents as fine an appearance as any in the country outside of the large cities. Three hundred persons have been buried in this yard, and an average of thirty deaths happens every year. The ground is divided off into sections, four in number, and these again subdivided into lots, of which there are in all six hundred. A good fence incloses the cemetery, and on the inside evergreen trees adorn the grounds and shade the drives, giving the whole a handsome appearance.

MAUDVILLE.

Maudville is yet in its infancy as a village, the first house being erected by Henry Stiekles after the railroad was built. He keeps a boarding-house, a saloon, and a grocery. He also owns a lumber-yard. Gilbert & Williamson keep a country store. It is a good grain center, and from this point cereals are shipped in quantities.

The old saw-mill that stood where the railroad crosses the pike is among the most interesting things of the

past. Like all saw-mills of pioneer days, it was to be run with water, but instead of a sluggish stream to furnish power for the wheel, a mere tub-full of that element was thought to be sufficient to run it forever, with an occasional drop now and then added to make good what might be lost by evaporation. The contrivance consisted of an upright saw, with all its ordinary attachments; a large tub was placed aloft and filled with water. This tub held about one hundred barrels, and was filled by the proprietor and his devoted wife, it was said, who was to share honors, undoubtedly world-renowned, if this thing worked. The expectant day arrived; logs filled the yard below; the mill had been erected, but not weatherboarded or roofed; the tub filled, and pump fixed in its place. It was supposed that the same force of water used to run the wheel would also run the pump, and throw the water back as fast it escaped. On trial, of course, it proved a failure; the logs in the yard rotted, the mill tumbled down of old age, and no trace of its former existence is now visible.

GANO.

Gano is a small place on the southern portion of the township, on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, and is a station built since that road was put through, by Charles Gano, of Cincinnati. This was in 1874. In 1879 Mr. Charles Gano, Jr., built a large flouring-mill and did a fine business, but unfortunately the mill took fire soon after it was erected and burned down. The ambition of the village tempered down after the loss of the grain trade incident to this event, and Maudville was left thenceforth as cock of the walk. A well one hundred and twelve feet deep was dug near this mill for water, but gas was discovered and from that time to this it oozes up in great quantity. This gas was conducted by a pipe into the mill and was used for drying the wheat; it probably comes from the decomposed matter of the drift below, and is odorless. Mr. C. L. Gano owns a beautiful residence in this place.

RIALTO.

Rialto is owned by the Friend & Fox Paper Company, and consists of three mills, about seven miles from Hamilton, on the edge of the canal. It manufactures book and news paper. Capacity, five thousand and five hundred pounds per day. The new Crescent mill, built in 1881, is a mile below the others, and is illuminated by electric lights, and filled with the finest machinery made in the East. It manufactures roofing and wrapping papers. The original manufactory was a grist-mill, begun by Taylor Webster, who did a good business for many years. He sold to Beatty & Cooper, who sold to Friend & Fox.

PISGAH.

Pisgah is the highest point in Union Township, although to the casual observer it seems to be on a general



level with the surrounding country. It is higher than Lebanon and all points around. It was probably named by William Belch, a pioneer of the place, and so called from the old church that stood on this land. The village has but eleven residences, a grocery store, post-office, and a blacksmith's shop.

William Belch came here as early as 1812 or 1815. He was a Pennsylvania German, and very energetic. He kept the first hotel of the place many years before he died, after which his son William kept it fifteen or twenty years longer. William and James Van Hise started a hotel about 1838, and also a store and post-office. This was the first post-office in Pisgah. It was subsequently kept by David Conover and James Middleton, and now by S. M. Sprinkle. The two Van Hises also kept the first store. They carried on the business a number of years, and were the last to keep hotel.

A still-house was erected in an early day by James Irwin on the farm now owned by James Irwin, his grandson. Mr. Irwin came to Ohio before 1800, and settled first in Warren County, and after a few years came to Pisgah and settled on 360 acres of choice lands. He started the first tan-yard. He was the grandfather of Governor Irwin, of California. This distinguished man, William Irwin, received a good education in the public schools, and subsequently in colleges, after which he went to California, about 1850, and for several years edited the leading paper of that State. He was afterwards sent to the State Legislature, and later elected governor of that State. He has since that time been conspicuous in the management of State affairs, and is known as a representative citizen of the country.

The people of Pisgah, in an early time, attended Church at Muddy Creek. This was a Baptist society just outside the county. Subsequently the Presbyterians erected a church building on the Belch property. This house stood on the old Quakertown Road, near the village, and on the same lot upon which the school-house stood. The two buildings were within the same fencing. The school-house was made of round logs and the church of hewed logs. After a few years the Church people built a brick house, and the school was moved into the old church building. This was on James Irwin's place, and in 1835 or 1836 the district built the new brick school-house, on the identical spot on which stood the old log-house, and its remains, in a repaired condition, still stand, but the house is owned as private property. The district purchased land in 1862, when and where the present structure was erected. The church served its purpose for a long period of time, but for many years it has gone into dis-use, save for an occasional service. The property was finally sold, and the organization has lost its identity.

Robert Caldwell, an Irishman, was probably the first teacher of Pisgah, who applied the beech and black-walnut methods of imparting instruction in an early day. He

believed in "the laying on of hands," and there are some of his pupils still living who distinctly remember how they were thrashed through to the Rule of Three. He was "master" for some years, and was then followed by Michael Dalton, who became a prominent citizen of the place, and is very kindly remembered by many people yet. Mrs. James Hunt (formerly Miss Anna Ellsworth) was the first lady teacher of these schools. She taught for a long while. She was a woman of rare abilities; was finely educated, and was unexcelled as a teacher. The Slayback brothers, John C. and James N., taught here a number of years, and a good report of their work follows them. The Pisgah schools have always been in a flourishing condition, and have been successful in furnishing many good teachers to the county.

Among the early preachers of Pisgah may be mentioned the Rev. Mr. Graves, of the Presbyterian Church, fifty years ago, and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Lemon, of the Muddy Creek Baptist Church. Mr. Graves remained with this congregation many years, and during that period of time the Church was prosperous.

In former times bleeding was common in the art of curing. People sent to Westchester for a doctor, and it was not until as late as 1845, when James L. Round, M. D., formerly of Westchester, moved to the place and settled as the first resident physician. He stayed many years, but some six years before he died, fell from a ladder, and so injured himself that he was compelled to go on crutches the remainder of his life. This was but a few years ago, and he was about the only physician of note who took up his residence in the place.

Mrs. David Hulse has probably rendered as much service to the sick as many a physician with college diploma. Her parents were educated people. Louis Kronsopf, her father, was an educated German, and was a cavalry officer under Napoleon in the French expedition against Russia. His regiment lost all but fifty-five men in that campaign. He came to America in 1822, settling first at Sharon, Ohio, and subsequently at Pisgah, where he kept a hotel on the Lebanon and Cincinnati Turnpike, a mile and a half west of the village, and afterwards became gate-keeper on that road. He came in 1829, and in 1838 kept toll-gate, and was the originator of the pole sweep in this neighborhood. The gates previous to this time were similar to those used in fences, and swung around. The innovation of the ordinary pole had its enemies at that time, there being those who vigorously contended they were under no obligation to pay toll when they had no gate to go through. Mr. Kronsopf was also a physician, and was educated in the Prussian schools of medicine, but did not practice surgery, his specialty, after coming to America. He died December 31, 1860. William Hulse had the first blacksmith's shop in the village, which he kept until 1831, when he died. Tullis & Middleton have a shop at this time.



During the late war, Pisgah furnished a score of men for the army, out of which a full dozen either were killed outright, died in hospital, or from the effects of the hardships and exposures of camp life soon after returning home. Lewis A. Hulse, son of David Hulse, was a mere lad when he shouldered his musket for the army. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and died in camp. In this connection should also be mentioned the names of Benjamin Belch, Marsh and Joel Tullis, James Round, Isaac Myers, Vermillion Voorhees, William Burch, Joseph Moore, Joseph and Jesse Gray, Jesse Price, Richmond Middleton, Benjamin Steward, and Charles Cutro. The names of these heroes will never be forgotten.

The Burch Spring, once so noted, now abandoned, was dug on the Deerfield road, on land now owned by Harvey Webb, about 1860. The well was sunk to the depth of seventy-five feet, when water flowed in a torrent, filling the well about half full immediately, and scarcely giving a chance for the men to get out. It was believed that an underground river had been struck. The sides fell in, until there was apparently a subterranean lake of water, which to save next drew attention, and during the next Spring, rocks and logs were hauled in large quantities and dumped in, but when the cavity was filled the well was lost, and there is nothing there now save a great depression to mark the once great well.

David Hulse, one of the leading and progressive men of Pisgah, was born in Union Township, April 2, 1819, and was the youngest son of William Hulse and Catherine Lutes, both natives of New Jersey, and of Dutch descent. Mr. Hulse was one of the pioneers of Butler County, settling upon the farm adjoining the one now owned by his son in 1815. It was then in the woods, and hardly any roads existed there. Indians still occasionally passed through on their hunting expeditions, and there was an abundance of game and only one moderately good road. He was a blacksmith by trade, carrying on that business for many years jointly with farming. He was an active member of the Baptist Church at Muddy Creek, in Warren County, there being none near his residence. He raised a family of eight sons and two daughters, of whom the only survivor is David Hulse. William Hulse died in 1833. David attended the common schools at Pisgah until he had obtained a fair education, and after leaving school became thoroughly versed in agricultural pursuits. In his fourteenth year he went with an older brother to Indiana, where he remained for three years, the only period of his life in which he was not a resident of Ohio. He returned to Ohio in 1837, and was employed in farm-work.

Mr. Hulse was married November 21, 1839, to Ernestine Krouskopf, who was born in Germany, September 22, 1820. She was the daughter of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Merse, who emigrated to America in

August, 1821, and settled in Hamilton County. They removed to this county in 1829.

Mr. and Mrs. Hulse were the parents of seven children, of whom three survive. Lewis A. was born February 12, 1845. Energetic and patriotic, he enlisted September 1862, in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Stone River, the first battle he had an opportunity to be in, he was acting as a scout. On the morning of December 31st he was shot down, although living until February 16, 1863. Mr. Hulse's first child, Olelia Jane, was born October 30, 1846, and is now the wife of Irwin Miller. She resides in Union Township; Loreta Emeline was born September 7, 1842, and married James Ayers, a well-known resident. The third child was Lewis A.; the fourth was William Francis, who was born August 4, 1849. He lives on the home farm and helps in its management. Hulda Amanda, born February 17, 1851, was the wife of Servetus Dawson, but died May 6, 1881. David Charles was born December 3, 1854, and is now telegraph operator at New Morefield, Ohio. Ernest Eugene was born June 22, 1861, and is still at home.

Mr. Hulse, immediately after his marriage, located upon the farm where he now lives. This was in the Spring of 1840. There was a log cabin, and some little improvements in the way of deadened timber had been made. He occupied the log cabin until he built his present handsome residence in 1851. The place consists of one hundred and fifteen acres, finely cultivated, situated just upon the eastern edge of Pisgah. Mr. Hulse derived a little means from his parents, but his success is due principally to his own industry. He is well read, and frequently contributes to the newspapers. Both he and his wife are very methodical. Mrs. Hulse has for a long time been a practitioner in obstetrics and in female diseases, in which she has had great success. She has taken pains to inform herself, both from books and observation, and in the cases she has attended has been unusually fortunate. She has also done much in children's diseases, and enjoys the confidence of the community. Of late, however, she has partially retired from practice.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Joseph Allen was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 11, 1822. He was the son of Martin L. Allen and Susan Frasier, both natives of New York. He attended the common school in Hamilton County, and received a liberal education. He was trained as a farmer. He remained in Hamilton County until he was twelve years old, then coming to Butler County, and settling near Princeton. He worked on a farm for three years, then going to Hamilton County, where he stayed until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married December 7, 1845, to Miss Mary Thompson, born in Hamilton County in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are parents of one daughter and four sons. Lee F. was born March 1.



1847, and is now a resident of Xenia; Fanny J., now the wife of Luke Wyle, a resident of Liberty Township, was born June 28, 1850; Henry D. was born January 31, 1853; Joseph P., February 26, 1862; and Elwood C., September 8, 1869.

After marriage Mr. Allen conducted a farm two miles north of where he now lives, for one year. In 1847 he located at his present home, which was but partially improved. It was then a wild place. He cut off over a hundred acres, and otherwise made improvements. He occupied a log-house for a time, and afterward a small frame house, which was used until the present mansion was erected. The place is now fully improved. It consists of one hundred acres. He received no assistance on beginning life, but is wholly self-made. He was township trustee about 1868, for one term, and a director of the county agricultural society for two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is superintendent of its Sunday-school. He took an active part in raising volunteers during the Rebellion, for Company I, Eighty-third Regiment. He was largely instrumental in raising the quota of the township.

Eliphalet Beckley was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1817, on the 16th of June, being the oldest son of Henry Beckley and Ann Ferris, of Connecticut. With his parents, he came to Hamilton County, in this State, in 1831, locating near Cincinnati. His father died when the boy was thirteen years of age, and he took charge of the family until he was twenty-one. He began learning the carpenter's trade when he was seventeen, and after his majority worked for seven years as a journeyman. Mr. Beckley was married October 5, 1841, to Jane Moore, who was born in Hamilton County, December 3, 1822.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckley had nine children, of whom seven are living. Amanda was born May 18, 1842, and is now dead; Henry, who is a resident of Hamilton, was born February 6, 1845. Cordelia was born August 9, 1846, and is now the widow of George Muchmore, of Union Township; Ruth was born April 26, 1849, and is the wife of George Nash, a resident of Hamilton County; Charles was born February 6, 1851, and is a farmer of Union Township; Mary was born March 27, 1857; W. H., May 12, 1859; and Eliphalet, Jr., October 13, 1860. He continued to live in Hamilton County after contracting marriage, having been twenty-one years there, when he removed to this county, in March, 1862. He first located upon the farm now owned by William Townsend, staying there until the Spring of 1875, when he purchased the place where he now lives, known as the McAdams place. He owns fifty-nine acres, under fine cultivation. Mrs. Beckley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Mary L. Belch was born in Mason, Warren County, September 1, 1811, being the daughter of Ben-

jamin Dodds and Martha Drake, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. She went to school in the common log cabin. October 23, 1833, she was married to William Belch, a native of the State of Maryland, who was born July 2, 1801. He was of Scotch descent, coming with his parents to Ohio, Warren County, in 1813, and afterwards settling upon the farm now owned by Mrs. Belch, in Union Township, Butler County. This they acquired in 1815, keeping a public house known as the Belch House for many years. The land was entirely wild when they settled upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. Belch were the parents of nine children, of whom six are now living. Plessy M. was born about 1834 and died about 1848. The second child died in infancy. Catherine was born in 1835, and is now the widow of Francis Burdsall, living in Lebanon. Martha B., the widow of Samuel Burdsall, was born in 1837. She is now living at Mt. Washington, Hamilton County. William Wallace was born September 6, 1840. He is a well-known farmer of Union Township. Edwin, born November 12, 1858, is at home. Mr. Belch died in March, 1863. He was a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, and a good farmer. Mrs. Belch has conducted the place successfully, and given her children good educations. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

John Block was born in Holstein, Germany, June 24, 1832, and was the son of Henry Block and Margaret Kruse. He came to America in the Fall of 1853, and soon after was in Cincinnati. He remained one year in Hamilton County, engaged in farming, coming to Butler County in 1854. He worked at farming a year and a half in Liberty Township. He was married February 22, 1859, to Fanny Brown, born in Baden, Germany, December 30, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Block are the parents of eight children, of whom seven are living. Caroline Elizabeth was born May 15, 1860; Henry, November 13, 1861; Mary Ellen, March 1, 1863; John Adam, December 10, 1864; Charles Matthew, November 10, 1867; Anna Kate, December 21, 1879; Frank, July 7, 1873, and George William, May 19, 1879. Frank died May 8, 1876.

After 1859 Mr. Block conducted the Muchmore farm two years, the Rogers farm four years, the Gerard place one year, and various other places in Union Township. He was on the Stiles farm and the Hiram Smith farm, and managed the James Patchell farm for six years. He located on the Samuel Spellman farm, where he still resides. It consists of two hundred and eight acres of finely improved bottom lands. He is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser. He has been a school director, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Block is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Dimmick was born in this county, February 5, 1832, and is the son of Nathan Dimmick and Sarah Argentine, both natives of Ohio and of English descent. Mr. Dimmick was early placed in charge of the late



Norman McMaken. He was a pupil at the common schools, where he received a fair education. He was brought up a farmer, and remained with Mr. McMaken until of age. Mr. Dimmick was married February 17, 1853, to Armena Swallow, born in Hamilton in 1835. She was the daughter of Benjamin Swallow, an early settler in Hamilton County. She is the mother of nine children. Norman M. was born May 1, 1854; Benjamin W., March 8, 1856; Sarah E., March 4, 1858; Alice, May 21, 1860; Bertha, November 1, 1862; Fanny, March 9, 1866; Katy, October 4, 1868; Lida A., April 1, 1870; and Daisy, February 22, 1873. Sarah E., a most estimable young lady, was married to Ennis Voorhees, dying February 2, 1881.

After marriage, Mr. Dimmick conducted the Beckett farm for some two years, then returning to the McMaken homestead about 1856, where he has since resided. Before the death of Mr. McMaken Mr. Dimmick had bought a portion of the farm, and after that event inherited the remainder. He now owns two hundred and four and a half acres, in a good state of cultivation. It has a handsome family residence, with fine surroundings. He has been a school director for the past fifteen years. Mrs. Dimmick and the younger members of the family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Westchester.

Michael Deemer was born in Bavaria the 22d of November, 1838, and was the son of Jacob and Magdalena (Miller) Deemer. He attended the government school until he was thirteen years of age, receiving a fair education in the common branches, and then learning the trade of shoemaker from his father, completing his term at twenty-one. He went to Paris in 1859, where he worked at his trade for two years, and in May, 1861, emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Cincinnati, and from there going to Monroe in this county, where he was employed by Ulrich Siek for two years and a half. In 1863 Mr. Deemer engaged in business for himself in the boot and shoe line, in the same place. Afterward he embarked in the same trade on Vine Street, Cincinnati, doing an exceedingly good business for a year and a half.

May 25, 1865, Mr. Deemer was united in marriage with Anna Toohey, born in Ireland in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are the parents of seven children, of whom but one is living. Frank was born March 1, 1874. Mrs. Deemer died March 23, 1874. Since that time Mr. Deemer has been again married. His present wife, to whom he was united June 10, 1875, was Margaret Ernest, born in Nassau, Germany, July 13, 1846. They have been given, in this union, three daughters. Mary was born March 25, 1876; Eliza, October 23, 1877, and Louisa, September 20, 1879. After marriage, Mr. Deemer, in June, 1875, came to Union Township and rented a shop from Henry Stickels, opening a shoe shop. In the Spring of 1876 he commenced to build the house where he now lives, which he completed and moved into

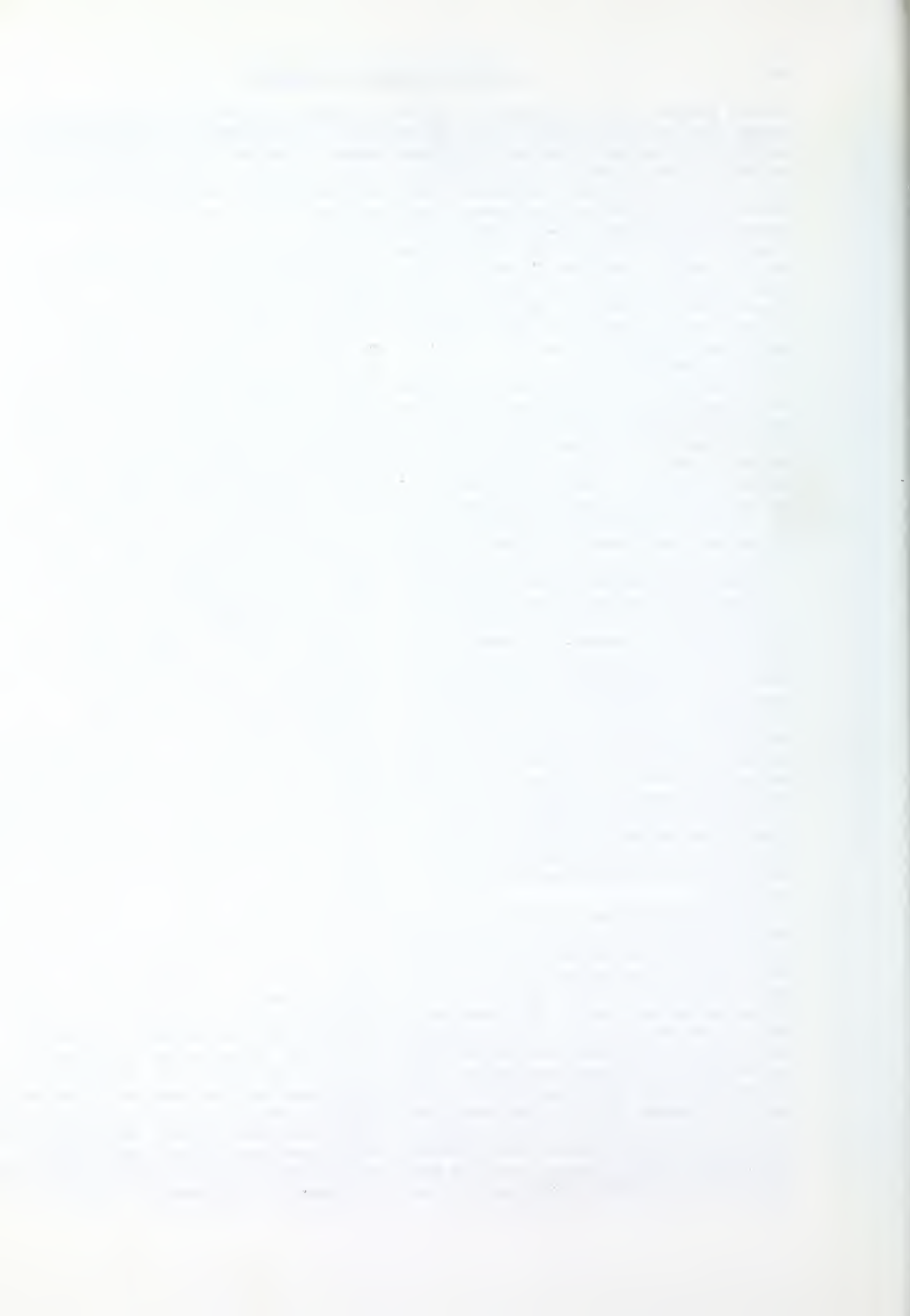
in August. It is intended for a hotel and private dwelling. It is a large building, costing about eight thousand dollars. He still carries on the boot and shoe business, and owns a saloon. He is a prosperous man, although when he first came to this county he had nothing. Mr. and Mrs. Deemer are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

David B. Gorsuch was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, February 24, 1835, being the oldest son of Elliston Gorsuch and Ruth Sampson. In 1854, with his father and family, he came to Ohio, locating in Hancock County. Mr. Gorsuch came to Butler County in the Fall of 1854, taking up his residence in Liberty Township. He was united in marriage, December 28, 1857, to Miss Martha Jane Stickels, born in Hamilton County, September 5, 1839. They are the parents of seven children, of whom six are living. Calvin W. was born February 19, 1859; Carey E., December 12, 1861; Lily Bell, May 22, 1864; Mary Rena, January 7, 1867; Willie C., February 7, 1868, and Elisha, April 18, 1870.

After his marriage he lived in Liberty Township some two years, and was a resident of Warren County two years, then returning to Liberty Township. He again went to Warren County for two years, then purchasing a farm near Bethany in 1866, which he still owns, and upon which he lived for ten years. In the Winter of 1877 Mr. Gorsuch came to Maud's, where he still resides. He has a pleasant residence, which is finely situated. He has filled the various school offices in his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethany.

William Gray was born in York County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1804. He is the son of Charles Gray and Sarah Orson, natives of that State, of Scotch and English descent. Both of his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. The family came to Hamilton County, in this State, in 1818. He was brought up to farm-work, but at seventeen began learning the trade of a cooper, and afterward did business in Sycamore Township. June 8, 1837, he was married to Amanda Faust, born in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine survive. Jane, wife of Anthony Salsman, is a resident of this county; Susan is the widow of Jacob Brute, of Union Township; James is a well-known farmer of Union Township; Stephen is at home; Matilda is the wife of Philip Salsman, of Jackson County, Missouri. Mr. Gray has always taken a warm interest in military affairs.

William W. Graham was born in the State of Delaware on the 9th of June, 1841. He was the son of Philip Graham and Ann Short, of English descent. When he was twenty-three years of age he came to Ohio. That was in the Spring of 1863. He remained in Fairfield for some years in farming pursuits. January 3, 1864, Mr. Graham was married to Mrs. Sarah C. Morris, daughter of John Bohenneyer. Her birth occurred



on the 25th of November, 1841. They are the parents of four children. William Albert was born October 15, 1865; John S., December 28, 1866; Sarah Ann, June 20, 1869; Maud Elmore, February 22, 1871; Henry L., October 10, 1873; Charles F. died in infancy; Clara M., July 30, 1880. Mrs. Graham, at the time of her marriage with Mr. Graham, was the mother of one son, James W. Morris, born April 6, 1862, now residing with her. After marriage, Mr. Graham located in Fairfield Township until the Spring of 1873, when he purchased a place in Union, his present home. In the Spring of 1880 he purchased the place known as the Stiles farm, a handsome and desirable place of one hundred and forty acres.

Nicholas Gorsuch was born in Maryland, January 12, 1812, being the son of Elisha Gorsuch and Susannah Miller, of English and German descent. He was married in 1832 to Catherine Curtis, and had nine children, of whom four are living. Joseph A. is a well-known farmer of the township; Lewis is a resident of Liberty Township; Edward is now in Hamilton County; and Susan is the wife of Colonel Daniel Hinds, of Liberty Township. Mrs. Gorsuch died about 1850, and Mr. Gorsuch was united, in 1853, to Catherine Trude, who was born in Pennsylvania. They are the parents of twelve children, of whom ten are living. Israel is now of Union Township; Annie is the wife of John Carson, of Kansas; John is at home; Jennie is the wife of Pernel Bechtol, and is a resident of Cleveland; and there are also Nicholas E., Elizabeth P., George B., Leroy, Anna Catharine, and Julia Lulabella. Mr. Gorsuch remained in Maryland until the Spring of 1855, when he came to Ohio. He first located in Liberty Township, staying there twelve years. In the Spring of 1867 he settled upon the place where he still lives, formerly the Rose homestead. It consists of ninety-eight acres, and has convenient modern buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Gorsuch are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bethany.

Mrs. Loretta L. Howard was born in Union Township, in Butler County, on the 29th of March, 1834, being the youngest child of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Messer, natives of Germany. She was educated at the common schools and at home, remaining there until November 11, 1853, when she was married to George W. Howard, daughter of John and Mary Howard, early settlers of this county. George W. Howard was born July 4, 1827, in the house where his widow now lives. He was a successful farmer and a well-known citizen. He never held any office. He was killed by the fall of the limb of a tree on the 17th of January, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of five sons. John Lewis was born October 12, 1854; Benjamin F., September 11, 1856; Stephen Otto, June 3, 1860; William Henry, May 3, 1864; Walter Wesley, November 26, 1870. Mrs. Howard has continued the farm in the most

successful manner, and has prospered. She is an industrious woman. She owns one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land, in a good state of culture.

David L. Irwin was born in this township, April 27, 1841, being the youngest son of David S. Irwin and Naney Moore, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. He is the grandson of James Irwin, one of the earliest settlers in this region. David S. Irwin was born in 1800, and lived upon the home place during his lifetime. He was township trustee for many years, and a prominent and successful farmer. He died in 1840, and his wife in February, 1879. She was born in 1805. David L. Irwin was a pupil at the common school at Pisgah, and early became acquainted with the management of a farm. January 1, 1867, he was married to Miss Martha Krouskopf, daughter of Charles Krouskopf. She was born in 1845. Mr. Irwin owns and occupies one hundred and sixty acres of good land, with a fine residence upon it, built about 1838. He owns the James L. Roman farm, upon the Lebanon Pike, having seventy-four acres, with a good substantial house upon it, in which he soon intends to reside. He is a supporter of all Christian and benevolent objects.

Josiah Jeffers was born in Union Township, Butler County, October 14, 1814. He was the son of Thomas Jeffers and Nancy Reynolds, natives of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas Jeffers was born about 1777. His father was killed at the battle of Brandywine. Thomas came to Ohio in 1801, and settled in Liberty Township, coming upon the farm now owned by his son Josiah about 1808, and clearing up the land. Here he spent the remainder of his days. He brought up a family of five daughters and three sons, all of whom are living, with the exception of two daughters. He died December 24, 1851.

Josiah was a pupil at the common schools in Union Township, attending in a log school-house with paper windows and puncheon floors and seats. He received a limited education, and helped round the farm at home. February 2, 1842, he was married to Rebecca Jane Hulse, daughter of William Hulse, one of the pioneers of the county. Mrs. Jeffers was born in Butler County in 1826. To their marriage were granted four children. James Silas Jeffers was born in 1842, and is a resident of Shelbyville, Indiana. Hannah Matilda, wife of Calvin T. Williamson, was born in 1850, and died April, 1877. She was the mother of two sons, now living.

Mrs. Jeffers died in 1852, and Mr. Jeffers has again married. He was united to Mary Jane Hulse, daughter of Daniel Hulse, also an early settler here, in the latter part of 1852. She was born in 1826. After his marriage Mr. Jeffers settled on the place now occupied by William Horton, improving the place and building the house now there. He resided there ten years, until 1852, then returning to the family homestead, and to the place where he now lives, where he erected a handsome family



residence in 1860. He owns one hundred and nine acres. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an old Sunday-school worker. He was superintendent for several years. He was an original Whig and Republican, and took an active part in getting volunteers to put down the Rebellion.

Francis Krouskopf was born at Sharonville, Hamilton County, and is the son of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Messer. He was a pupil of the common schools in Pisgah, where his parents had come during his infancy. He has always been a farmer, and began his labor thus at a very early age. He was married November 17, 1852, to Elizabeth Ayers, daughter of Samuel Ayers, an early settler in Butler County. Mrs. Krouskopf was a native of Union Township. Mr. and Mrs. Krouskopf are the parents of one son, Lewis, born September 4, 1853, who resides upon the farm and assists his father in its management. He was married August 3, 1880, to Carrie A. Harris, born in Delaware County, Ohio, 1861. Mr. Francis Krouskopf, after the war, was a resident of Hamilton County four years, owning and controlling a farm there. In the Fall of 1850 he returned to Butler County, settling upon the old homestead of Samuel Ayers, and occupying a handsome family residence. It includes one hundred and twenty-five and a half acres, fully improved. He has never held or desired office, and is an active Republican. Mrs. Krouskopf inherited considerable property, which has been added to materially by her husband in later years. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Charles J. Krouskopf, the oldest son of Louis Krouskopf and Catherine Messer, was born in Germany, March 12, 1819. He was brought to this country by his parents in 1819. He was a pupil at a select school in Cincinnati for one year, completing his education at the common schools in Union Township. He was brought up a farmer, remaining at home until his marriage, August 13, 1843, to Huldah Dalrymple. She is the daughter of James Dalrymple, an early settler in Union Township, and was born June 16, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Krouskopf are the parents of three children. Abbie C. was born October 28, 1844, and is now the wife of Ellison Voorhees, a resident of Warren County; Martha M., wife of David L. Irwin, a farmer, resides on the home place; and Loretta A., wife of James N. Connor, of Warren County. Mr. Krouskopf settled upon the farm where he now resides in 1843. He found upon it a log-house, which he occupied until building his present handsome residence, in 1854. The farm consists of one hundred and ten acres, under a good state of tillage, with ample buildings and conveniences. Mrs. Krouskopf is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Lorenz Lintner was born in Bavaria, June 10, 1824, and is the son of Nicholas and Mary Lintner. He was educated in the government schools, and was employed upon his father's farm until coming to America in July,

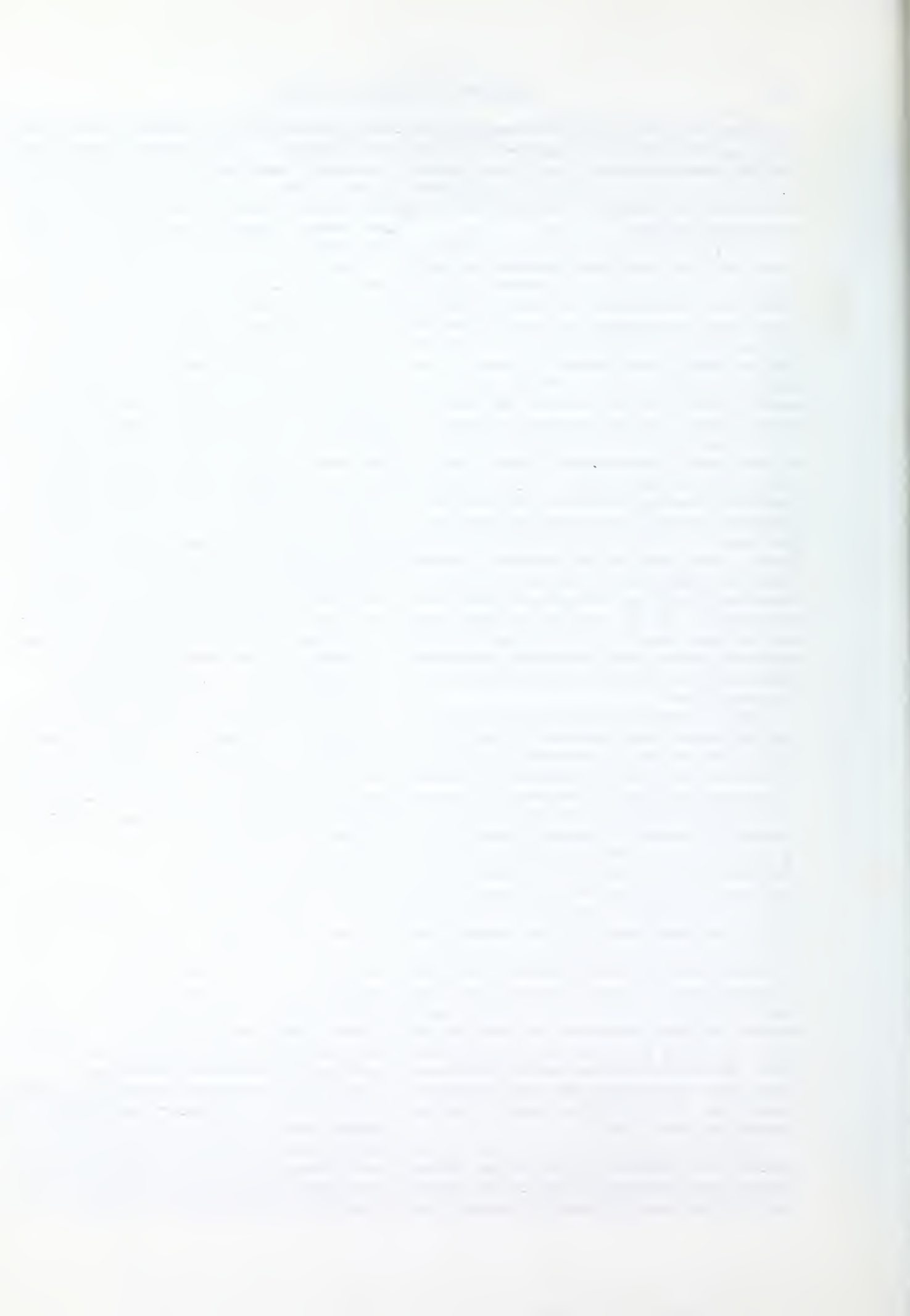
1849. He came directly to Cincinnati, and from there went to Hamilton. He was employed in Ross Township for some three months, going to St. Clair, Indiana, where he bought a farm. Mr. Lintner was united in marriage with Barbara Shaumlinger, in August, 1849. She is also a native of Bavaria, where she was born in 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Lintner were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living. Four died when very small. Mary Kate was born in 1851. Barbara was born in 1857, dying December, 1877; John, September 14, 1863; William J., January 21, 1865; Anna L., May 8, 1869. Mrs. Lintner died in February, 1878. She was a member of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton.

After marriage Mr. Lintner lived in Fairfield Township until going to Union Township, in the Spring of 1865, where he settled upon the farm he still occupies. Something had previously been done to the land, and there was a small house upon the place. It looked very unpromising then, but it has since been attended to and improved, so that it is second to no farm in the county.

He has put up a barn and a handsome brick residence, the latter being erected in 1869. He had some little start in life, and has improved it. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton. His place consists of one hundred and forty-one acres of fine bottom land. Kate, his daughter, was married to David Niederman, born in 1847, and they have had two children. Mr. Niederman's father, Jacob, still resides in Ross, and is a well-known farmer. He was an early settler.

Frederick Middlecamp was born in Germany, August 17, 1843, being the son of Christopher H. Middlecamp and Mary C. Brinkerhoff. Frederick was educated in the schools of his native country, receiving a fair education. He was brought up to farming, being occupied at home until 1861, when he emigrated to America. He first went to Franklin County, Indiana, where he learned the trade of wagon and carriage maker. He was employed at journey-work for two years, then commencing business in Glendale, Hamilton County. This was about 1869. He was there for three years, coming to Port Union in the Spring of 1872, and immediately beginning business in carriage-making. Mr. Middlecamp was united in matrimony on the 26th of February, 1873, to Elizabeth Duffley, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Middlecamp are the parents of four children, as follows: Jeunie, born January 12, 1874; Mark, October 12, 1875; Elizabeth Ellen, March 20, 1878; Frances Euphemia, January 25, 1880. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Glendale.

S. C. Miller, the only son of John Miller and Sarah Crouch, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1816. His parents were from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of Irish and German descent. His parents removed to Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, about 1818, remaining there some eight years. They afterwards removed to Liberty, Union County, Indiana,



where he went to the common schools. The house where he attended was of rude logs, paper windows, and punch-eon seats, with fewer desks than scholars. Liberty was a very small town, and was not yet the county seat. Mr. Miller was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in which he served seven years, and came with his employer, who had a contract here, to Butler County in 1832. During 1837 and 1838 he was a resident of Mason, Warren County, doing a prosperous business.

December 11, 1839, he was married to Drusilla Burch, daughter of Ebenezer and Clarissa Burch, early settlers of Warren County. She was born June 23, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven are living, three daughters and four sons. James A. was born November 2, 1839, and is now engaged in business with his father. Jared P. was born July 24, 1842. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, enlisting in 1861, and participating in all the battles of the regiment, and making the march to the sea under Sherman. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1864. He is now a farmer of Union Township. George W., the third son, was born December 9, 1847, and lives at home. William A. was born October 1, 1849. He is at home. Phebe Cordelia was born October 31, 1851, and is now the wife of S. C. Rhoads, a resident of Kansas, Illinois. Mary J. was born October 16, 1853, and Ella D., April 21, 1862. Both are at home.

In the Spring of 1840 Mr. Miller built the present family residence, a handsome and commodious house. He is yet engaged in the business of carpenter and joiner, for the past eight or ten years conducting it in partnership with his son. He is a successful business man, and has erected more of the fine residences in Union Township than any other man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Westchester. In 1861 Mr. Miller enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, and with that regiment participated in numerous engagements. At Stone River he was wounded and taken prisoner, going to Libby Prison, and after a short experience there was paroled. From there he went to the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, and after his health was sufficiently recruited returned to his regiment at Murfreesboro. He was at Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge, and was then transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and sent to Elmira, New York, where he was mustered out. Returning from the war, he resumed his former occupation. He had suffered many privations during the early days of enlistment, as they were often cut off from supplies. His health became permanently injured by standing on picket on the night of December 31, 1864, near Chattanooga. It was a terribly cold night.

William Maud was born in Yorkshire, England, April 8, 1828, and is the oldest living son of John Maud and Anna Young. John Maud emigrated to America in

1833, coming to Butler County February, 1834. He settled upon the place where Maud's Station is now built, in the north edge of the township, buying one hundred and six acres and improving it, and there spending the remainder of his days. He was a successful farmer and well-known citizen. He died in October, 1874. Mrs. Maud is still living, and in a vigorous state of health. She is a resident of Liberty Township.

William Maud came to America with his parents in 1833, and was a pupil at the common schools in Union Township. He was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, remaining at home until his marriage. He was active in raising the quota of his township. On the 26th of December, 1865, he was married to Emeline Benham, daughter of John and Fanny Benham, early settlers in Butler County, where Mrs. Maud was born, August 33, 1838. They have one child, an adopted daughter, Anna C., born February 2, 1871. Mr. Maud was a resident of Liberty Township for some two years after 1865, then settling upon the farm now owned by Hannah Maud, near Maud's Station, and remaining there twelve years. In March, 1880, he purchased the Jerry Caldwell farm, occupying the old mansion, built about 1812. He owns one hundred and twenty-eight acres of fine land.

Sylvester McLean was born in Union Township, March 6, 1836. He was the son of Samuel McLean and Elizabeth Whitlock. Samuel McLean was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, coming with his parents to Butler County in 1804. They settled at Seven-Mile. William McLean was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of the pioneers of the county. Samuel McLean died in Hamilton County, in 1870. He was a justice of the peace for forty years in Butler and Hamilton Counties. Mrs. Elizabeth McLean is still living, vigorous in mind and body. She resides in Hamilton County. Sylvester McLean was a pupil at the common schools in Union Township, receiving a fair education. He was employed as a farmer in his earliest years, remaining with his parents until he came of age.

Mr. McLean was married October 14, 1857, to Sarah E. Cox, daughter of John Cox, who was a native of Union Township, born in 1800. He was the son of Joseph Cox, one of the earliest settlers, and a brave soldier of Wayne's war. John Cox was a prominent and successful man, owning at his death some eighteen hundred acres in this county. He never would hold office. He reared a family of two daughters and two sons, of whom but two survive. He died in 1863, highly lamented and deplored. Mrs. Ann Cox died in 1870. Mrs. McLean was born in Union Township, November 27, 1838. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McLean was born one son, Charles A., on the 9th of May, 1859. Mrs. McLean died November 27, 1869. She was a woman who was highly esteemed, and was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Soon after being married Mr. McLean became a resident of West-



chester, and stayed there during the twelve years of his wedded life.

Joseph Cox settled upon the Cox homestead in Union Township at the end of 1795 or beginning of 1796. He was a native of New Jersey, born about 1767, and dying in 1842. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and always was known as Captain Cox. With his son John he lies buried on the family homestead. Eliza, the oldest daughter of John Cox, who was born June 6, 1836, was married to Luther M. Hughes September 7, 1859. This marriage resulted in two children. Julia A. was born June 26, 1860, and Emma L. June 10, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes occupy the old family homestead, a portion of which was built by Captain Cox as early as 1812. Mr. McLean and son own five hundred and forty acres.

Isaac Myers was born in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, May 31, 1807, and was the son of Joseph Myers and Ruth Shuff, who were emigrants from Maryland. He attended one of the old-fashioned school-houses in which the seats were fashioned of logs. He was brought up from his earliest recollection as a farmer, but at seventeen learned the trade of a shoemaker. He was married November 7, 1827, to Eliza Gray, who was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, in 1806. They were the parents of six children. Charles H. was born July 3, 1828. He now lives in Illinois. William, who died at the age of twelve, was born January 15, 1830. Joseph was born April 12, 1832, and now lives in Hamilton County. Eliza A., the wife of William Parker, and a resident of Kansas, was born January 15, 1835; Jacob was born December 25, 1837, living at present in Union Township. Isaac was born November 12, 1844. He enlisted in the Fall of 1862 in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, participating in numerous battles, and serving until the close of the war. He died November 21, 1879, being the father of three sons. Mrs. Myers, the mother of these children, died September 12, 1870.

After marriage Mr. Myers remained in Sharon until coming to Butler County, in the Spring of 1835, settling upon the farm that he still owns, on Section 16, Union Township. It had a log house upon it, which is still standing, and had been partially improved. It was previously owned by John Cox. In the Spring of 1836 he went to Westchester, where he owned a tannery and conducted a boot and shoe business jointly with farming. He was in the village seven years, and then returned to the farm. The log cabin was used as a dwelling until he built his present residence, about 1847. His place consists of one hundred and forty acres, under good cultivation. He has been overseer of the poor for five years.

George McKinney was born in Newbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1818, and was the oldest son of John McKinney and Mary Fields. The father was of Irish descent, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. He died about 1830. George McKinney learned the trade of a blacksmith when fifteen, his ap-

prenticeship to run until he came of age. He then worked as a journeyman for a short time, and in the Winter of 1840 came to Ohio, locating at Westchester, there laboring for four or five years. He was married to Catherine Dawson October 20, 1844, and had born to him one daughter and two sons. John H. was born August 3, 1845, now being a resident of Warren County. James W. was born March 30, 1847.

Mr. McKinney's wife died June 3, 1850, and on the 2d of March, 1851, he was again married. His choice was Mary Smith, daughter of Major H. Smith. They have had four children, two of whom are living. Anson was born January 20, 1856. He is a school-teacher, and lives at home. Sarah was born January 18, 1861, and is still at home. After his marriage he located on the site of his present place, in 1845, occupying a log house, and putting up a log blacksmith shop, which he has continued up to the present time, still doing a little at it to convenience his neighbors. The log dwelling-house was replaced by the present handsome frame structure about 1874. He has never held any office, except that of school director.

Robert Moore is a native of Butler County, being born here December 16, 1815. His parents were Alexander and Mary Moore, who came to this county in 1802. He was married in November, 1839, to Sarah Jane Wardwell, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Wardwell, who was born in New York, April 23, 1817, and moved to this county in 1820. He has had eight children. William Oseer, born January 17, 1841; Mary Arnaud, August 13, 1842; Frances Margaret, wife of J. L. Carr, December 5, 1844; Isaac, November 14, 1846; Robert G., December 20, 1849; James Alphonso, September 12, 1853; Theodore H., October 3, 1855; and Mark C., April 19, 1858. William lives in White County, Indiana; Isaac and Theodore in Mixerville, Mrs. Carr in Cincinnati, and James in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Moore is a farmer, and served as a justice of the peace for three years. John Moore, his grandfather, was killed in the Revolution, and Alexander Moore served in the War of 1812. William Wardwell was in the Revolutionary War, serving seven years, and William O. Moore served three years and nine months in the last war.

William M. Miller was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 14, 1818. He was the son of John and Margaret (Andrews) Miller, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a lumberman, and resided in Pennsylvania, and at an early day moved to Steubenville, where he had a lumber-yard. In 1827 he moved to Butler County, from Wayne County, where he had resided for the space of eight years. He followed the lumber business, after coming here, for about five years, when he retired from active labor, and so remained up to the time of his death, September 17, 1852. The mother died in Wayne County November 5, 1826. William M. Miller is the only child now surviving of six. He received a common school



education in the district schools of this county, and on reaching manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now owns a homestead near Maud's Station. In October, 1865, he was elected a commissioner of Butler County, and held that office for two terms of three years each. He has been a school trustee for a number of years, and a member of the board of education and director of schools, and has always taken a deep interest in education. He is a Democrat. He was married February 19, 1846, to Miss Mary Cummins, daughter of Isaac Cummins, an early settler. Four children were born to them. Alexander is engaged in farming; Marietta is now the wife of Obadiah Seward; Ross is in Kansas City, engaged as a traveling agent; and John Harold, who is a graduate of the Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, has recently been elected as principal of the Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kansas.

Richard W. Nixon was born in Union Township, October 5, 1819, being the younger son of John Nixon and Elizabeth Taylor, both natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent. John Nixon was one of the pioneers of Butler County, settling on the place now owned by Charles Krouskopf about the beginning of the century. He cleared up that place, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was born in 1776, and died in 1821. His wife died in 1835. Richard W. Nixon was a pupil at the common schools, receiving an ordinary education. He has always followed farming as an occupation. He was at home until he was thirteen years of age, his mother then breaking up housekeeping, when he went to live with his brother John, in whose employment he was until his marriage. That occurred on the 29th of October, 1842. His wife is Abigail J. Ayers, the oldest daughter of Samuel W. Ayers and Mary Cox. Mr. Ayers was born in the township, and was the son of one of the earliest settlers. The son settled on the premises now owned by Francis Krouskopf about 1825, raising a family of three daughters and three sons, all now living. Mr. Ayers died March 11, 1842.

Mrs. Nixon was born January 2, 1827, and has been blessed with nine children. Samuel A. was born November 9, 1843; Oliver P., October 30, 1845; George C., January 15, 1848; Mary E., February 23, 1850; Margaret Ann, March 14, 1852; Lydia J., May 20, 1857; Hester E., May 11, 1862; Wade S., December 13, 1864; Allen M., February 14, 1869. The oldest son, Samuel A., enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth Volunteers, in 1861, and participated in all the battles of his regiment until 1864. At the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1st of that year, young Nixon was mortally wounded while gallantly fighting in defense of our flag, dying on the 4th. Oliver P. and George C. now live in Iowa. Mary E. is the wife of January Spinner, a resident of Union Township. Margaret Ann is married, and lives in Warren County. The others are at home.

After marriage Mr. Nixon was a resident of the S. W. Ayers homestead for five years, then going to Warren County, where he lived for four years. Returning to Butler County in 1852, he soon after settled upon the site of his present home. In the Spring of 1860 he put up the new buildings now upon the place. He enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, in December, 1861, but was discharged on account of physical disability in July, 1862.

Frederick C. Petri was born in Bavaria December 19, 1838, being the son of George C. Petri and Constance Fey. He came to America May 2, 1855, soon after being in Liberty Township, working for John Flenner. There he stayed for three years and a half. Mr. Petri was married on the 20th of March, 1862, to Elizabeth Miller, born in Germany in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Petri have been granted five children, of whom three survive. Cora Anna was born January 18, 1870; Fred C., Jr., July 3, 1872, and Edward, November 1, 1874.

Mr. Petri conducted the Gebhardt farm, in St. Clair Township, for two years, was one year on the Woodmansee farm in Liberty Township, occupied the Peter W. Shepherd farm, in Liberty Township, two years, locating on the place where he now lives in the Spring of 1867. It was known as the Mills place. It consists of two hundred and forty acres. In 1874 Mr. Petri made a trip to Germany with his family, and was gone over six months. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, at Hamilton. Mr. Petri has served as school director.

John Pocock was born in Hanover Township, Butler County, September 5, 1837, and is the son of James and Harriet S. Pocock. The father was a native of Maryland, coming to Butler County early in the century. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married in this county, and raised a family of children.

John G. Polster, the youngest son of John and Anne Polster, was born in Bavaria, October 10, 1829. He came to America in 1849, living in Steuben County, New York, for fourteen years. He was married January 14, 1854, to Margaret Strobel, who was born in Bavaria, January 27, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Polster are the parents of nine children. Mary was born September 8, 1854, and is now the wife of Conrad Huffnagle, of Cincinnati. John George was born October 29, 1856, and lives at home. Margaret Elizabeth was born January 16, 1860; Louisa, January 29, 1862; Katie Rachel, March 30, 1863; John W., October 16, 1865; Eli John, March 4, 1868; Mary Ann, September 28, 1871, and Lizzie Barbara, May 16, 1874. In the Fall of 1863 he came to Ohio, locating in Butler County in 1864, and purchasing the farm where he still resides. It consists of over one hundred acres of fine land, under good cultivation. He began without money, having but five francs left when he arrived in New York State. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton.



Henry Stickels was born in Sycamore Township, Hamilton County, April 12, 1837, being the son of Joseph Stickels and Mary Condon, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and of German and English descent. The family removed, in 1849, to Butler County, where the boy was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. When about twenty he traveled for several years on the rivers and with show companies. Mr. Stickels was married, June 3, 1861, to Emily Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, a well-known citizen of this county. She was born in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Stickels are the parents of eight children, of whom six are living. Oscar, the oldest child, died at the age of nine. Cora was born August 6, 1866; Rush, July 12, 1868; Charles, December 31, 1869; Annie, March 20, 1871; Elsie, July 5, 1872; Harry, September 8, 1873. An infant died September 27, 1873.

One year after his marriage, Mr. Stickels entered the Eighty-third Regiment, participating in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, and several others. He was taken prisoner at Carrion Crow, Louisiana, being confined at Alexandria for two months. On being exchanged, he returned to his regiment, serving until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July, 1865. He came to Butler County, and engaged in conducting a saw-mill for seven years. In 1872 he went to Maud's, beginning the lumber and coal business in connection with a mercantile business. He is now doing an extensive and increasing trade. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, trading a year among the Indians. Mrs. Stickels died September 28, 1878.

Jacob Steinman was born in Bavaria, May 23, 1842. He is the son of Valentine and Margaret Steinmann. He received a fair education in Bavaria, before coming with his parents to America in the Fall of 1854, the family remaining in Niagara County, New York, for some three years. Jacob was a pupil at the common schools in Niagara County. He came to Butler County in the Spring of 1858, working at farming in Fairfield Township. He was married October 25, 1866, to Susan M. Beiser, daughter of George Beiser, an early settler. She was born in this county January 26, 1843. They are the parents of five children, four now being alive. Jacob George was born September 17, 1867; Charles Frederick, September 4, 1869, dying when one year and eleven months old; John Edward, December 10, 1871; Susan M., October 14, 1873; and Charles F., February 27, 1876.

He lived one year in Fairfield Township after being married, and in the Spring of 1868 came to Union Township, conducting the farm now owned by Christian Moerleia first, and then a place near Port Union for four years. He then bought the place now owned by William W. Graham, and resided there seven years. In the Fall of 1879 he sold out, and the following Spring purchased the farm where he now lives, formerly the Captain Moore

farm. It comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres, and has a handsome residence upon it, with pleasant surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Steinman are members of the Lutheran Church at Hamilton. He is a Democrat in politics.

Anthony Salsman, son of Joseph Salsman and Elizabeth C. Slifer, of Pennsylvania and Maryland birth, and German and French extraction, was born February 28, 1833. With his parents he came to this county about 1839, settling in Fairfield Township. His father died when he was a small boy, and he began working as soon as possible. He was employed around a farm in various places in this county, and was a resident of Hamilton County for some years. He remained with his mother until a year after marriage, which took place November 22, 1857. The object of his choice was Miss Mary Jane Gray, daughter of William Gray, an old resident of the county. She was born June 16, 1839.

Mr. and Mrs. Salsman are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living. John B. was born March 13, 1859; Elizabeth M., August 13, 1860; Francis M., May 8, 1862; Anthony W., April 25, 1864; Amanda L., June 30, 1866; U. G., October 13, 1868; Emma C., August 11, 1874; Vermillion, December 26, 1876, and Norris L., January, 22, 1880. The last died August 9, 1881. Until 1859 he lived upon the place now owned by his father-in-law, settling in the Spring of 1861 upon the place where he now resides. The buildings were then poor, and the improvements small, but have since been remodeled and added to.

George Washington Swearingen was born in Union Township, April 8, 1826. He is the son of John Van Swearingen and Amelia Daley, natives of Delaware, of German and English descent. John Van Swearingen was a Revolutionary soldier, and also served in the War of 1812. He came to Butler County in 1808, settling upon the farm now owned by his son. He was a prosperous farmer, but was a miller by trade. He was married about 1796, and reared a family of eleven children, five of whom are now alive, three daughters and two sons, all well-known residents of this county. Mary Ann, the youngest daughter, was born February 20, 1820, and always has lived upon the place. George W. Swearingen went to the common schools until old enough to labor, when he began working upon the farm, where he has always lived. He owns fifty acres, which are well cultivated, and lives in the old house, built about 1820. Upon the place is the grave of the Rev. Mr. Grimes, a missionary to the Indians.

Isaac S. Swearingen, the first member of the Swearingen family that came to Ohio, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, being a brother of General Joseph Swearingen, of the Revolutionary War. He was a surveyor, and came to this region as one of the first of that calling ever in this neighborhood. He laid out, it is said, the first road in the county. His brother, the general,

had been sent to fight the Indians, and he came with him, returning to the East with the army. About 1795 he brought out his family and squatted in Union Township, and in 1803 his brother John came to Ohio and bought him out, when he returned to Maryland. In 1809 he came back and settled at North Bend, and about 1830 moved to Laurel, Indiana, and there died, leaving no family. The ancestor of the family in America was originally known as Van Swearing. He was kidnapped when a child from Germany, and brought to this country more than a hundred years ago, being sold to a merchant in Baltimore. He afterwards became a merchant himself. In after years two of his brothers came to America, and to distinguish the families he added "gen" to his name, making it Van Swearingen. When he died he was of the great reported age of one hundred and seventeen.

John Van Swearingen was born in Frederick County, Maryland, June 4, 1762, and died in Union Township in 1852. He married about 1799, in Maryland, Amelia Daily, who was born in Maryland about 1780, on the ground where the battle of Antietam was afterwards fought, and died July 30, 1836. She had eleven children. Drusilla was born July 25, 1801; Thomas V., June 2, 1804; Margaret, March 13, 1807; Naomi, October 5, 1809; Isaac, December 25, 1811; Elizabeth, February 25, 1814; Rebecca, August 22, 1816; John D., August 20, 1819; Mary Ann, February 21, 1821; William, born February 23, 1824; and Washington, April 8, 1826. Naomi is still living, and is the widow of F. C. Crawford; Elizabeth is the widow of Cyrus Crane; John D. lives in Bethany; Mary Ann is at home; and Washington lives in Union Township. The others are dead.

Mr. Van Swearingen came to Butler County in 1803, and settled in Union Township, purchasing the tract of ground upon which his brother Isaac had squatted, containing ninety-eight acres of land, where he settled and lived till the day of his death. During the War of the Revolution he was called out to watch the slaves, and to prevent the colored people from rising in response to the calls of the British. About 1832 he lost his eye-sight, and was blind till his death. He was a mechanic, and learned harness-making first of all. Afterward his father left him a grist-mill and he learned milling. For many years he ran the mills of Governor Morrow and Colonel Hunt, and also was called from long distances to dress mill buhrs. He was probably the only man in the Miami Valley who could do this. He was the first man that ever made a cradle for cradling grain in Butler County. He was a mechanical genius, and could make almost any thing that was needful. He would go to the blacksmith's shop and make his own tools, and also made shoes, chairs, and wheels, and was also a weaver.

His son, John D., was born August 20, 1819, in Union Township, and was married on the 1st of January, 1843, to Julia Crane, who was born in Liberty, October 12, 1819, and died March 4, 1865. They had

six children, five of whom lived to grow up. Benton was born March 7, 1845; Eliza Ann, October 12, 1846; Christie Ann, October 21, 1848, now dead; Margaret F., June 26, 1850; Luella Belle, February 9, 1852, now dead; and John D. was born May 3, 1854. He was married the second time, on March 2, 1857, to Eunice C., widow of William G. Wheeler, who was born April 2, 1865, in this county, and dying February 9, 1869. Her maiden name was Whipple. She had no family. He was married the third time, November 13, 1870, in Lebanon, Warren County, to Lavina Hawthorne, born in Warren County, January 11, 1830. She has no family. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows' Society for some years, but of late years has retired. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is its steward. He has held all the offices except pastor. He joined the organization in 1836, and has been a liberal supporter ever since.

William E. Shepherd was born in Liberty Township, December 29, 1828, and is the son of David Shepherd and Elizabeth Ely. When David Shepherd came to this county in 1837, he looked around for a place on which to settle, and the next year found it. It is the one now owned by his son. Then it was but very slightly improved, but soon began to present a different aspect. He had a family of three sons. He died October, 1876, being then a member of the Baptist Church. William E. Shepherd was married August 30, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Coy, who was born in Union Township, May 28, 1848. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Irene Gertrude was born June 3, 1869; Willbur C., July 29, 1872; Isaac Percival, December 11, 1875; Abbie Elizabeth, November 6, 1877; David Lloyd, December 7, 1879. Mr. Shepherd has always lived on the home place, which he inherited from his father. He owns two hundred and sixty-nine acres, and is now engaged in putting up a fine house. They are members of the United Brethren Church.

Charles H. Shepherd, the son of David Shepherd and Elizabeth Ely, was born in Union Township, July 16, 1850. His parents were natives of New Jersey, of German and English descent. Mrs. Shepherd is still living, residing with her son Charles H. The latter was married March 1, 1875, to Miss Barbara Wehr, daughter of J. G. Wehr. They are the parents of two children. W. E. Shepherd was born September 24, 1877, and Elmer Shepherd, January 1, 1880. Mr. Shepherd resides upon a portion of the homestead, occupying a residence built in 1880. It is a handsome, well built structure, and cost about \$4,000. He owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of finely cultivated land. Mrs. Shepherd is a member of the Lutheran Church in Hamilton. He is a Republican.

Nehemiah Van Hise was born in Union Township, Butler County, December 17, 1822, being the younger son of William Van Hise and Rachel Hageman, of New

Jersey. They are of German extraction. William Van Hise came to Butler County about 1800, and was one of the pioneers. He was township trustee for several terms. He was a prosperous farmer, and raised a family of six sons and two daughters. Three sons are now living. Mr. Van Hise died about 1853. Nehemiah Van Hise remained on the home place until his marriage, which happened on the 28th of November, 1848. He was then united to Elizabeth Aydelotte, daughter of James A. Aydelotte. She was born in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Van Hise are the parents of four children, of whom two are living. Luella May was the wife of E. Moore. She died May 28, 1880, aged twenty-three. Anna Laurie died February 8, 1850. Benjamin F. is a resident of Hamilton County, and James is still at home. After marriage he continued on his father's place for three years; then removing to Pisgah and engaging in the manufacture of brooms, a business that he conducted for some eighteen years. He then entered upon mercantile business in Pisgah, which he has since carried on, doing an extensive trade. He keeps a general stock of goods. Mr. Van Hise was township treasurer one term of two years, about 1864. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

George Vinnedge was born in Fairfield Township. November 30, 1809, being the younger son of John and Rosanna (Moore) Vinnedge. John Vinnedge was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1774, on the 4th of April. He accompanied the expedition of General Wayne to the Indian grounds at the north, and was packhorse-master from Fort Hamilton to Fort Greenville. After the defeat of the Indians he remained in Hamilton, where he was married in June, 1796. This is the earliest marriage in the limits of this county known to the editor of this book. He settled on the place now farmed by Thomas Van Cleaf, in 1798, and lived there till 1850. He raised a family of eight children, of whom but four survive—two sons and two daughters. In 1850 he removed south of Hamilton, in Fairfield Township. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was an active Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Church. He died in August, 1868, in his ninety-fifth year. George was educated in the common schools in Fairfield Township, and was brought up to farming. He remained at home until he was twenty-four.

In 1831 Mr. Vinnedge was married to Miss Malinda Robbins, and has had five children—three daughters and two sons. Three daughters are now living, residents of Butler County. They are Mary R., widow of Isaac Skillman, living in Milford; Nancy R., wife of Frank Jones, living in Hamilton; and Julia W., wife of Johnston Gerard, living in Union Township. The first Mrs. Vinnedge died in 1875, and he was again married, April, 1875. His wife was Mrs. Katy Magness, daughter of Henry Spethman. Mr. Vinnedge has nearly always been engaged in farming. In 1839 he purchased a farm on

the Springdale Pike, where he resided until coming to Union Township in 1856, locating on the place now occupied by Johnston Gerard, a short distance north of Port Union. He afterwards removed to his present home, a short distance south of Port Union, where he owns eighty-three acres, having on the old place one hundred and fifty acres. He was a director in the infirmity board some nine years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Townsend, the son of Daniel Townsend and Mary Hamlin, was born in Devonshire, England, May 1828. He was employed upon a farm until coming to America in the Spring of 1850. From New York he proceeded to Cincinnati direct, being a resident of Hamilton County for some ten years, working upon a farm. He was married August 14, 1860, to Henrietta Craig, daughter of John Frederick Craig, an old settler in Texas, then the name of a part of Cincinnati, who assisted in building the first house in that part of the city. Mrs. Townsend was born in Hamilton County, February 8, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are the parents of seven children. Mary Ella was born May 8, 1862; Sarah Anna, January 12, 1865; William Frederick, August 18, 1867; Benjamin Franklin, May 3, 1870; Ida May, June 21, 1872; Grace Edith, January 22, 1874, and Theodore Albert, May 20, 1877.

After marriage he came to Butler County, in 1860, locating in Union Township. After four years in Union Township he went to Fairfield Township, where he conducted the Windisch farm for twelve years. It was the farm formerly owned by R. M. Shoemaker. In the Spring of 1877 Mr. Townsend purchased the farm formerly owned by E. Beckley, consisting of one hundred and sixty-five acres of fine land, with residence and ample buildings. He had no start in life, and has wrought his destiny himself. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Church at Port Union.

W. L. Van Hise was born in Union Township August 5, 1840, and is the only son of William W. Van Hise and Jane M. Truesdale. She is from New Jersey, and is of German and English extraction. W. L. Van Hise began as a clerk, when fifteen years of age, and in 1863 began business in Westchester. After three years he went to St. Louis, where he remained three years. He then came to Cincinnati, where he was in a wholesale grocery for three years, and then returned to Westchester. In March 1879, he entered into partnership with James Schenck, in the firm of Schenck & Co. He keeps a general store, and does an extensive and increasing trade. He is also a grain buyer. Mr. Van Hise was the township treasurer for two terms, beginning in 1863. He was married December 3, 1863, to Miss Rachel A. Van Hise, daughter of James Van Hise. Their children are Nellie, born December 3, 1864, and Clarence L., born February 5, 1872. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry T. Voorhees was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 4, 1803, and is the oldest son of Daniel Voorhees and Betsy Tucker, natives of the State of New Jersey. Daniel Voorhees settled at Lebanon, Warren County, having previously been a teamster for General Wayne's army. The occupation at which Henry T. Voorhees first began was farming, following it till he became of age, and for two or three years after. He was married about 1825 to Mary Brandeburg, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees were the parents of five children, of whom three survive. Daniel B. lives in Omaha, Nebraska; Eliza was the wife of Wesley Caldwell, and died about 1860; Israel is a resident of Union Township; Charlotte is the wife of Milton Thomson, living in Warren County; and Henry died in his infancy.

Mr. Voorhees continued a resident of Warren County until 1837, then removing to Union Township, in this county. He now has an improved place of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land, and under a high state of cultivation. He began with nothing. When he was first married they had to borrow cooking utensils. Mrs. Voorhees is a member of the Baptist Church at Muddy Creek. They now live in a comfortable and commodious residence, built about 1844.

John George Wehr was born in Bavaria, January 10, 1800. He was the son of John Wehr and Susannah Hauser. He received a fair education in Germany, and was brought up a shepherd. He was married in 1839 to Barbara Heilenger, born in Germany in 1810, on the 29th of June. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are now living. Lena Barbara was born February 2, 1840, and is now Mrs. Jackson Meahl. Mary Elizabeth was born December 2, 1844, and is now the wife of George Muskopf of Butler County. Simon D. was born June 25, 1846, and is now residing on the home place, as is the next brother, George C., born September 15, 1848. Barbara was born September 20, 1850, and is the wife of Charles H. Shepherd, of Union Township. Andrew H. was born July 8, 1852. Mr. Wehr came to America in 1843, being in Hanover Township four years, St. Clair two years, Liberty eight years,

and twelve years in Fairfield, renting places. In 1871 he purchased the farm where he now lives from James Patchell. It consists of ninety acres. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Frederick Wicke was born in the kingdom of Hanover, near Bremen, March 16, 1839. He is the son of Henry Wicke and Olive Koolman. He received a fair education, but at the age of seventeen determined to emigrate to America, and continued his journey until he reached Cincinnati. There he was employed six months, thence going to Sharonville, where he remained until coming to Westchester in the Spring of 1859. In that year he commenced buying produce, doing a prosperous business. He rented a small farm known as the Peter Moore place. September 19, 1861, he was married to Miss Nancy Lemon, born in Huntsville, September 17, 1844. She is the daughter of Christopher Lemon, an early settler in Liberty Township. They have had six children, of whom two are dead. Olive A. was born February 28, 1865; Mary E., April 5, 1868, dying in infancy; John T. died at the age of fourteen months; Henry R., November 28, 1875; and Anna C., January 1, 1878.

Mr. Wicke continued on the Pliny Moore place till the Spring of 1862, when he went to Liberty Township, engaging in farming and the buying of live stock. This he continued until the Spring of 1865, when he purchased the Aug farm, near Westchester, where he still lives. It consists of two hundred and twenty-five acres of land adjoining Westchester, of a valuable quality, and finely cultivated. He built his present residence in 1869. It has fine barns and outbuildings. Mr. Wicke is largely engaged in buying live stock and shipping it to the Cincinnati markets, doing this in addition to managing his own place. He had nothing to begin on, and his life is a good example of what industry will accomplish. He has held the office of township trustee for eight years. He is an ardent Democrat in politics, and is an active and influential citizen. Mr. Wicke is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Wicke of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



MADISON.

MADISON TOWNSHIP was originally a portion of Lemon. It lies on the north border of the county, and is divided from Lemon by the Miami River, which flows from north-east to south-west, and separates the two townships in such a way that the lower part of Madison is very narrow. Nearly the whole distance north of Trenton the hills border on the river; but below the bottom spreads out, and forms a wide alluvial plain. At Middletown the river divides in two parts, the old and the new, the latter increasing in volume year by year, and the former lessening. The bridge across the river here is precarious, and liable to be washed away by the flood at any time. A couple of miles west of the river the hills rise to a great height, and afford beautiful views.

Settlement was begun about 1802, when the lands were offered for sale; but there were a few squatters there before. The first compact settlement was at what is now known as Trenton. This is the most considerable village in the township. Other places are known here as Miltonville, Poasttown, Madison City, and Woodsdale. Astoria is a local name applied to a neighborhood in the west center, where there was formerly a post-office. Elk Creek is the principal stream beside the Miami; but all the brooks and creeks are liable to sudden overflows, and then become torrents of no mean magnitude. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad passes through the length of the township near the river bank, and is of great value to the inhabitants.

Samuel Dickey, wife, and four children emigrated from Franklin County, Kentucky, and settled on Section 28, Township 2, Range 4, east, April, 1799, where Isaac Dickey was born in the same year, being the first white child in that township. He was followed by Jesse McCray in 1799, and Edward Gee and Job Gee, in the same year; Joel Martin, Llewellyn Martin, Llewellyn Simpson, and Bambo Harris, colored, in 1800; Alexander Chambers and William Baldwin, in 1801; Adam Deem and Thomas Israel, in 1803; the widow White and Daniel Drake, in 1804; Andrew Wagner, Henry Hurlman, Noah Long, Gideon Long, and David Long, in 1805.

The following settlers came before the War of 1812: Noah Long, Gideon Long, David Long, Abraham Miller, John Snyder, Sen., John Miller, Jeremiah Miller, Abraham Marts, Jacob Francis, Jacob Snyder, Jr., Samuel Snyder, John Snyder, George Snyder, Daniel Kemp, John Kemp, Jacob Kemp, Philip Kemp, Nathan Dougherty, Adam Deem, John H. Deem, John Deem, Sen., John Sarver, John Chambers, Alexander Chambers, Andrew Garrison, Jacob Widner, John Widner, Samuel

Widner, John Lingle, Sen., John Lingle, Jr., Philip Leffler, Solomon Leffler, Adam Leffler, Thomas Leffler, Leonard Lingle, Thomas Lingle, Michael De Bolt, Henry Weaver, John Thomas, Joseph Hinkle, Elias Compton, Thomas Israel, William Weaver, Noah Long, Gideon Long, David Long, John Lucas, Samuel Lucas, David Banker, John Banker, Soll Banker, Jacob Temple, Christopher Reed, Andrew Waggoner, Henry Hoffman, John Francis, Christian Coon, John Webber, Edward Gee, Job Gee, Samuel Dickey, Llewellyn Martin, Joel Martin, Daniel Drake, William Baldwin, Bambo Harris.

The first grist-mill was built on Elk Creek in the year 1800, by Bambo Harris (colored). It was on the south-east quarter of Section 18. Previous to that time, the pioneers of Madison Township had to go to near the mouth of the Little Miami River, in Clermont County, to get their corn ground for bread.

The first saw-mill was built on Elk Creek in 1801, by Joel Martin, on the south-east quarter of Section 7. The first manufactory was built by George Dickey, on Elk Creek, in the year 1819, where wool was carded, cloth dressed and pressed, and flax-seed oil made. The oil was shipped to New Orleans on flat-boats.

On the north-east quarter of Section 17, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Lingle, deceased, is a remarkable red sulphur medical spring, which is visited every few days by people from a distance, with kegs and jugs for water for their health. On the north-east quarter of Section 33 are two remarkable fresh water springs. They are about forty feet apart, one on the north side of a hill, the other on the south side of another prominence, facing each other. The amount of water from each spring would fill a three-inch tube.

On the north-east quarter of Section 33 is a rock which is forty-three feet one inch in circumference. About two-thirds of this rock is in the ground, and six feet above ground. On Brown's Run, in Section 34, on the land of Lewis Wagner, is a cedar tree about four feet in diameter. The tree has been recently discovered. A part of the tree is in a hill two hundred feet above the part in the bottom of the creek.

Near the mouth of Elk Creek was a mill built about the year 1810, by Mr. Gunkel. The building was made of hewed logs and had three run of buhrs. A saw-mill was attached. The next flouring-mill was built at what is now Miltonville, about the year 1814, with a saw-mill also; and a third was built by a Mr. Morrison on Section 19. The third merchant mill on Elk Creek was built by Jacob Snyder, on the north-east quarter of Section 18, with three run of buhrs, and a saw-mill also.

The Snyder mill manufactured more flour, which was shipped to New Orleans, than all the other mills on Elk Creek. These mills have gone down, except the one in Miltonville, which confines itself to grist work. The Vail mill, on the Miami River, was for many years the prominent merchant-mill on this portion of the Miami River.

TRENTON.

Trenton is situated on the corners of Sections 5, 6, 31, and 32, about a mile from the Miami, on the great highway which passes east and west, and was formerly known as the State road. It sprung from a colony of New Jersey people, who came here about the year 1800, headed by Deacon Michael Pearce and Elder Stephen Gard. Some of the members of this colony had come out previously, and their attachment to their native State was shown by the names they conferred upon the village which afterwards grew up there. Bloomfield was its first title. It was named after Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey, who was one of the early successors of William Livingston, and who was also a United States Senator. Its plat was dedicated about 1815, but there was a cluster of houses there previously. When it reached the dignity of a post-office it was found that there was another Bloomfield in the State, and the name was changed to Trenton, also in honor of New Jersey.

Here existed in the first year of the century a Baptist Church, originally a little west of the town, but afterwards moved in. This was the earliest Church organization in the county, and it is still in existence. Here in this village lived the Rev. Stephen Gard and Dr. Squier Littell, the first resident minister and doctor of the county. Trenton, indeed, is an older settlement than any other in our limits, except Hamilton, Rossville, and Middletown. The Rev. Mr. Gard organized the present Church at Trenton in 1800, and was its pastor at his death, August 14, 1839. He organized nearly all the Baptist Churches within the Miami Valley—Trenton, Middletown, Franklin, Hamilton, and the First Church of Dayton, and some others. He was born November 3, 1776, in Essex County, New Jersey. He received his education in a common school, except a few months in a private classical school in his native county. He was married to Rachel Pearce in 1801. He emigrated to Ohio about the end of the last century, making a temporary stay at Columbia, and moving to Trenton the same year. He came to Ohio in company with his father-in-law and family, Dr. Littell accompanying them.

Michael Pearce was in good circumstances, and he had a large family of daughters. Mary married Squier Littell. She was a very excellent woman. Rhoda and Sarah married Joseph Taylor; Rachel married Mr. Gard; Phebe married Joseph Gard; Elizabeth married Alexander Van Pelt; Anna married James Urnston. Mr. Pearce had two sons, Squier and John. John died here, and Squier died in Laporte County, Indiana.

Deacon Michael Pearce died at his residence in Trenton on Monday, the fourth day of June, 1838, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born at Scotch Plains, Essex County, New Jersey, in August, 1749, and lived there for many years, and married Phebe Squier, of the same place, by whom he had eleven children, ten of whom lived to be men and women. He served as a deacon of the regular Baptist Church more than forty years, and died, as he lived, full and strong in the faith of the Gospel. He was a firm friend to the liberties of his country, and bore arms in the Revolutionary War. He was eighteen years a merchant of Morris County, New Jersey, and with the pioneers of the West removed with his family to Cincinnati in the Summer of 1792, entered land in Butler County, and removed on it in 1804, where he remained until taken away by death.

The Rev. Stephen Gard's daughter Eliza married William Wilson, of Middletown. She is dead. Wilson was a merchant, afterwards going to Laporte, Indiana, and buying two sections of land. Phebe married Wilkeson Taylor, brother to Joseph Taylor. Dr. Isaac N. married Louisa Todd, of Newport, Ky., and Dr. Fairman married Lucy, a sister of Louisa. Sarah married John C. Potter. Mary L. married Ezra Potter, and Rachel died unmarried. Rev. Mr. Gard was twice married. His second wife was Mary Van Horn. By her he had one child, William V. Gard, a physician in this county and in Warren.

John Smith was the first tavern-keeper in the place. Report says that Squire Littell and Stephen Gard were the first store-keepers, and Clark Potter the second. They were succeeded by James Patterson and McKnight & Lee. Ezra Potter, of Hamilton, was a store-keeper there for a long time. Stephen Gard was the first man who had shingles on his house. The town has had a very slow growth, and now only numbers about three hundred inhabitants. There are three stores. Henry Burke kept store here twenty years, but is now deceased. Frederick M. Burke occupies the same building, and has carried on business a little more than a year. Dill Andrews and Joseph Eichler are the other store-keepers. There is one hotel, kept by John Kinzel, and six drinking saloons. Jacob Hinkel, in the carriage, buggy and spring-wagon manufacture, has been in the business for eighteen years. McKinney also carries on the blacksmith business.

Trenton has four churches. The Baptist Church was founded in 1800, the German Reformed in 1868, and the Evangelical Lutheran was remodeled in 1878. It is the finest structure in Trenton. The Roman Catholic Church is very pretty, and is situated on high, elevated grounds. There are four cemeteries, all of which are adorned with monuments and slabs scarcely equaled elsewhere by any similar place. The place takes deep interest in education, and has a fine school building, which is two stories high and has six rooms, all well

furnished, and about two hundred pupils. J. W. Coyle is the superintendent.

At the railroad there is an elevator carried on by Deitz, Good & Co., merchants and grain dealers, which cost \$6,000. It was put up in the year 1877, and has a capacity of thirty thousand bushels of grain. The building is eighty-four feet long by forty feet wide, and has a large steam-boiler and engine to operate it. It also moves a grist-mill.

Jeremiah Marston was born in Kennebec County, Maine, March 19, 1798. His father was a Methodist minister, and as is generally the case with the clerical profession, had but little of this world's goods to bestow upon his children. Jeremiah left his native State in the year 1819, and came to Butler County, where he passed the remainder of his days. In June, 1821, he was united in marriage with Miss Vail, with whom he lived happily for thirty-five years. From this marriage eight children survive them.

Mr. Marston was strictly an upright man. Industrious and persevering in business, economical in the management of his affairs, he was enabled to accumulate a sufficiency of this world's goods to live in easy and independent circumstances, so far as wealth is concerned. Kind and generous to the poor and unfortunate, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-man, he had an extensive circle of friends. In politics he was a Whig while that party had a living existence; thence he was found acting with the Republican party. At one time he held the appointment of associate judge. He died about the beginning of the war.

There is an association in Madison Township that can lay some claim to antiquity. The subscribers met on the 28th of October, 1843, at Trenton, and appointed Jeremiah Marston president, and Ezra Potter secretary, and resolved that they would organize and form themselves into a society for the purpose of protecting their property against thieves and counterfeiters, and that they adopt a constitution and by-laws. The names of the organizers were Jeremiah Marston, Ezra Potter, Ellis Miller, Robert Busenbark, Aaron Ball, John Hunt, Samuel Landis, John Good, Henry Good, David Paulin, Silas Long, Henry Sellers, James Law, and Francis Cornthwait.

The society has held its meetings quarterly for thirty-three years. It has had upon its roll of members fifty-seven names, and now numbers thirteen members. It had for a protection fund in 1876 three hundred and twenty-four dollars. It is a regularly incorporated company, by the name of the "Trenton and Miltonville Benevolent Protection Society." It is generally nicknamed "Horse Company." The members in 1876 were John Hunt, Henry Good, John Good, Elias Mattix, Theodore Marston, Benjamin DeBolt, Elias Long, Henry Gauteky, John Law, Peter Thomas, John Thomas, William Richter, and J. G. Long. The admittance fee is three dollars.

The following persons are buried in the cemetery of the German Reformed Church:

Henry Smith, born 1788, and died 1872; aged 84. John M. Yager, died March 11, 1867; aged 72.

In the Lutheran grave-yard are the following:

Henry Sellers, died February 23, 1879; aged 82. Catherine, consort of Henry Sellers, died July 29, 1871; aged 76. Henry Berk, died 1881; aged 65. Barbara Berk, died April 23, 1877; aged 62. Jacob Wikel, died January 23, 1878; aged 76.

These are in the Mennonite grave-yard:

Jacob Augspurger, died November 2, 1867; aged 56. Catharine Augspurger, died October 2, 1856; aged 17.

In the Trenton cemetery the first burial was in the year 1801. The name is Phebe Gard. The stone is so worn by time that the full inscription can not be given.

In memory of Reverend Stephen Gard, who died August 14, 1839; aged 62 years 9 months and 11 days. Rachel Gard, wife of Rev. Stephen Gard, died April 1, 1816; aged 36 years. David Gard, son of Stephen Gard, died February 6, 1807. In memory of Mary Maxwell, formerly Mary Littell, died February 5, 1813; aged 62 years. Sarah Kerr, died June 15, 1835; aged 80 years. Michael Pearce, died August 27, 1838; aged 88. Phebe Pearce, died March 27, 1832; aged 76 years. Rhoda Taylor, died April 2, 1819; aged 27 years.

BROWNSTOWN.

Many years ago a place was laid out a mile east of Trenton, and called Brownstown. It would now be entirely forgotten except for a tragedy which happened there more than sixty years ago. The place was at the ferry of the Miami River, and was on the old State road, a great thoroughfare from east to west. Davis Ball was the ferryman. He was a large, fat old man, and for years had left the practical control of the boat to his son, who was a vigorous and athletic young fellow. In March, 1819, young Ball had gone down to the mouth of the Miami River with a party, as pilot and boatman, and there was no one to manage the ferry except his father. The river had risen to a great height, and its current looked very formidable, when one morning a party of several men and boys, with a young lady, came down from Seven-Mile, and asked to be put over. Mr. Ball refused. He showed them the stream, and declared it was dangerous. They insisted, and he finally consented. The men promised to help him to work the boat, which was operated by the force of the water pressing sideways upon it. A rope reached across the river from bank to bank, on which were two pulleys, with ropes passing from them to the boat. Before consenting to take his load, Mr. Ball made a condition that the girl should be left behind. So they started, and the entire population of the village of Brownstown turned out to see them. The population, however, was not more than eight or nine. The boat started with its freight, consisting of Captain Aul and his son, Thomas Wilson, William and Daniel Craig, Thomas



Thompson, Mr. Ball, a dog, and two horses. The men were nervous and inexperienced, and when near the middle of the stream one of them attempted to take up some slack in the cordage. He tried it too quickly, and the rope snapped, which occasioned the breaking of the other rope, and the overturning of the boat. Young Aul succeeded in getting on top of the boat, and floated down with it, but the others had no such opportunity.

It was an agonizing sight to those on shore. An old lady who is now living in Amanda related the story to us. She was then a blooming girl, but is now about eighty-four years of age. Her name is Ryerson. She was there with her father, and saw the whole affecting disaster. The force of the current carried the men toward the opposite shore, so that the rails and pieces of wood which were thrown in by Mrs. Ryerson's father and others did not reach them. Mr. Ball was found two hours after on a sand-bar below, standing perfectly upright. On his way down he kept praying and talking to the people on the bank. One of the Craigs was almost saved. He had nearly reached the shore, when he turned about to help his brother, and was caught in the current. Another of the men swam down after the boat, but could not get to it. Young Aul, who was saved, was perched upon it. He was a mere boy. The dog and the two horses were drowned. The dog, in his frantic efforts to save himself, several times placed his paws on the shoulders of the men who were floating down, and helped to exhaust their strength. Those who were drowned were Captain Aul, Daniel Craig, Davis Ball, Thomas Wilson, and William Craig. The neighborhood turned out, and their bodies were shortly afterward recovered. This, and the killing of the Boal family in Hamilton, by a stroke of lightning, were the two most remarkable calamities that happened in Butler County during its earlier period of history.

MILTONVILLE.

This village is situated about one mile north of Trenton, and contained, in 1852, about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, one church, one school-house, two stores, two hotels, one merchant-mill, one saw-mill, and two potteries, which furnished ware to Dayton, Germantown, Eaton, Oxford, Hamilton, etc. Two teams were constantly running with this kind of ware, for which they found a ready sale. The place was laid out by Richard Crane and Theophilus Egglestield, who were the first settlers. Additions to the original plat have been made by John Johns and John Kemp, Jr. The village has a healthy and pleasant location, and is surrounded by the most beautiful country. The houses are mostly of brick, and present a very neat and comfortable appearance. It is situated on Section 30.

In the year 1816 the town had a large brick merchant-mill, built by George Bennet. In the same year the town was laid out. There is an extensive pottery and

tile factory in the town. The first merchants in the village were as follows: Thomas Hall, Nathan Goldsmith, A. Hunt & Co., George Marvel, Daniel Poffenbarger, Law & Hunt, Long & Law, Antrim & Co., John Gardner, Carroll & Squiers, Eli Scudder, Z. Fisher, C. Gardner, and F. V. Weaver. The tavern-keepers in the town were Crane & Egglestield, in the year 1816; and afterwards, William Hall, Thomas Kelley, Peter Rutown, Benjamin De Bolt, David Mattix, Charles Bailey. The physicians have been J. F. Heaton, J. H. Cruse, A. Eckert, D. Eckert, Doctor Prudents, J. M. Hunt.

Miltonville has a fine large church, which belongs to the United Brethren congregation, and has a comfortable parsonage. Rev. Mr. Killburn is the pastor. In the cemetery are the graves of

Henry Kumler, bishop of the United Brethren Church, born 1775; died 1854; aged 79. Susannah Kumler, born 1779; died 1874; aged 95.

The first grave in the Miltonville Cemetery was made in 1800. It was then in a heavy forest. The name of the person was Mattix. She was eighty years old. Her given name is not known, as a part of the head-stone has by time so decayed that it could not be made out.

MENNONITES.

There are a large number of Mennonites settled south of Trenton, who form an excellent portion of the population. When the Augspurgers left Europe, in 1819, a Mennonite elder or bishop, by the name of John Miller, and his family, started with them; but when they arrived in Pennsylvania he left them; and so the Augspurgers were without an elder or bishop when they arrived in Butler County.

In 1828, however, two elders or bishops made their appearance in Butler County, one from Canada and the other from Pennsylvania, and meetings were held in the dwelling-houses, as they had no meeting-houses at that time.

In 1830 Jacob Augspurger, the second cousin of Christian Augspurger, was elected and qualified to the office of elder or bishop of the congregation, and the other elders left for other parts. In 1832 a colony of Mennonites from Hesse-Darmstadt and Kurhesse, Germany, arrived in Butler County, amongst whom were the Holly and Ietzi families, who brought along with them musical instruments, such as pianos, for their enjoyment, which was quite a surprise to those Mennonites that lived in Butler County then, as they were not used to such things. Their dress, also, was more fashionable, to which those that lived here then were not accustomed, and it caused much dissatisfaction amongst the old people. Finally it created a division of the members into two parties; and the other party, which may be termed the liberal party, obtained another elder or bishop from Germany, by the name of John Miller; and Joseph Augspurger, Christian Holly, and Peter Kennel were elected



assistant ministers, and the two parties held their meetings separately in their dwellings. In 1847 Elder Jacob Augspurger died, and his son, Nicholas Augspurger, was elected in his place; and in 1860 Elder Miller moved to Illinois, and Joseph Augspurger was elected in his place as elder.

By this time their numbers had increased so that their dwellings were too small for their accommodation, and they concluded to build meeting-houses. Consequently, in 1863, two meeting-houses were built, one by each party, south-west of Trenton, near the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, where meetings are now held alternately every Sunday in each meeting-house, so as to give to the members an opportunity to visit both meetings.

An organized Mennonite meeting consists of one elder or bishop, one or more assistants or preachers, and one or more deacons. The duty of the elder or bishop is to preach and perform the sacramental ceremonies, and to take good care of his flock; the duty of the assistant ministers is to assist the elder in preaching and obtain practice in the art of preaching; and the duty of the deacons is to take care of the finances of the Church, and look after the poor and sick, and supply their wants. The ministers are all elected by the members of the Church by ballot; but when there is a tie declared, one of the two largest in number is drawn by lot. The elder or bishop is elected from among the assistant ministers of the Church; but the assistant ministers are elected from among the members of the Church to which they belong. They receive no salary; but if they are in need they are assisted by the Church.

The religious principles of the Mennonites are as follows: They are opposed to infant baptism. Their children are generally baptized when from fourteen to sixteen years old, which is done by sprinkling. They are opposed to bearing arms and to swearing oaths. They are opposed to going to law with each other; but when they have difficulties they try to settle them among themselves. They are opposed to the practice of dancing and going to balls, and to extravagance in their dress. They generally hold their communion twice a year—that is, at Easter and in the Fall—on which occasion they wash each other's feet. Some Mennonites, however, neglect doing this. When a member removes from one place to another where he is not well known, he is required to show a certificate of membership in writing of his good standing in the congregation where he is from, before he is admitted as a member in his new home. Such certificate must be signed by the elder or bishop of the congregation where he is from. Members are excluded from the communion for immoral conduct, and are banished from the Church for committing a crime; and in some localities they are refused admission to the communion, and are even expelled, for disobedience to their Church rules.

MADISON CITY.

This is situated directly opposite Middletown, and is a suburb of that place. The Madison House was built in the year 1846 by John Mumma. It is two and a half stories high, and seventy-two feet by twenty-one and a half feet, and belongs to A. Crider, grocery and provision dealer. The remainder of the building belongs to Albert Kenaday and the heirs of W. C. Ward. The building contains thirty rooms above ground, and in the cellar eleven, making a total of thirty-eight rooms. Reed & Company occupies the north room as a grocery. There is a tavern kept in the house by Albert Beckford. Wilson Long keeps an agricultural warehouse. W. C. Ward is a wagon-maker, and does repairing. Samuel McFall has an extensive circular saw-mill in the place, and there are two blacksmith shops, one by McFall and one by Eckelbarger. J. M. Gardner is a custom boot and shoe maker. In the fall of 1877 the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company erected a large elevator for Curtis & Hartley in Madison City, as there is an extensive grain trade at that place. Madison City has forty family residences, and enumerates one hundred and fifty pupils of school age. The post-office is known as Meno.

WOODSDALE.

Woodsdale is situated on Section 19. Part of the place lies in St. Clair Township. It was founded in the year 1867 by the Beckett Paper Company, through the influence of Samuel Augspurger, one of the most influential business men at that time of Madison Township. Samuel Augspurger sold a portion of his interest in the real estate to the company, which had at that time a stock of ninety thousand dollars. The stock was increased in 1869 to one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. After a success for some years a fire broke out in the rag room of the paper-mill, and consumed the entire mill, except brick walls and smoke stacks. In the year 1880 the company commenced to rebuild, but have been delayed. When Samuel Augspurger sold to the company he reserved a water right, the company to keep up the dam and race, as he has a large saw and flour mills. In the year 1864 Samuel Augspurger built a saw mill ninety feet long and two stories high. The mill cost twelve thousand dollars, and a flour-mill of brick cost him fifteen thousand dollars. There is a post-office and dry goods and grocery store in the town. They have a school-house of brick, well furnished with seats, maps and books. The town has thirty-five buildings, including mills.

POASTTOWN.

Poasttown was formerly known as West Liberty, and is situated on Section 12, Township 2, Range 4, east, and contains fifteen dwellings on the original plat of the village, which was laid out by Peter Poast in the year 1818. There are about fifteen families who live outside of the original plat, who are called citizens of the town. The

first store was opened in that village by Christian Coon in the year 1815; the second by Samuel Vancort, and others by Philip Deal, George Catron, Dubler John, Kemp & Antrim, John Selby, William Dine, Marsh & Poast, and Willis Thomas. The present store-keeper is P. P. Poast. The first tavern was opened in that place by William Brown, and he was followed by Mr. Richardson, Joshua Heffner, Enos Heffner, Daniel Stump, Conrad Spidel, and Elias Emrick. P. P. Poast is post-master at Poast Town, and agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and is an extensive dealer in all kinds of grain, groceries, and merchandise. The railroad company on the 5th of April, 1878, erected an elevator for the convenience of grain growers and dealers. The village is in one of the most fertile parts of the Miami Valley. There is a first-class blacksmith's shop and wagon-maker's shop in the town, owned by the Woods brothers.

A large tree was felled in 1852 on the farm of Tobias Lane. It was measured by Squire McMaken and Arthur Lane. Three feet above the ground the stump was twenty-one feet in circumference. Fifty-seven feet from the ground it measured thirteen feet in girth. Eighty-five feet above the ground it measured ten feet. The wood was corded by itself. It measured eighteen cords city measure, or nineteen and a half common measure.

The Astoria Cemetery is located on Section 6, Township 2, Range 4. There are buried there:

Joseph Deem, son of Adam and Jane Deem, died August 24, 1818; aged 7 years. John Deem, died August 29, 1835; aged 83. Mary Deem, died March 20, 1845; aged 91. Adam Deem, died September 2, 1829; aged 50. Jane Campbell, consort of Adam Deem, died September 25, 1847; aged 63 years. John H. Deem, died February 12, 1862; aged 70. Elizabeth, wife of John H. Deem, died March 29, 1867; aged 71. Elizabeth Hinkle, died May 21, 1859; aged 76. Joseph Hinkle, Sen., died July 3, 1881; aged 94.

The Mt. Pleasant Cemetery is situated on Section 1, Township 2, Range 4, east. The names of some of the old persons buried in it are:

John Lucas, Sen., died June 15, 1836; aged 75. Zachariah Selby, died July 14, 1841; aged 83. Hannah Lucas, died September 25, 1871; aged 76. Samuel Lucas, died August 15, 1870; aged 74. John Lucas, died March 5, 1873; aged 79. David Banker, died January 25, 1862; aged 83.

At the Miltonville Cemetery are the following:

In memory of Mary, wife of James Warden, died May 19, 1834; aged 90. Magdalena Good, died October 15, 1863; aged 87. John Sturkey, died September 2, 1864; aged 98. George Gowker, died August 31, 1858; aged 82. Daniel Kemp, died August 29, 1856; aged 79. Elizabeth Kemp, died February 13, 1859; aged 75. Rev. John Kemp, died February 8, 1875; aged 85. Elizabeth Kemp, died October 22, 1850; aged 68. Rev. Jacob Kemp, died August 6, 1851; aged 68. Mary M., wife of Jacob Kemp, died June 24, 1843; aged 57. Jacob Gaphner died May, 1881; aged 97.

The United Brethren Church was organized in the year 1811 by Jacob Kemp, Sen. John Kemp, Sen., was

the first minister; the second, Jacob Kemp. The names of ministers to the present time, as near as can be ascertained, are Christian Newcomer, John Priuane, Andrew Zellers, John Avinge, John McNamer, Abraham Shingerdoker, William Stubs, Mr. Dunhan, David Whitcome, David Stueker, Noah Wheeler, Mr. McMahan, John Illrod, Mr. Spice, Mr. McGray, John Vickers, Mr. Flickinger, Henry Koomler, John Crider, Mr. Trawyer, John Fetterhoff, Jacob Jacoby Antrim, William Rinehart, Bishop Grosbuner, Daniel Flickinge, John Zellers, William Davis, Mr. Lanthom, Mr. Flinchbaugh, John H. Kemp, David Bonebrake, Conrad Bonebrake, Peter Bonebrake, Henry Bonebrake, George Bonebrake, Daniel Bonebrake, Jacob Surfis, Henry Surfis, Adam Surfis, Mr. Toby, John Kemp, Jr., Lewis Gilber, Dayton Ryal Hasting, Mr. Henry Robison, Mr. Botters, George Collins, Daniel Kumler, John Walters, Simon Dubler, Jacob Emrick, George Huffman, Joseph Huffman, Joseph Huffman, Sen., John Huffman, Henry Kumler (bishop), J. P. Eckert, Mr. Kilburn. Total, sixty-one.

The first grave in Elk Creek Cemetery was in the year 1800, for a boy six years old, named Millener. His given name is not known, as many of the first head-stones were common lime-stone, and the cold Winters and wet weather has caused them to scale off so that the inscriptions can not be made out. Among other inscriptions are:

Samuel Dickey, Sen., died December 1, 1812; aged 59. Catherine, wife of Samuel Dickey, Sen., died February 5, 1812; aged 56. Samuel Dickey, Jr., died June 23, 1835; aged 30. Ann Elizabeth, consort of George H. Francis, died November 18, 1843; aged 85. John Lingle, Jr., died January 22, 1815; aged 7. John C. Buck, died January 10, 1834; aged 71. Elizabeth Buck, died August 19, 1843; aged 75. David Williamson, died September 29, 1855; aged 75. Margaret Williamson, born May 28, 1775; died August 29, 1850; aged 75. Christopher Reed, died June 23, 1834; aged 71. Rachel Kemp Camp, died April 26, 1820; aged 19. Mary Miller, died August 31, 1830; aged 28. Jeremiah Miller, died September 9, 1835; aged 34. In memory of Mary Muller, born December 23, 1774; died February 10, 1844; aged 69. John Sawyer, died December 27, 1831; aged 61. Jacob Snyder, died June 13, 1833; aged 69. Solomon Snyder, died May 30, 1826; aged 60. Adam Andrews, died June 10, 1848; aged 88. Catherine Andrews, died February 19, 1840; aged 71.

The German Church is built on an acre of ground bought of James Doer for eighteen dollars, and was dedicated to the worship of God according to the usages of the Evangelical Lutheran and Evangelical Reformed Churches on the 31st of August, 1817. There were present the following clergymen: Rev. Mr. Diehl, Rev. Degont Beeker, Rev. Mr. Winders, and Rev. Mr. Simon. The trustees were Henry Hoffman and John Weichel. According to the constitution of the Church, it was to be used for the two Churches in High German forever. It is in the center of the western end of the township.

The Baptist Church on Brown's Run, Madison Town-

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country, and the second part with the details of the various districts. The first part is divided into two sections, the first of which deals with the general situation of the country, and the second with the details of the various districts. The second part is divided into two sections, the first of which deals with the details of the various districts, and the second with the details of the various districts.

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ship, known as the Mount Pleasant Church, was organized by Ekler Wilson Thompson, on the second day of September, 1819. Delegates were present from Elk Creek, Bethlehem, and Tapscott's. The following appear among the list of old members: Samuel Lucas, Elizabeth Banker, Hannah Lucas, Mary McGlaulin, Ralph Voris, Jane Voris, Rachel Silbey, Lydia Barklow, Daniel Barklow, Thomas Wilson, Julia Ann Banker, Nancy Barklow, Joseph Bush, Mary Ann Banker, Christian Miksell, Elizabeth Miksell, Thomas Royal, Catherine Royal, Elizabeth Banker, Elizabeth Lucas, Caroline Hinkle, Martha Lucas, Nancy Gouger, Matilda Kountze, James Baird, Mary Baird, Jane Williamson, Silas Poyner, Rebecca Selbe, Mary Ann Hinkle, Squire Hinkle, Tabitha Greggs, Levina Banker, Martha A. Craig, Anna Shankle, Joseph Hinkle, John L. Graves, Matilda Zimmerman, Ann Maria Stewart, John Voris, John Snyder, James Snyder, Sally Hinkle, Jane Voris, Elizabeth Gapheart, and Hannah Voris. The records of the Church from 1819 to 1853 have not been preserved, and we have no list of their preachers. In the historic division of the Baptist Church they adhered to the old school.

The following is a list of postmasters:

Trenton.—Squier Littell, March 6, 1831; Abraham L. Holgate, May 30, 1833; Squier Littell, April 14, 1837; David Taylor, Jr., March 11, 1840; Ellis Miller, September 30, 1840; William Potter, January 10, 1845; Robert Triune, January 25, 1846; Samuel D. Rose, June 13, 1849; William Potter, March 9, 1852; Samuel D. Rose, June 11, 1853; William Bachring, November 11, 1856; William H. Buehl, March 31, 1859; Charles C. Weaver, August 25, 1859; William Potter, July 11, 1861; John Gachner, September 23, 1863; Moses W. Drake, January 29, 1866; David B. Scoyck, March 27, 1873; Weller Overpeck, May 6, 1873; Joseph Eicher, September 12, 1873.

Wooddale.—Samuel Augspurger, November 10, 1870; Lucius B. Potter, December 1, 1870; David W. McClung, August 12, 1874; F. D. James, July 23, 1879; William C. Balden, October, 23, 1879.

Heno (Madison City).—John Pritchard, April 18, 1882.

Peastown.—Catherine Poast, August 22, 1848; Jabez J. Antrim, December 3, 1851; James Barklow, August 8, 1853; John Selby, June 3, 1854; William C. Dine, July 9, 1856; Peter P. Peast, July 9, 1861.

Astoria.—Benjamin De Bolt, July 8, 1849; Andrew D. Rogers, October 11, 1841. Discontinued September 25, 1844.

Christiana.—Christian Koon, February 27, 1829. Discontinued November 14, 1837.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Moses G. Augspurger was born in Madison Township February 23, 1845, and was married March 19, 1874, to Anna Schlumeger, born the same day as her husband.

His parents were Nicholas Augspurger and Magdalena Gautsche, who were born in 1819, and hers were Peter Schlumieger and Jacobina King. They have three children. Albert was born May 23, 1875; Anna Magdalena, May 25, 1877, and Barda, July 10, 1880. Mr. Augspurger was reared on a farm, working with his father until he was twenty-five years old, when he began to do for himself, renting land of his father. He remained thus until February, 1879, when he bought the place he now occupies, of one hundred and three acres, which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Augspurger is a Mennonite, as is also his wife, and their parents before them.

Isaac Andrews was born in Wayne Township, Butler County, in 1848. His parents were Henry Andrews and Eleanor Long. He was married in 1873 to Emma Hellebrecht, daughter of Henry and Mary Hellebrecht, born at Walnut Hills, and has had two children, Harry and Alfred, the former being dead. Joseph Rogers, a member of his family, was in the Mexican War, and his half brother, Samuel Knees, served during the late struggle.

In the year 1819 Christian Augspurger and family, and his brother, Joseph Augspurger, and family, and his second cousin, Jacob Augspurger, and family, and others, immigrated from near Strasbourg, France, to Butler County, and settled near Collinsville, Milford Township, where Christian Augspurger bought a farm of about three hundred acres of land, of which there was about one hundred acres improved; but as the other Augspurgers were short of means they rented farms. Things looked very gloomy then, however, for farmers, and to make money was almost an impossibility, as the prices for produce were very much depressed, and there was no money scarcely to be had for any thing. Corn was ten cents per bushel; wheat, twenty-five cents; butter three cents per pound, and pork one dollar and a half per hundred pounds, net. Whisky, however, was fifty cents a gallon, but people did not know how to manufacture it then as well as they do now, and beer was scarcely known in Butler County. Whisky, however, was the most profitable product, as it could be transported to the market with less expense, as there were no turnpikes, canals, or railroads, to facilitate travel; in fact, there were nothing but mud-roads. The farm implements, also, were very inferior to those now used, and grain separators, reapers, self-binders, and mowers were not known. Grain was cut with the sickle, and here and there a cradle was used.

The change for the Augspurgers from Europe to America was very great, and especially for Christian Augspurger, as he lived on one of the finest and best improved farms in France, consisting of about five hundred acres of choice land. The farm was leased for a number of years, and belonged to Charles Schlumiezer, who served as a spy under Napoleon the First, and was considered to be one of his best. His property was very

valuable. The farm on which Christian Augspurger lived was so well improved, that princely personages and generals in the army frequently paid their visits there. Schulmeister also lived on the farm. It happened, however, that Marshal Bertrand received a large territory from Napoleon the First, on which he wished to introduce farming according to French style, and sought advice or information in regard to it; for which purpose he requested Christian Augspurger to come to Paris, where Bertrand then lived. Christian Augspurger complied with the request, and, in company with his cousin, Nicholas Augspurger, went there for the purpose, to the satisfaction of the marshal. They were shown through all the parliamentary buildings and saw the throne. Later, Christian Augspurger received the medal of the Legion of Honor, which is now in possession of his children as a memento. The medal consists of a ruby in the form of a star, with gilded points, and a ribbon affixed thereto, with a description, and signed in the name of the emperor.

In 1827, however, Christian Augspurger's family had increased to twelve in number, six sons and six daughters. The names of his sons were Joseph, Christian, Jacob, John, Samuel, and Frederick; and the names of his daughters were Catherina, Magdelina, Barbara, Mary, Jacobina, and Anna. In 1829 Christian Augspurger bought another farm, about two and a half miles south of Trenton, in Madison Township, where he moved in 1830; and later the other Augspurgers followed him to the vicinity of Trenton also.

In 1846 Christian Augspurger's wife died, and in 1848 he also died. The property that Christian owned consisted of nineteen hundred and seventy-five acres of choice land in Butler County, besides a large personal estate, which was all divided equally among his children. The number of the descendants of the Augspurgers now living is about one hundred and eighty, of whom about one hundred and fifty are living in Butler County; the others have moved to Illinois and Iowa, and two, C. Kinsinger and F. Kinsinger, are now living in Cincinnati with their families. The amount of land now owned by the descendants of the Augspurgers, in Butler, Warren, and Preble Counties, is about three thousand six hundred and sixty-three acres. The Augspurgers nearly all belong to the Mennonite denomination, as their fathers did.

Mrs. Nancy Baughman was born in New Jersey, February 23, 1814, and came to this county in 1818. Her parents were Michael Mattix and Mary Rutan. She had one son, James, who was born in 1842, and died in 1857. Her grandfather, Samuel Mattix, was in the Revolutionary War, and her uncle, William Mattix, was in the War of 1812, dying while in the service, on the shores of Lake Erie. He was a drum major. Mrs. Baughman came here with her parents when she was a child of four years old, her father beginning a farm from the virgin forest. She worked at spinning when she was

only eight years of age, and had but six months' schooling in her life. During the Revolutionary War Mary Mattix, her grandmother, and her baby had to be carried to the fort on the Delaware River, as the Indians were destroying every thing, and killing all they found. Mrs. Baughman is still living on the same farm her father cleared, and has with her William A. Pogue and Sarah A. Mattix. Daniel Mattix is supposed to have killed the last bear in that part of the county. His children saw it, and told him there was a big black dog up a tree. He knowing what it must be, took his gun, and went out and shot it. It proved to be a very large animal.

Samuel Bell was born in Germany, and after arriving in this country was married to Sarah Gebhart, born in Madison Township, August 23, 1843. His parents were John and Elizabeth Bell, and hers Daniel Gebhart and Christina Lingle. They have seven children. Flora A. was born July 11, 1868; William N., March 31, 1870; David D., February 15, 1872; Christina, February 26, 1874; John L., January 31, 1876; Edward C., February 9, 1848; and Elmer E., October 16, 1881. Mr. Bell was in the service three years.

Jacob Banker, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 13, 1818, and was brought to this county in 1819. His father was David Banker, and his mother's name was Mary McDill. The former was the pioneer of that branch of the family which came to Ohio, and was born in Frederick County, Maryland, March 26, 1778, coming to Ohio in 1800, and settling in Ross County. There he married his wife, coming to Butler County in 1819, where he bought a part of fractional Section 12, Township 2, and Range 4, east, upon which was a mill-site where Elijah Mills, a soldier of the Revolution, had erected a corn-cracker, called a mill, about 1800, for building which he received a pre-emption right to Section 1 and fractional Section 12, Township 2, Range 4, east, in Madison Township, comprising a tract of about eleven hundred acres of the best land in Butler County. He subsequently transferred his claim to John Lucas, who received a patent for it from the government soon after the land was thrown open for sale.

David Banker erected a fine mill on the property where the present Mr. Banker now resides, that was long known as Banker's mills, and had at an early day customers from near Richmond, Indiana, and from near Greenville on the north. He continued to reside on this property till his death, which happened on the 25th of January, 1862, at the age of eighty-four. He came into the world the second year of the Revolutionary War, and died in the second year of the great Rebellion. When he first came to Ohio he brought with him, in a large pair of saddle-bags, the metallic part of a set of carpenter's tools, with which to carve out his fortune in this new country, and carried them in that way on horseback over the mountains. Jacob Banker has now in posses-

sion, as a relic of early days on the Miami, the millstone used by Elijah Mills when he erected the first mill on the Ohio River. It is a curiosity. It is sixteen inches in diameter and four inches thick, and weighs less than one hundred pounds.

Jacob Banker was married November 8, 1840, to Catherine Selby, daughter of Middleton Selby and Rachel Coon, who came to this county in 1797 and 1802. They have had ten children. Rachel B. Marsh was born August 23, 1841; David, May 8, 1843; Mary E., May 14, 1845; Ferdinand V., May 27, 1847; Martha J., January 13, 1850; Sarah L. B. Chamberlain, June 16, 1852; Laura C. Conover, March 27, 1854; Emma J., September 3, 1856; James E., March 6, 1859; and Elmer L., July 31, 1862. David Banker, his son, was in the military service from December 25, 1863, until after the close of the war. He was a member of the Seventh Indiana troop of cavalry, and was detailed on duty as an orderly at the White House at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Jacob Banker was a justice of the peace in Madison Township from 1847 to 1853, six years.

David W. Banker was born April 1, 1821, in Madison Township. His parents were David Banker and Mary McDill, who came to this county in 1819. They are now dead. He was married October 9, 1842, to Julia Lucas, daughter of Samuel Lucas and Hannah McCray, born in Madison Township, February 3, 1821. They have had three children. Samuel L. was born November 22, 1843; Charles D., November 23, 1859, and Harvey, November 10, 1862. The second of these is now dead. Mr. Banker is a farmer.

Matthias Brookley was born October 30, 1836, in Germany. His parents were Matthias Brookley and Mary Heckhurey. Their son came to this county in 1857, settling in Madison Township. On the 1st of May, 1873, he was married in Trenton to Elizabeth Ebel, born in Cincinnati April 10, 1853. Her parents were Adam Ebel and Elizabeth Falkenstein, who came to this country in 1853. Mr. Brookley was elected supervisor in April, 1879, and held the office one year. He is a boot and shoe manufacturer.

Peter Bennet was born in Germany about 1815. His parents were John and Magdalena Bennett, and they came to this country in 1831, bringing their son with them. He was married in July, 1839, to Susan Iutzi, daughter of Christian and Mary Iutzi, who came to this county in 1832. They have had five children. Amelia Augspurger was born August 9, 1840; Helen Kintzinger, April 21, 1842; Mary, January 14, 1844; Bertha, June 22, 1848, and Randolph, November 24, 1855. Mr. Bennett first settled in Milford Township, remaining there but a short time. He then moved to St. Clair Township, and then on what is known as the Hagerman farm, where he stayed about fifteen years. He finally moved on the farm called the Snider farm, in

Madison Township, where he has since resided. He has increased his worldly store until he now owns six hundred acres of as fine land as there is in the county, all lying in Madison Township.

S. B. Berry, late county auditor, was born November 29, 1828, near Miltonville, and is a son of Thomas G. Berry, also born near Trenton, March 18, 1808. He lived in the township until his death, September 28, 1848. Thomas G. was the son of Thomas Berry, who came to Ohio from Virginia about 1793. He was about fourteen years old at the beginning of the Revolution, entered the service while a boy, and continued to the close. Thomas Berry married Hester Grey in Virginia, coming to Ohio with two children, settled on the east bank of the Miami River, below Middletown, and raised eleven children. The mother of S. B. Berry (still living) was Susan, daughter of George Bennett, a New Jersey mill-wright, who together with John Allen, whose daughter he afterwards married, built a grist-mill on the east bank of the Miami River, about four miles north of Hamilton, near the present site of Augspurger's bridge. George Bennett, after marrying Nancy Allen, moved to Miltonville, and erected a saw and grist mill, still in operation.

Thomas G. Berry was chosen to and served with credit in many positions of public trust, and had just closed a term in the Legislature the Winter preceding his death. S. B. Berry was less than ten years of age at his father's death in 1848, and was compelled to leave the parental roof to earn a living to aid his mother in providing for the other children younger than himself. He attended school a few weeks in the Winter season only until November, 1853, when he was apprenticed to Jacob Simpson for four years, a Virginia blacksmith, then working at Lesourdsville, in Lemon Township. In 1858 Mr. Simpson retired, leaving his apprentice in charge of the shop, with the good will of his customers his only stock in trade. By energy and industry he retained these until he changed his place of business by moving to Hamilton in 1874.

In October, 1871, Mr. Berry was elected to the Legislature from Butler County, following in the steps made by his father twenty-four years before. He served two years with honor to himself and credit to the county. The *Hamilton Telegraph*, the opposition paper, near the close of his term, said: "Were Mr. Berry a candidate for re-election, he would have no opposition from either party." Business and domestic affairs would not permit him to do so, and in the Summer of 1873 he wrote and published a letter of declination. In the year 1874 he was nominated for county auditor; but, owing to the divided condition of the Democracy, caused largely by rival newspapers in the party, was defeated by H. H. Wallace by a few votes only. Continuing to work at his trade, he was again, in 1876, nominated for and elected to the same position over the same competitor. After serving

acceptably in this very important position, he was again, in 1878, re-elected for three years, having a majority of 2,486 votes. The *Hamilton Telegraph*, the Republican paper, said of him near the close of his first term: "Mr. Berry has announced himself as a candidate for re-election. It is due Mr. Berry to say that he has proved himself to be an energetic, efficient, and trustworthy official, accommodating to those having business in his office, exact in the discharge of his official duties, and a vigilant opponent to extravagance in every shape. His administration will compare favorably with those of the best auditors who have filled the office in Butler County. His route to a second term will be over a road strewn with roses." His second term has now closed, and the condition of the records of the office reflects credit upon Mr. Berry and his very efficient corps of clerks.

During the last five years Mr. Berry has taken an active interest in the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," a beneficial order, serving one term as Grand Master for the State of Ohio, two terms as one of the representatives from Ohio to the Supreme Lodge, and is at this time (1882) a member of the Supreme Lodge Finance Committee, supervising the affairs of the entire order, embracing twenty-three States and 125,000 members. He has now returned to Madison Township, near the place of his birth, and is actively engaged in farming.

Martin Clark is a native of New Jersey, where he was born March 23, 1833. His father was John Clark. He is married to Elizabeth Deem, daughter of John F. Deem and Elizabeth Darr, and the marriage took place on the farm where they now live, November 1, 1856. She was born January 23, 1836. They have ten children. Mary, the eldest, is dead. Hiram was born December 20, 1858; John, March 23, 1860; Samuel, February 6, 1862; William, August 7, 1864; Charles, March 23, 1866; Jane, October 27, 1867; Laura, October 23, 1871; Harry, October 25, 1873; and Ida May, October 12, 1879. Hiram Deem was in the army, and died in the service.

Samuel M. Dickey, son of George Dickey and Margaret Miller, was born on the farm where he now lives, March 16, 1818. He was for many years a lumber dealer, but is now a farmer. He has been twice married. His first marriage was December 30, 1840, in Preble County, to Elizabeth Sherer, daughter of Daniel Sherer and Catherine Yazel, who was born March 24, 1821. By her he had nine children. George S. was born April 23, 1842; Mrs. Kate De Bolt, October 8, 1843; Margaret A., February 27, 1845; Samuel L., February 21, 1847; Mrs. Mary E. Hinkle, February 12, 1849; Daniel J., September 10, 1851; Abraham, September 1, 1853; Squier M. V., August 5, 1855, and Martha W., March 12, 1860. Abraham Dickey is dead. In his second marriage, Mr. Dickey was united to Mary E. Martin, who was born September 16, 1846, on the 19th

of January, 1865. She is the daughter of Denis Martin and Gertrude A. White. By this marriage he has six children. Charles V. was born October 30, 1865; Thomas Jefferson, July 18, 1868; Hume, November 2, 1870; Alfred, February 25, 1875; James E., April 1, 1876, and Sadie Marie, November 11, 1879.

Mr. Dickey has been a member of the board of education for twenty-seven years, trustee of Madison Township four years, justice of the peace six years, and notary public for six years. His son George S. Dickey was in the service three years, and his son-in-law, Thomas J. DeBolt, was in the service three years. The grandfather of Mr. Dickey, Samuel Dickey, was in the Revolutionary War, and was once an Indian prisoner and twice a British prisoner. He settled on the bank of the Miami River in the year 1799, from Kentucky. Ague prevailed in the place they had chosen, and they took up their march for a new location. This was on Elk Creek, on Section 7. George Dickey, his son, and the father of Samuel M. Dickey, had no playmates for two years but Indian children. Tom Killbuck was the Indian chief. After two years three families came from Kentucky and settled on the adjoining sections, making too many white people for the red men. They then moved their wigwams three miles north-west, on a branch of Elk Creek, now called Killbuck Run, after the name of the Indian chief. George Dickey was in the War of 1812, and is in his eighty-eighth year. He is a pensioner, and lives with S. M. Dickey.

George Dickey is the son of Samuel Dickey and Catherine Sexton, of Scottish descent, and was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, October 25, 1794. George Dickey was engaged in mill-wrighting and manufacturing, and also in farming, but is now retired. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Miller, to whom he was married in 1817. Her parents were Abraham Miller and Mary Yarnell. His second wife was Saloma Hartman. By them he had six children. Samuel M. Dickey was born March 16, 1818; Abraham Dickey, April 21, 1820; George W. Dickey, M. D., February 14, 1823; Mary Dickey, deceased, January 21, 1826; Squier Dickey, M. D., September 2, 1832; and John C. Dickey, May 10, 1835.

Mrs. Saloma Dickey was born in Madison Township, May 21, 1819. She has been twice married. Her first husband was John Hartman, and the next one was George Dickey. The marriage with the first was May 23, 1839, and the second January 26, 1854. She has had five children. Benjamin F. Hartman was born August 10, 1840; Francis M. Hartman, June 10, 1843; Elizabeth Ann Post, November 9, 1847; Catherine J. Eichler, October 8, 1855; and Mary Jane Dickey, January 25, 1863. Elizabeth died November 9, 1850. Mrs. Dickey's parents were John Weidner and Elizabeth Snyder, who came from Pennsylvania in a four-horse wagon, about

1800. She was brought up on a farm. She has only moved once in her life, and that was from the farm on which she was born to her place in Astoria. When her first husband, who was a tailor, died, she was left with three small children. She learned her husband's trade, and took in work to support herself and family, succeeding better than most men do. She is a member of the Church of United Brethren, and has been for about thirty years. Her father was among the first settlers, having to clear his farm, which was completely covered with trees, and being surrounded with wild animals. He bought, when he first came, about one hundred and forty acres, and brought up a family of twelve children, marrying twice, and having six children by each wife. He was very highly esteemed. His death was a lingering one, being occasioned by dropsy of the heart.

Mrs. Christina Emerick, whose maiden name was Kemp, was born in 1809, in this county. Her parents were John Kemp and Elizabeth Zeller, who came in 1804. She was married December 28, 1827, and had the following children: Maria Childs, February, 1829; Catherine, December 10, 1830; Simon, April 5, 1833; and Elizabeth Yost, June 13, 1837. Andrew Zeller was in the War of the Revolution.

Joseph P. Eckert was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, September 22, 1808, and is the son of Jacob P. Eckert and Elizabeth Barnhart, who came to this county in 1824. He was married December 6, 1832, to Eliza Moore, daughter of Louis Moore and Susan Enyart. She was born in St. Clair Township, December 17, 1809, and bore him seven children. Susannah Eckert was born June 9, 1835, and died March 31, 1854; Mary J. was born October 26, 1837, and died March 5, 1851; Sarah E. Scudder was born March 28, 1843, and lives near Bethany; Minerva Ellen West was born September 2, 1845, and lives in Boston, Massachusetts; William Augustus Eckert was born October 3, 1848, and died December 8, 1848; Laura Janette was born August 23, 1850, and died October 30, 1850, and George Albert was born October 28, 1853, and died August 12, 1854. Peter Barnhart, his grandfather, was in the Revolutionary War, as was his father-in-law, Mr. Lewis Moore, who was also in the War of 1812. Mr. Eckert learned the potter's trade at the age of thirteen, at which he continued for many years, or until he arrived at the age of sixty-eight. He has also followed the business of auctioneer from 1835 up to nearly the present time. He has now retired from all occupation.

Augustus Eckert, M. D., of Trenton, is the son of Jacob Peter Eckert, who was born near Mannheim, Germany, January 13, 1780. He emigrated to North America in 1804, embarking at Amsterdam, Holland, and after a stormy voyage of twenty-six weeks, landed at Norfolk, Virginia. In 1807 he married Miss Elizabeth Barnhart, of Rockingham County, Virginia, the daughter of Peter Barnhart, a Revolutionary soldier.

The fruit of their marriage was eight sons and three daughters. One son and one daughter died in infancy, and one daughter, the wife of Rev. G. L. Gilbert, at the age of thirty-two years. With his family, consisting of a wife and four sons, he emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Jefferson County, Kentucky, twelve miles east of Louisville, in 1816, and in 1822 to the Tucker neighborhood, two miles west of Dayton, Ohio, near where the National Soldiers' Home is now situated. In 1825 he moved to Miltonville, in this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Eckert survived her husband seven years, and died at the age of eighty-four. Three of the sons reside in this county, two in the State of Illinois, and two in Indiana, and the surviving sister, Mary M., is the wife of J. S. Weinland, M. D., of West Elkton, Ohio.

Augustus Eckert, being the fourth son, was apprenticed to the tailor's trade at the age of fourteen, and followed it until he was twenty-five. At that time his health began to fail, in consequence of his close confinement to business, and he was compelled to seek some other way of procuring a living. He was troubled with indigestion, and was under the necessity of undergoing medical treatment. He procured some medical books, and by combining several remedies made a restorative, which relieved him of that malady. Mr. Eckert then resolved to read medicine, and bought books for that purpose, and studied a part of the time, working a portion of each day to defray expenses. This course he followed for three years. He then attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and in June, 1844, began the practice of his profession in Butler County, where he had resided for fourteen years. One year was spent in Dayton, Ohio.

He married Miss Elizabeth McKean, of Montgomery County, Ohio, October 12, 1844. The fruits of their union were four sons and two daughters. Three sons died in childhood. His elder daughter, Sarah Jane, married Mr. A. A. Hunt, December 15, 1863, by whom she had one daughter, who is now in her seventeenth year. Mr. Hunt died at Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, November 6, 1880, and his family still reside at that place. His younger daughter, Mary Ann, married Mr. John V. Good, son of Henry Good, March 4, 1873, to whom she has borne two children, a son and daughter, aged respectively seven and five years. Mr. J. V. Good is engaged in the grain and stock business at Trenton, Ohio. Dr. Eckert's son, Charles Albert, attended the dental department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1882.

Dr. Eckert's wife died November 14, 1874, at the age of forty-eight years, and on September 5, 1879, he married Mrs. Keturah A., widow of Levi Schenck and daughter of the Rev. J. Antrim. She is a native of Butler County. His life has been an up-grade, having started on his own

muscle and earned all that he possesses. His practice has been eclectic in the true sense of that word, using all that is good of all systems, and rejecting the bad. In his practice he has been successful. He is and has been a member of the Miami Medical Association ever since its organization, and has been identified with the Christian or Disciples' Church for over forty-five years.

John W. Finkbone was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1832, and came to this county in 1842. He is the son of John Finkbone, who was born in Wirttemberg, Germany, and was seventy-seven years of age at his death, and Susannah Smith. John W. Finkbone was married, November 24, 1853, to Elizabeth Long, daughter of John B. Long and Delilah Ann McNealy. George McNealy, the grandfather, was in the War of 1812, and was drowned in Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Finkbone have had ten children. John W. was born March 19, 1850; Mary E., February 2, 1858; Tobias L., February 26, 1860; Ezra A., July 6, 1862; Sarah Jane, January 3, 1865; George W., February 22, 1867; Jacob E., September 15, 1869; Susannah, January 6, 1873; Mattie E., June 25, 1877; Amanda E., July 22, 1878. Mary E. and Jacob E. are dead. Mr. Finkbone served as school director some nine years consecutively. Ransom Freeman, his brother-in-law, was in the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, and was at the battle of Fort Donelson, where he received eighteen bullet-holes in his cap and clothes without drawing blood. He was never in a hospital. Mrs. Finkbone's brother, William B. Long, served three years and eight months in the Ninety-third Ohio, acting as teamster over two years.

Samuel Fouts, farmer and dealer in farm implements, was born in Montgomery County, July 24, 1840. He is the son of John Fouts and Mary Judy, and settled in this county in the year 1862. He was married, October 10, 1861, to Mary Jane Williamson, who was born in this county December 1, 1843, and was the daughter of William Williamson and Ann E. Francis. They have one child, Calvin C. Fouts, born January 18, 1863. Mr. Fouts was in the hundred-days' service at Baltimore, Maryland.

Frederick Featherling, son of George and Susan Featherling, was born in Virginia in 1793, coming to this county with his parents in 1812. Mr. Featherling settled close to what is now called Busenbark's Station, and lived to the extreme old age of ninety-one. He was in the War of 1812. He had three daughters and two sons, who still survive. Sally Flenner was born in 1807; David Featherling, June 4, 1809; Michael Featherling, May 12, 1816; Elizabeth Weare, about 1820; and Lovina Gougor, who was born in 1825. The two sons still own the farm which their father formerly possessed. Mr. Featherling's wife was Rhoda Morris, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Morris, who came to this county in 1804. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1777.

David Featherling was born in Pennsylvania, and

came to this county with his parents, Frederick and Rhoda Featherling, in the year 1812. He was married in 1838 to Rachel McGellin, daughter of Matthew and Mary McGellin, who was born in Oxford, February 14, 1840. Her parents came to this county in 1812. They have had four children. Mary Ellis Morrow was born May 1, 1859; David, April 4, 1868; Anna Bell, May 17, 1871; and William, June 2, 1878. Mrs. Featherling's grandfather, Enoch Golonay, fought in the War of 1812. Mr. Featherling is a farmer.

Jacob Francis was born November 25, 1793, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His father, George H. Francis, was a soldier, and served during the entire Revolutionary War. Jacob Francis himself was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in the service about eight months. He was commanded by Brigadier-General John S. Gano, and is the last survivor in this county of those heroic men. His mother's name was Elizabeth Shawk. He has been twice married, the first time to Lydia Ford, who was born in New Jersey, December 1, 1798. He was united to her September 14, 1817, and had by her eight children. Samuel was born June 27, 1819; Ann Eliza, May 19, 1822; Jacob, May 10, 1824; George, January 19, 1826; Mary, September 20, 1827; John, July 5, 1829; Rachel, November 30, 1831; and Charles, December 2, 1833. Samuel, George, Mary, and Charles are dead. Mr. Francis's second wife, to whom he was united June 17, 1834, was Maria Young. She was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1811. By her he has had eight children. Lewis was born March 28, 1835; Maria, June 15, 1837; Joseph H., November 5, 1839; Daniel, January 21, 1842; Rebecca, July 31, 1845; William H., January 31, 1848; Elizabeth, January 30, 1850; and Margaret, June 8, 1853. Joseph H., Rebecca, and Margaret are now dead. Mrs. Francis's parents were John Young and Rebecca Brighton, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Francis came out to this country in 1806, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer.

O. F. Fleming was born in Lemon Township, May 11, 1837. He is the son of John Fleming and Catherine Hoagland. He learned the trade of shoemaker when he was eighteen, and has followed it all the time since, with the exception of about six years, when he was employed at farming. He was constable in Lemon Township, being elected in the Spring of 1864, for one term. He is now school director, and has been for six years. During the war he was in the hundred-days' service. He was married August 17, 1859, to Susan McCray, daughter of Jesse McCray and Elizabeth Gebhart, and they have one child, John H., born July 22, 1860.

Martin Goebel was born in Pfordt, in the circle of Lauterbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, December 8, 1834, settling in this county August 16, 1856. His parents were Johannes Goebel and Eva Katharina Goebel, the latter now being dead. He is a farmer. He was married

in Trenton, September 3, 1861, to Anna Elisabetha Schul, daughter of Heinrich and Anna Elisabetha Schul. She was born at Fraubombach, in the circle of Lauterbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the 28th of August, 1840. They have ten children. Katharina Elisabetha was born June 21, 1862; Heinrich, February 11, 1864; Anna Elisabetha, September 3, 1865; George, April 1, 1867; Eva Katharina, August 16, 1869; Emma Elisabetha, July 11, 1871; Maria Friederika, September 20, 1873; Leonhart, August 9, 1875; Edna Paulina, January 3, 1877; and Wilhelmina Christina, December 25, 1879. Heinrich died May 30, 1875. Mr. Goebel was road supervisor in 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Henry Hursh was born January 17, 1824, in Wayne Township, and is the son of Martin and Susannah Hursh, who came to this county about the year 1823. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and on coming here settled in the south-east quarter of Section 20, Wayne Township, about nine miles north of Hamilton, where they resided for a number of years. In addition to his occupation as a farmer he was also engaged as a distiller. Both he and his wife are now dead, the father reaching the age of eighty-seven, and the mother seventy-five. Henry Hursh was married October 13, 1847, in Madison Township, to Susan C. Snyder, daughter of John and Susannah Snyder, who came to this county at a very early period. She was born October 3, 1826. They have four children. Eliza J. Halderman was born October 26, 1848; John A., February 6, 1852; Samuel M. S., November 19, 1853; Mary C. A. Hinkle, October 26, 1858. John Snyder was a teamster in the War of 1812. The cold was so intense at one time, that the men formed a circle in the snow, and kept up a lively walk all night to keep them from freezing to death. He narrowly escaped from drowning in crossing a floating bridge of logs, having scarcely reached the other side with his four-horse team before the bridge floated down the river. Mr. Snyder was eighty-two years and ten months old when he died.

Henry Hursh was brought up a farmer until he entered the tailor shop of John Grismere as an apprentice. In the Spring and Summer of 1844 Mr. Hursh was employed as a clerk in a dry-goods and grocery store by an uncle of his in Preble County. Business did not prove very brisk, so he concluded to make a change. In the Fall he taught a term in the Nine-Mile District in Wayne Township, receiving forty dollars for thirteen weeks. In 1845 he set up a tailor shop in Trenton, meeting with good success. In 1846 he removed to Jacksonburg, continuing in the same business until 1851. Finding that his health was becoming impaired, he abandoned the trade and went back to farming. Mr. Hursh is passionately fond of music. He could sing almost any thing at five years of age, and at ten learned how to handle the fife and flute. Applying himself to the study of vocal music during the Winter season of the year, he

became initiated in the business of teaching at a very early period of his life, and has continued the same more or less for thirty-nine years. He has taught from one to eight quarters in eight different churches, twenty-seven different school-houses, and five or six private houses, these places being located in the counties of Butler, Warren, Montgomery, Preble, and Darke. He has been residing on his present farm for twenty-six years. It is the birth-place of his wife, and is located in the neighborhood of Elk Creek, three miles north-west of Middletown.

Jonas Heck was born August 20, 1803, in Maryland, and is the son of John Heck and Margaret Wolf. They came to this county in 1805. The grandfather, Frederick Wolf, was in the Revolutionary War, and was paid off in continental money, but so much had it depreciated that he gave one hundred dollars after the war for a black silk handkerchief. Jonas Heck was married on the 24th of May, 1827, to Magdalene Buck, daughter of Christopher Buck and Eve Hayse, who became residents of this county in 1815. They have had eleven children. Salome Kerr was born December 24, 1827; Elizabeth Shortle, same day, now dead; Catherine Sorber, September 11, 1830; Henry, November 23, 1832, died August 4, 1851; Phebe, February 18, 1835, died July 7, 1846; Ann, August 4, 1837, died October 7, 1838; Benjamin F., July 23, 1839; Francis M., December 9, 1841; John, May 8, 1844; Magdalene J., August 26, 1846, died August 6, 1851; Jonas, September 2, 1849, died July 20, 1851. Mr. Heck was supervisor for two years, and was superintendent of the free pikes for two years. He is a farmer. He has been a member of the old-school Baptist Church since 1850, and his wife, since she was sixteen, has been a member of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Kramer was born in Germany August 21, 1831. His parents were Frank and Eve Kramer. The latter had previously been married, and her name was Moulter. Mr. Kramer settled in this county in 1854, and was married the day after Easter in 1855, in Hamilton, to Mary Ann Willem, daughter of Frederick Willem and Margaret Glass. She was born in Germany August 1, 1831. They have had four children. Bernard was born September 22, 1856; Ida, July 13, 1861; Frank, March 4, 1864; and Henry, May 30, 1871.

Amos Kemp was born on the farm on which he now lives, Range 4, Township 2, Section 17, in 1839. He is a farmer, and is the son of Daniel Kemp and Agnes Wilson, both now being dead. He was married in 1860 to Julia Randall, daughter of Joseph Randall.

John Barnet Long was born in New York State in 1812, being the son of Barnet Long and Christina Long. They came from Pennsylvania. He is a farmer. He settled in this county May 19, 1822, and was married in 1833 to Delilah Ann Meneely, daughter of George and Delilah Meneely, who was born in Madison Township in 1814. They have had seven children. Elizabeth was

born October 23, 1834; Mary Ann, February 1, 1836; William B., in 1837; John W., in 1842; Eliza, in 1847; Hetty, in 1850; and Ellen, in 1854. Mr. Long was supervisor in 1877, 1880, and 1881. His father, Barnet Long, was in the Revolutionary War, when eighteen years old, as drum-major. William B. Long was in the war of 1861 three years, and John W. Long was in the hundred-days' service in 1864. William B. Long himself was in the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

Hampton H. Long was born in the township he now lives in on the 8th of January, 1843. He is the son of John G. Long and Hannah Squier, both natives of the township. He married Maria E. S. Snively, daughter of Henry Snively and Catherine Hirsh. Mrs. Long was born in Wayne Township, January 9, 1850, and was married to Mr. Long, October 14, 1868. They have four children: Henry D., Letha S., Fannie M., and John G. Mr. Long is a Mason, and has risen to a very high rank in that society. He has taken thirty-two degrees, and there is but one for him to attain. That can only be procured by going to Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Long is a large stockholder, and has on his place the most remarkable mound in the county. It is elsewhere described.

James Law, farmer, was born in Virginia, November 8, 1802, and settled in this county in 1804. He was married first to Elizabeth Shroyer, and second, to Christian A. Hinds. His children are John F., born February 12, 1833; Calvin D., April 9, 1834; Mary Ann Smith, February 9, 1837; William, November 3, 1838; Jane, April 19, 1842; Catherine J., March 29, 1848; Christiana, September 23, 1851; James, August 1, 1854; and Elizabeth, November 1, 1856. Mr. Law's father, Francis Law, was drafted in the British army, and deserted to the Americans. Of Mr. Law's children, Calvin D., William, and Jane are dead.

John L. Long was born in Lemon Township, December 30, 1831, and is the son of Silas Long and Sarah Marshall. The father came here in 1809, but the mother was born here. He is a farmer. He was married on the 29th of December, 1853, in Madison Township, at her father's house, to Susan Shartle, daughter of Daniel Shartle and Sarah Lingle, who arrived in this neighborhood in 1814. She was born June 27, 1833. They have had five children. Sallie E. Marts was born September 22, 1855; Samuel M., September 13, 1857; Mary Ellen Smith, November 14, 1860; Ida May, June 6, 1864; and William B., March 12, 1869. Mr. Long has been a school director for fifteen years. His father, Silas Long, belonged to a light infantry company during the War of 1812, but was never called out. His grandfather, David Long, was scalped by the Indians, but was not killed. Silas Long came to this county from Pennsylvania at the age of twelve, settling here on the farm where his son, John L. Long, now lives. When he came there was not a stick cut on the place, but he suc-

ceeded in clearing the farm by hard work. At the time of Morgan's raid John L. Long went out with the militia to catch him, but did not succeed.

Samuel M. Long was born April 14, 1826, in Lemon Township, and was the son of Silas and Sarah (Marshall) Long. The father was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in the fifth year of his age, living in Kentucky before coming to this State. His mother was born in the county. His father was a farmer, dying in Lemon Township, where he had taken up a section of land, on the 27th of October, 1879, aged eighty-two. Mr. Long was educated in the common schools, and remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in Middletown for two years. He then engaged in farming in 1846, leasing a farm in Madison Township, which he now occupies—one hundred and fifty acres. He deals in stock, grain, horses, etc. In 1872 he was elected county commissioner, and re-elected in 1876, serving altogether six years with credit. He is an active and earnest politician, attending all conventions, county and State. He is a Democrat. During the war he took an active part in aiding the government.

He married Miss Lydia A. Walter, the daughter of John S. and Anna Walter, of New Jersey, then of Madison Township. Both parents are dead. Mr. Walter was an excellent jeweler by trade, and followed that occupation for many years. He was of the same family as the first mayor of New York, Robert Walter, of whom Mr. Long has an oil-painting in his house. Mr. and Mrs. Long have three living children, and two dead. The oldest, Philip S., died in 1865. The other children are John W., Charles H., and William S.

David Marts was born in Madison Township, Butler County, June 15, 1815. His parents were Abraham Marts and Mary Reed, who moved into this county in 1808. His grandfather, David Marts, was at the battle of Brandywine, and Abraham, his father, was in the War of 1812. The latter moved into the township when very little had been done towards rescuing it from the primitive condition in which it was first known, and the log cabins were some distance apart.

Mr. Marts has been three times married. The first time was to Mary Snyder, daughter of Samuel Snyder and Catherine Weaver. Her parents came into the county in 1807. The second was to Catherine Snyder, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Snyder. Her parents came here in 1815. The third wife was Elizabeth Schott, daughter of Daniel Schott and Sarah Lingle. By these unions he has become the father of eleven children. Abram was born in 1836; Samuel, in 1838; Catherine Carson, 1840; Mary Gebhart, 1842; Sarah Johns, 1844; John W., 1846; Snyder, 1848; David J., 1850; Willard, 1852; Charles, 1854; and Ida Long, 1856. Mr. Marts has been township treasurer twenty years, county commissioner six years, and in 1860 and 1880 appraised the

real estate of Madison Township. He is a farmer. All his children are dead except Mary Gebhart, David J., and Ida Long.

Mrs. Gertrude Martin was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Her parents were Garret M. White and Rebecca Lippincott. Her grandfather Lippincott and her father were both in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Martin has had eight children. John was born August 16, 1830, and died at three years of age; Lucien, February 4, 1833; Rebecca, November 5, 1855; William O., March 24, 1838; Mary E., September 16, 1840; Garret M. W., February 26, 1844; Francis M. and George B., April 27, 1846, and Martha Jane, August 28, 1848. William O. Martin was a member of the Eighty-third Ohio, and lost one finger at the battle of Arkansas Post, and Garret M. W. Martin was taken sick at Paris, Kentucky, and was discharged before the close of the war. Two of Mrs. Martin's cousins, Amos and Derrick Woolley, were in the Mexican War.

John Moyer was born in Gratiot Township, Preble County, Ohio, July 22, 1826, being the son of John Moyer and Catherine Shaffer. His wife, Catherine Smith, was the daughter of John Smith and Mary Judy, and was born in Montgomery County, December 14, 1828, where they were married in 1859. They have three children. Ida Eleanor was born October 21, 1860; Mary Catherine, June 9, 1863; John C. L., May 11, 1865. Mr. Moyer was supervisor for four years.

John H. Lingle was born on the farm where he now lives August 8, 1837, being the son of Thomas Lingle and Mary Barbara Haroff, who came to Butler County in 1806. He is a farmer. He was married on the 24th of December, 1863, to Elizabeth Jane Mizely, daughter of Adam Clark Mizely and Lydia, who came here in the year 1845, from Pennsylvania. Mr. Mizely, who was a Methodist minister, and three brothers-in-law were in the War of the Rebellion from 1862 to the close of the war. First Sergeant Abraham Mizely died at Camp Dennison, at the age of twenty-five years; Augustus Mizely and William H. Mizely are dead, the latter at twenty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lingle have five children. Catherine E. was born April 15, 1865; Mary Susan, September 13, 1867; Lydia Eleanor, June 10, 1871; Ida May, January 9, 1873; and Charles Sanford, August 7, 1880. John Lingle. Mr. Lingle's grandfather, came from Pennsylvania in the year 1806, and lived under an oak tree for six weeks, as his neighbors were too few to raise a cabin sooner. He played with the Indians for two years. Bears, wolves, and panthers were in abundance then in Madison Township. Barbara Lingle has a German book, called Nicodemus, published in 1734, and another called the Martyrs, published in 1740.

Christian Mosiman, the son of Christian Mosiman, Sen., and Barbara Smith, was born in Milford, Township, March 12, 1841, and was married on the 16th of November, 1865, to Anna Kinsinger, daughter of John

Kinsinger and Barbara P. Smith. She was born in Fairfield Township, May 24, 1848, her parents coming here in 1831, as did those also of Mr. Kinsinger. They have eleven children. Mary E., the oldest, was born August 17, 1866; Samuel, December 17, 1867; Salvena, June 26, 1869; Levina, June 26, 1870; Barbara Helen, February 6, 1872; Leanna, October 13, 1873; Louisa, April 7, 1875; John Reuben, December 21, 1876; Edison and William, October 15, 1878, and Ezra, November 28, 1880. Mr. Mosiman has been school director, being elected in 1879. He is a farmer, and has a well-cultivated place. He is a member of the Mennonite Church.

Jacob Fred. Muller, born at Hombach, in Germany, is the son of Jacob Muller and Elizabeth Deuscher. The father died in Germany, but the mother came to this country in 1860. Her son had reached here in 1855. He was married in Dayton on the 9th of May, 1872, to Louisa Margaret Regner, daughter of Caspar Regner and Johanna Hafer. She is a native of Gaildorf, Germany, where her parents both died. They have no children. By a previous wife he had one child, Catherine, born on the 27th of November, 1855. Mrs. Muller was also previously married. Her husband was Philip Thielmann, and she had by him three children. Philip was born September 19, 1863; Anna, October 26, 1864; and Louis, January 7, 1871. They are all living with Mr. Muller, who is a hard-working farmer. His father died after leaving Germany, when the son returned and brought over his mother. His wife was left an orphan at the age of fifteen, and went out to service, at which she stayed for nineteen years, when her sister-in-law sent her the money to come to this country. She is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband a member of the German Reformed.

Charles Miller, son of Matthias and Bashaby Miller, both old settlers of this county, was born in Wayne Township, April 2, 1813, and was married November 9, 1834, to Katy Belford Reed, daughter of John and Hannah Reed, and born October 22, 1814. They have had seven children. Samuel was born August 16, 1835; Maria Thomas, July 23, 1837; Clark, September 10, 1839; Hanna J., December 19, 1842; Charles C., April 30, 1845; Matthias, June 6, 1847, and James Francis, March 9, 1850. Clark Miller enlisted in an Illinois Regiment and served three years. Charles Miller, the father, is a farmer. He has been a supervisor.

Eliza Ellen McCracken was born in Madison Township June 2, 1836. She is the daughter of George Gauker and Susan Rickard, the father now being dead. Her grandfather, Anthony Rickard, served through the War of 1812. George Gauker was born in Mercersburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1776, and settled about a mile north-west of Trenton, on what is yet known as the Gauker farm, in 1807, where he resided until the time of his death, August 31, 1858. His wife

still lives, at the advanced age of ninety-two. Mrs. McCracken has had four children. Mary A. was born February 7, 1855; John E., November 5, 1856; William S., November 9, 1858; and Charles S., November 6, 1860.

Homer Phillips, farmer, was born in Union, Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 1st of October, 1827. He is the son of Richard and Elizabeth Phillips, the latter settling in Madison Township in 1808, coming with her parents. He settled in this county in 1853, and was married in Franklin, Warren County, August 26, 1860. His wife was born in that place August 30, 1831, her parents being James and Hannah Ely. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips was blessed with four children. Elizabeth was born August 24, 1861; James, March 13, 1863; Lincoln, November 28, 1867; Almeda, April 10, 1875. Mr. Phillips was a private of Captain G. C. Warvel's company E, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment of Ohio National Guard. He was enrolled on the second day of May, 1864, to serve one hundred days. He did guard duty in Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, Camp Loup Creek, Camp Reynolds, and Camp Gauley Bridge. At the expiration of his term of service he was discharged at Hamilton, on the eighth day of September, 1864.

William Schenck was born in Germantown, January 3, 1825. His parents are William B. Schenck and Mary Conover. He was married December 16, 1849, in Hamilton, to Margaret Tryer, daughter of John Tryer and Mary Heck. She was born in Madison Township, May 28, 1829, and has borne him seven children. John W. Webster was born January 21, 1852; Mary E., April 1, 1853; Celadon A., July 23, 1854; Levi B., November 13, 1859; Newton E. in 1864; Cyrus G., January, 1868; and Eugene E., May 23, 1871. These are all dead but Cyrus. His grandfather, William B. Schenck, was in the Revolution, being a captain. His brothers, Norman and David P., were in the service for three years each.

John Sinkey was born at Amanda, in Lemon Township, and was the son of John Sinkey, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary Shields. The latter came from Ireland. He was first a distiller, but was afterwards a farmer, and has followed this occupation for thirty-nine years. He was married in Lemon Township to Rebecca Hedding, daughter of William Hedding and Mary Black, who came from Pennsylvania in 1838. She was born in 1823. They have had nine children. Mary Jane Snyder was born April 15, 1839; Isabel Cooper, October 9, 1841; James, May 23, 1844; William H., December 25, 1845; John W., May 1, 1847; Daniel, December 27, 1849; Charlotte Kemp, 1852; Sarah E., July 12, 1857, and Charlotte, August 27, 1860. James Sinkey shouldered his musket and served in the last war.

James Suter was born in Frederick County, Virginia, September 2, 1818, and settled in this county in 1830.

His parents were William Suter and Margaret Pierce. He was married in Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 3, 1850, to Martha A. Banker, born in Poastown, Madison Township, December 7, 1823, whose parents were David Banker and Mary McDill. He has retired from business.

Jonathan Schenck was born in this township, July 22, 1835, being the son of William Schenck and Jane Marshall, who came to this county in 1822. He was married September 7, 1859, to Laura C. Brelsford, born August 13, 1839, daughter of Pierson Brelsford and Mary Hutchen, and had by her seven children. Mary Ellen Wehr was born July 8, 1860; William P., October 30, 1862; Charles H., October 23, 1864; Frank, October 8, 1867; Louisa Jane, September 10, 1872; Ferdinand, July 7, 1876, and Ida, February 2, 1880. Mr. Schenck has been supervisor for several terms. He has a fine farm, situated about four miles from Middletown.

William Southard was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, November 21, 1799, and came to this county in 1802. His parents, who also came here at the same time, were Aaron Southard and Nancy Hankerson. He was married December 5, 1822, to Ann Van Sickle, daughter of John Van Sickle and Rachel Van Vliet. She was born the 18th of October, 1803, the same year that her parents came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Southard have had six children, of whom the first four are dead. Their names are John, Nancy, Isaac, Mary J., Ruth Voris, and David. George Southard, an uncle, was in the War of 1812. Mr. Southard has always been a farmer. He owns a very pleasant home of forty-five acres, part in this county and part in Montgomery County.

James M. Schenck was born in Montgomery County in 1844, and was married to Lucy S. Faust October 12, 1865. His wife was born in Westchester, in this county, May 14, 1843, and is the daughter of Peter Faust and Rebecca Cunningham. His parents were John L. Schenck and Hester Marshall, and he came to this county in 1846. His grandfather, John H. Schenck, was in the War of 1812. James M. Schenck has four children. Robert was born March 28, 1867; John L., October 11, 1868; Findlay S., December 9, 1869; and Briggs C., December 24, 1878. Findlay S. is dead. Mr. Schenck was in the hundred-days' service in Virginia, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Company G, from Middletown.

John Selby, son of Middleton Selby and Rachel Selby, was born in Madison Township, March 28, 1831. He is a farmer and carpenter. He was married October 22, 1865, to Sarah D. Catrow, daughter of George E. and Mary Ann Catrow, who was born in Madison Township July 24, 1847. They have two children,—Effie S., born October 10, 1866, and Mary Lee, July 24, 1869. Middleton Selby, the father of John Selby, was born Janu-

ary 22, 1793, in the State of Maryland, moving to Ohio in 1802 with his parents, when about nine years of age. They settled in Madison Township, where he lived upon the homestead until his marriage. By his own industry he received a common education, which enabled him to teach school at that early day. In November, 1816, he was married to Rachel Temple, and immediately afterwards settled on a farm near a small stream known as Brown's Run, where he lived until his death, September 15, 1877, being sixty-one years on the same farm.

In 1824 he was elected a justice of the peace, an office he held for the term of twenty-four years in succession to the full satisfaction of the people. He was then elected to the position of trustee of the township, in which office he served for sixteen years, afterwards declining re-election on account of age. He was a very marked man, of excellent habits, and was always a great advocate for the education of the rising generation. His word was as good as his bond. By his industry, energy, and high character he acquired considerable property, owning several farms at his death. He brought up a family of thirteen children, six girls and seven boys, all of whom are living, and all married and doing well. There are seventy grandchildren and forty-five great-grandchildren. Rachel Selby, his wife, was born in the State of Kentucky, and in 1792 moved to Ohio with her parents. They located on a farm on the Great Miami River, near the State dam. After her marriage she became a member of the Baptist Church, and was an exemplary member all her life. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died in 1869, at the age of seventy-seven.

Samuel Selby was born in Madison Township, Butler County, September 28, 1828, and is a farmer. His parents were Middleton Selby and Rachel Coon. He was married February 2, 1854, to Amanda Gebhart, daughter of Daniel Gebhart and Christina Lingle, who came here in 1804. She was born July 22, 1834, and has borne him six children. Alice was born March 8, 1855; George, January 11, 1857; Edgar, April 12, 1859; Rachel Flora, October 20, 1861; Charles, September 11, 1864; and Harry W., January 22, 1873. William Dine, his brother-in-law, was a soldier in the last war.

Shem Thomas was born in the north-west part of Warren County, April 10, 1808, being the son of Gabriel Thomas, born in Maryland, and Christina Thomas, formerly Christina Wolf. They came to this country in 1804, and settled near Franklin, Warren County, in that part of Warren which was ceded from Butler County, and then in Butler County. His father was born in Maryland some time in the neighborhood of the Revolutionary War. He came down the Ohio in flat-boats to Cincinnati, and then, with teams, moved his family, consisting of his wife and six children, to a farm near Franklin. He cleared his own forests.

He was an active, busy, hard-working pioneer, and being skilled as a blacksmith, did his own work and some for his neighbors. He lived on the farm he first settled, and on the one adjoining it, with his son Michael, until the time of his death, in 1857. Shem Thomas had ten brothers and three sisters, two of the brothers dying in infancy and one when ten years old. The other brothers all grew up, and all lived with their father until they attained to manhood, and helped clear away the forests and prepare the way for approaching civilization. Four of them are now living within a few miles of each other.

Jacob Temple, Senior, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 10, 1799. He is the son of Michael Temple and Catherine Hefner, who emigrated to this country in 1804, coming in a covered wagon with a four-horse team. Mr. Temple stayed with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Catherine Gebhart, daughter of John and Catherine Gebhart, who came here in 1808. Twelve children were the fruits of this union. Ellen J. Kircher was born February 24, 1824; John, April 1, 1826; Charlotte Kircher, February 21, 1828; Catherine M., March 15, 1830; Michael, February 19, 1832; Henry G., January 9, 1834; Peter G., February 15, 1836; Sarah Davis, February 24, 1838; Elizabeth Mears, December 14, 1840; Oliver P., December 22, 1842; Mary Ann Lucas, September 12, 1845; and Theodore, May 3, 1848. His father, Michael Temple, was in the Revolutionary War, and three brothers were in the War of 1812, Michael, Peter, and John.

Tyler S. Walter was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, March 7, 1818. He is the son of John Schuyler Walter and Anna Schenck, who came here in 1836. His great-great-grandfather was in the French and Indian War. One of his ancestors, Robert Walter, was at one time mayor of New York City. Tyler S. Walter has always been a farmer.

Abalom Williamson, farmer, the son of Arthur Williamson and Caroline Henderson, was born near Le-sourdsville, June 27, 1827. His parents were from near Freehold, New Jersey, and came here in 1819. His grandfather, Hendrick Williamson, served in the Revolutionary War, as did his great-grandfather on his mother's side, John Henderson. The latter was a captain, and participated in the battle of Monmouth. A brother of Captain Henderson was a colonel in the same engagement. Mr. Williamson's brother, H. V. Williamson, was in the one-hundred-day's service in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia.

William Weaver was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 20, 1795, and settled in this county in the year 1800. He is probably the oldest native of Ohio now living in the limits of Butler County, and is one among a half dozen of the oldest living persons born in Ohio. His parents were Henry Weaver and Susan R. Crane. He was married December 19, 1822, to Eliza-

beth Clark, daughter of John L. Clark and Sarah Hatfield. She was born in Pennsylvania, August 10, 1803. They have had eight children. Susan was born August 11, 1825; Ferdinand, July 12, 1829; Henry L., December 22, 1831; Mary, August 13, 1834; William, October 31, 1836; John C., December 9, 1838; Samuel D., April 20, 1841, and Sarah E., March 2, 1845. Mr. Weaver was justice of the peace nine years, trustee of Madison Township nine years, trustee of school lands, captain of a militia company four years, and major five years. The Weaver family contributed their

full share towards putting down the late Rebellion. Henry L. Weaver, George H. Weaver, and Samuel Weaver were out. William Weaver fell at the battle of Arkansas Post. He was a captain of the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Jacob C. Weikle was born in Madison Township, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Weikle. He is a farmer. He was married on the 21st of December, 1876, in Preble County, to Margaret A. Snyder, daughter of Daniel D. Snyder and Mary A. Fall. They have two children, Mary E. Weikle and Nathan Weikle.

WAYNE.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP is a rich, fertile portion of the county, from rolling to hilly, well watered, and the farms are in a highly cultivated condition. The stream of Seven-Mile cuts off the south-east corner of the township, Elk Creek the north-eastern corner, and also draining the northern portion, running near its northern boundary-line. Ten-Mile and Nine-Mile are in the western section. This leaves the interior as a watershed, and some portions very high. Phares's Hill and some others are points from which delightful views can be taken.

Matthew Winton came very early, and settled near Seven-Mile. He built a one-story stone house where the depot is now, and so pitched his foundation that one could escape from St. Clair to Wayne Township by simply going through the house. It was built just on the line. He was an eccentric Irishman, and held the office of chief magistrate for his township for a number of years. Among other possessions of his was a "corn-cracker," just south of where the town is now. It was then the first and only mill of that vicinity, and answered the purpose of a grist-mill, but instead of grinding it simply cracked the grain. The citizens from the Withrow settlements, tired of making the circuitous route by his house to get to the mill, cut a road through. It was shorter and better, but nevertheless displeased the Hibernian, who felled the trees across the highway to prevent people from passing. The citizens would assemble at night and remove them, and the same thing was repeated the next night, but as often were the trees and logs removed.

Among the early settlers was James Withrow, from Nelson County, Kentucky. He came to the wilderness as early as 1800, and settled on Section 33. His wife was a Mrs. Robins, and he had five children,—Samuel, John, James, Nettie, and Susie; all are now dead. He built for himself a hewed-log house, which was then considered more than ordinarily fine. He was a lover of stock, and

raised horses and cattle in large numbers. He would sometimes have thirty or forty horses and a large herd of cows. Samuel, his son, lived to be eighty-four years old. John Withrow, his brother, followed James in November of that same year. His wife was Miss Ann Pottenger. It is a large family now and a very prominent one. His children were James, Samuel P. (then two-and-a-half years old, and still living), John, Robert, James, and Dennis. He settled on Section 34, where James Withrow now lives. The Withrows were originally from the Carolinas, and went to Kentucky, partly in love of adventure, it being in the days of Daniel Boone, when all was wild and the country full of Indians.

Captain Samuel Pottenger came from Maryland to Kentucky, where he built a "fort" on Pottenger Creek, in Nelson County, six miles from Bardstown. It was here that the Withrows and Pottengers met. Mrs. Ann Withrow, whose maiden name was Pottenger, had three brothers—Dennis, John, and Robert—who came two years afterwards to Ohio, but subsequently settled in Preble County. There are now many of this family in Wayne Township. Robert Gilke and family, the Paddocks, the Buchanans, the Cornthwaites, were also early settlers. Edward Cornthwaite settled near Seven-Mile, and built a mill just below the town. His frame house still stands. The mill and house were in St. Clair Township.

The township was organized in 1805, and was taken from St. Clair. The population of the township in 1820 was 1,552; in 1830, was 1,513, and in 1840 was 1,562. The early settlers of the township were the Andrews, Brelsforths, Bairds, Burnses, Brookses, Corneliuses, Craigs, Conarrocs, Carters, Duffields, Davises, Foxes, Forts, Greens, Grafts, Hutchinses, Hawkinses, Joneses, Kelleys, Kirkpatrickes, Mattixes, Phares, Pottengers, Pages, Robinses, Rheas, Stubbses, Smiths, Squiers, Wilsons, Weavers, Withrows, and others.

The following have been the justices of the peace:

Charles Swearingen, Nathan Stubbs, 1806; the same, 1809; Charles Swearingen, Samuel Hunt, 1812; Charles Swearingen, Nathan Stubbs, 1815; Charles Swearingen, Samuel Davis, 1818, Charles Swearingen, Henry Baker, 1821; Samuel Davis, Henry Baker, 1824; John K. Wilson, Samuel Davis, 1827; John K. Wilson, Samuel Davis, 1830; Anthony Burns, John K. Wilson, 1832; Anthony Burns, William J. Henry, 1835; Henry Andrews, John Weaver, 1841; James George, 1843; John L. Ritler, Amos Hursh, 1844.

The following have been the postmasters:

Jacksonburg—William Phares, June 29, 1818; John Crane, May 26, 1825; John K. Wilson, March 3, 1828; John H. Thomas, March 23, 1833; John Sherwood, October 15, 1851; William Miller, November 5, 1851; James M. Stokes, November 27, 1854; John M. Shaeffer, October 1, 1855; Andrew J. Dine, October 29, 1855; Benjamin Margerin, June 16, 1858; John S. Higgins, May 25, 1859; Benjamin Margerin, December 21, 1859; Obed Spencer, January 7, 1861; Samuel H. Martin, October 4, 1861; William W. Miller, January 31, 1862; Joseph S. Bennett, July 3, 1862; Johnson I. Phares, March 7, 1864; Simon Shaffer, January 24, 1867; Henry Karr, March 20, 1871; William W. Miller, April 29, 1872; John W. Wolverton, April 28, 1873; William B. Thomas, March 4, 1879; Hiram Gudgeon, May 8, 1879. Discontinued June 29, 1881. Re-established July 19, 1881. Asa Edwards, July 19, 1881.

Seven-Mile.—John Bolyard, May 11, 1838; Squire L. Hittell, July 21, 1840; David Jacoby, April 13, 1842; George Jacoby, May 17, 1844; David Jacoby, January 28, 1846; Jonathan Sorber, March 27, 1848; Martin Koek, December 28, 1848; Frederick B. Landis, April 16, 1850; Reuben M. Wilder, August 8, 1853; Thomas Breaden, November 14, 1854; David M. Wieder, April 24, 1855; James D. Gary, June 9, 1858; William A. Lightsinger, January 11, 1870.

One railroad passes through a small portion of the township, the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago; and there are two villages, Jacksonburg and Seven-Mile, the latter lying also partly in St. Clair. The township is named after General Wayne, who marched up to the north in 1794, through its western portion, traversing Sections 32, 29, 19, 17, 18, 7, and 6, then entering Preble County.

JACKSONBURG.

Jacksonburg is the oldest town in the township. It lies near the highest ground in the township, and was once the most important town for miles on that side of the Miami in the county. Prior to the building of the bridge at Middletown, it enjoyed the trade of a large section of country. It was on the main thoroughfare from Cincinnati to Darke and Preble Counties, and had at one time two hotels, four stores, a pork-packing house, four tailors, and other industries to match.

Benjamin Vancleve, the brother-in-law of John Baird, John Craig, and Henry Weaver, came early and purchased the land in and about Jacksonburg. He settled where Mr. Bruentweaver now lives. He bought for the proprietors of the town, Craig, Weaver and Baird, who laid the village out, February 19, 1816. John Baird took fifty acres, running up to the south-east corner of the square, on which corner he built the tavern which he conducted for full thirty years thereafter, and which made for him a fortune. The tavern is now owned by H. Haitzman, who came in possession of the property some eighteen years ago. He has considerably increased the size, and made some improvements in the property. Baird built the present bar-room portion of logs, and it has since been weatherboarded. Dr. Miller built the west end projection. John Baird kept the first hotel and his brother-in-law, David Runyan, kept the second.

Henry Weaver took the land, one hundred and twenty acres, on the south-east of the public square, and built the house now occupied by W. F. Shecard. John Craig took the land on the north side of the town, one hundred and sixty acres. The second house built in Jacksonburg was on the north-east corner, being now owned by William Miller. William W. Phares kept the first store in the town, in this house. He came to Butler County in 1805, and clerked a while for John Sutherland, of Hamilton. He became an honorary member of the Miami Commandery, at Lebanon, No. 22. He died January 16, 1875. Following Phares in the store were John Crane, Hiram Potter, William Emery, James Gary, and Jacob Rush. Mr. Miller bought this property in 1879. It was the first frame building in the town. The house that Mr. Weaver built on the south-east corner of the square was kept, first by Henry Earhart and his partner Captain John Crane, then by Snyder & Wells, and then by John H. Thomas. The building is still standing, but is used as a billiard-saloon.

The house on the north-west corner of the square was built still later, by George W. Rodgers, who came to the town with some money, but failed. The house was built of brick, in 1832, and in 1833 was used for a hotel by Runnells, and afterward by William Shaffer. It is now owned by the son of the latter, the lower part being kept as a store. George Baukers, a German, kept hotel here when Martin Van Buren was President, in 1836. William Shaffer kept hotel after this, nine years. Matthias Miller moved near the village in 1840. Henry S. Earhart, now living in Hamilton, was in business here nearly sixty years ago. He came with a stock of goods, furnished by John L. C. Schenck, from Warren County. Here he did a flourishing business for four years, then removing to Hamilton.

In 1824 the town was probably in the most thriving period of its existence. At that time, Mr. John Thomas, Potter & Phares, David Patton, and Isaac Souther were keeping store, Hiram Potter was packing pork, and

there were also three tailors in the town. These and other enterprises were carried on, and in all a good business was done. The travel at that time was also good. The four and six-horse teams, with their tinkling bells and old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagons, would fill the town at night. The old Baird tavern could not accommodate the crowd unless they used the floor. The stables did not pretend to furnish the teams with stalls, and the teamsters tied their horses to their wagons. Those who remember those times state that frequently there were as many as fifty teams at a time putting up for the night in the town. As soon as the canals and railroads were built, of course this mode of traveling was abandoned.

Dr. J. B. Owsley is a practicing physician, having an experience of some eighteen years in this locality. J. H. Yager is a wagon-maker, as is also Mr. Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer's son deals in groceries. The council consists of six members: Benjamin Margerim, Isaac Peterman, James M. Shaffer, Samuel Miller, George W. Speer, and W. B. Thomas. There has always been some manufacturing done in Jacksonburg. Charles Wells kept the first blacksmith's shop, and remained in the business probably thirty years. Mr. Benjamin Margerim owns the lot on which the shop stands. Thomas Hartley had the next shop. This was on the place where William Shaffer & Sons carry on wagon-making. These latter men have been in the business for a number of years, and have much to do.

John H. Yager bought his lot and built his shops—blacksmith, paint, and wood shops—in 1870. He manufactures wagons, buggies, his patent harrow, and rollers, and does custom work. He is also agent for the "Champion" harvester. His patent adjustable harrow is coming into general use, and also his patent section rollers.

The Union Church of Jacksonburg was built by John Thomas and James Craig, in 1843. It was Methodist in point of doctrine with the builders, but free to other denominations. These noble men received some aid from outsiders, but the burden of the debt rested upon themselves. It is a building thirty-five by forty feet, which cost about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1865 Jacob Emrick and his followers purchased the Craig interest, and in 1876 the United Brethren (virtually the only congregation that now assembles there) purchased the Thomas interest. The first pastor of the new Church was Frank Kumler, who is still the minister to this flock of about sixty souls. Gilbert Cox, Joseph Kumler, and Henry J. Kunder are, and have been, the trustees of the Church. Gilbert Cox is superintendent of a large Sabbath-school of this Church.

The Presbyterian Church of Jacksonburg was established in 1872. Theodore Marston and James M. Stokes were elders. The deacons were Martin Beaver and Samuel Kepler. There were but sixteen members of the new Church, but accessions have since been made to the

number of fifty in all. The pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Swiggett, Kendall, and Caleb E. Jones. The building was erected during the Summer of 1879, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and was dedicated in March, 1880, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Cincinnati, preaching the sermon. The present elders are James Stokes, H. H. Long, Calvin Hunter, and W. W. Miller. The deacons are Eli Marks and Francis Cornthwait. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has a good Sabbath-school.

Shiloh Church was built very early. It was at first a log structure, and later was changed into a school-house as well, with services occasionally. The Shiloh Church is near the famous camping-grounds of the noted Killbuck, the Indian chief, who kept his clan at the mouth of the stream which empties into Elk Creek here. At the burial grounds of this place, Dame Rumor states, the Indians once surprised a party while interring one of their number, and scalped one or two. Killbuck was about half-civilized, and when his warriors left refused to go with them. He afterward went to Indiana.

The grave-yards of this township are numerous, there being as yet no township cemetery. Among those whose names should be perpetuated in remembrance, and whose inscriptions are fast becoming obliterated in consequence of many years of exposure to the weather, are:

John Thomas, who died April 4, 1856; aged 56. Eleanor, his wife, died March 24, 1873; aged 75. Gilbert Cox, died November 22, —; aged 85. Anna Cox, died October 28, 1862; aged 76. James Craig, died March 31, 1872; aged 71. John Craig, died December 4, 1840; aged 78. Craig was a Revolutionary soldier. James Todd, one of the first blacksmiths in Jacksonburg, died February 27, 1850; aged 61. John Baird, died September 3, 1855; aged 69. Nancy Baird, died December 3, 1862; aged 74. Samuel Stokes, died October 11, 1860; aged 66.

The foregoing were buried at the old yard of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonburg.

In the Shiloh burying-ground are:

George Kelley, died March 25, 1830; aged 61. Elizabeth Kelley, died October 16, 1856; aged 49. Isaac Allen died August 1, 1849; aged 85. Elizabeth Allen, died December 4, 1848; aged 77. Isaac Wolverton, died February 25, 1859; aged 71. Catherine Wolverton, died August 30, 1849; aged 56. Joseph Kelley, died July 9, 1857; aged 88. Elizabeth, his wife, died July 9, 1857; aged 75. John Leslie, died May 5, 1855; aged 81. Rumor says that the last was the first white man married in Cincinnati.

The old Brelsford grave-yard contains:

John Brelsford, died October 13, 1833; aged 42. Pierson Brelsford, died October 5, 1848; aged 65. William Hutchins, died March 18, 1822; aged 63. Catherine Hutchins, died August 2, 1823; aged 77. Chloe Bates, a young lady, who committed suicide, died February 17, 1835; aged 15.

Rickus Huffman had one of the first still-houses in the township. He was required to go to Cincinnati on foot for his yeast, which he usually brought in a jag.

On one of these trips home he was crossing the last hill, just in sight of his home, when, by accident, the jug fell and was broken. He, nothing daunted, turned on his heel once more, reached Cincinnati, and then returned to his own home, performing the whole journey and making the two trips in an incredibly short space of time. It is probably safe to say, from what old citizens state, that Wayne Township had at least one still-house for every section of land in the township.

SEVEN-MILE.

Samuel Brand, original proprietor of Seven-Mile, came early to Wayne Township and bought five hundred acres of land where Seven-Mile town is now. His children were Samuel, George, Michael, and Mrs. John R. Ritter and Mrs. Susan Watkins. He built a mill near the present depot, and also a distillery, which he ran himself until 1835, when a division of the property was made among the children, Mrs. Ritter falling heir to the mill. This property was successfully kept up until 1855 by Mr. Ritter, when it went down. Mr. John Walter bought forty acres of this land in 1838, upon which the town of Seven-Mile was laid out.

John Cornthwait also built a saw-mill and grist-mill half a mile south of town in a very early day, perhaps 1820. Franklin, his son, came into possession of the property. His brothers John and Edward each received farms. Franklin sold this mill to Kenry Kurns, who carried on the business extensively. He sold it out in 1849, to John K. Flickinger, who still owns it.

The town of Seven-Mile was not laid out until in the year 1841. At that time John Walter laid out Walnut and High Streets, and one twelve-foot alley. The first lot was sold to F. B. Landis in 1847. Half an acre was given to the United Brethren Society in 1844; and after 1851, additions were laid out by F. B. Landis, Surber, Bobbenmeyer & Surber, and Weider.

In the Spring of 1838 there were but two houses in Seven-Mile. They were the frame part of the old store tavern, part of which is now still standing, and is used as an ice-house, and a blacksmith's shop that stood just opposite.

John Boliard at that time owned the store and shop. He bought the store of Stephen Emerick, the first merchant of the town. John Boliard was the first blacksmith in the town. He sold the tavern to Henry Jacoby, and built the present brick in 1840. Henry Jacoby came early and bought a large tract of land from the Pottengers. His son David fell heir to the hotel. It is now owned by Adam Heiland. John Walter bought the blacksmith's shop in 1838, and added to it a wagon-shop, where Jacoby's shop is now. Jacobs has owned this property since 1850, and the shop still does a good business. The property of Fred Berke was built in 1851 by Nathan Heller. Henry Jacoby, a son-in-law of Peter Helwig, it is supposed, built the old tavern sixty-five or seventy

years ago. He was a cabinet-maker. A Mr. Kramer, another son-in-law, ran the new hotel awhile.

The town of Seven-Mile was incorporated in the Spring of 1875. The officers of the first organization were W. E. Kumler, mayor; John C. Richardson, clerk; E. Samuels, treasurer. The councilmen were David Edwards, W. F. Gransfield, John Walter, J. A. Yager, and Dr. R. E. Prior.

The liquor traffic question has been the one principal absorbing theme of the magnates, and some considerable good has been accomplished. The present executive officers are Dr. M. H. Haynes, mayor; J. C. Richardson, clerk; E. Samuels, treasurer.

An academy was established in 1858, and was a stock affair, William K. Walter being president; Dr. E. C. Wooley, treasurer; D. M. Wieder, secretary of the company. I. N. Hughes, with an assistant or two, opened up that same year with an attendance of about sixty pupils, and for a couple of years the institution was very successful. Mr. R. B. Hanby, author of "Nellie Gray," succeeded Mr. Hughes. B. Starr had the last school in 1866, when the building was bought by the school district of Seven-Mile for \$3,500. The building cost \$7,000, and the four acres of ground bought of Jacob Speer cost \$600. The house contains four rooms, and is two stories high.

The Presbyterians of Seven-Mile organized their society in 1878. There were then about fifty members of this Church in the town and vicinity. Burns Wilson, Dr. R. E. Prior, David Scott, John Smith, Wilson B. Smith, and Samuel Flickinger were the principal men who secured the organization. The church building was not erected until in 1881. They worshiped prior to this time in the German Reformed church. It is a handsome structure, thirty-six by fifty-six feet, two stories high, having a basement of three rooms. The Church service is now held in this part. The first supply to the pulpit was the Rev. Mr. Kendall. Following him were Mr. Swiggett and C. E. Jones. It is now vacated. The elders of the Church are Burns Wilson, Dr. Prior, J. D. Smith, David Scott, John Williamson, and Samuel Flickinger.

The United Brethren Church was built in 1844. Jacob and Samuel Flickinger and John Price were the trustees. The building was of brick, one story, thirty by forty-five, and cost about \$1,500. The first pastors were the Rev. Theophilus Rork and his assistant. It was then a circuit. The membership of the Church at that time consisted of the Flickingers, Prices, Flenards, Adamses, Breunbargers, and Fellers. In 1847 an extensive revival took place, when the Walters, Shaffers, and Lucases and others joined. The old church was taken down and a new one erected in 1859. It was dedicated January 1, 1860, by Bishop Edwards. It is thirty-seven by sixty feet, one story high and twenty-two feet in the clear, and cost \$5,900. The Rev. William Lanthorn was

the first pastor, and served two years. The Rev. John Walters preached from 1865 to 1870, and the Rev. John Kilbourn is the present pastor. The membership is thirty.

Dr. Joseph Hippart was the first physician that settled in Seven-Mile. He came here in 1848, and died of the cholera in 1849. He was a brother of Dr. James Hippart, of Richmond, Indiana. He was a young man of the regular school of practice. Following Hippart came Halderman, Berchard, John Irwin, E. C. Wooley, D. H. Kunder, William Davies, Haynes, and Prior. Dr. Kunder practiced here a number of years. He died in December, 1881. Dr. Davis was a United Brethren preacher also. He went to Iowa and became president of a college, dying in 1880. Dr. N. E. Broombaugh, an eclectic physician, came in 1861. He went as lieutenant in the Eighty-second Regiment, and was here after the war. Dr. Prior, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, came in 1875. Dr. Haynes came in 1859, and is here yet. He graduated in the Ohio Medical College, and also in the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The turnpike running through Seven-Mile, from Eaton to Hamilton, was built in 1833 and 1834. The pike was made wide enough for three teams to pass, and was sixty feet from one side of the road to the other. The building of it was unnecessarily expensive, so much so that it has always been a poor investment. The first officers were John Woods, president, and David Barnett, James Barnett, Albert Haynes, Stephen Ingersoll, and Andrew McCleary, directors. It was not an unusual sight to see forty teams stopping in Seven-Mile over night at a time, so great was the travel.

A select school was established by Prof. B. Starr in 1870. He came to Seven-Mile four years previous to this time and took charge of the academy. He is a graduate of Middletown, Connecticut, and taught in the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, and Hamilton, prior to his coming to this place. His school is for boys only.

The first hotel was built by Peter Helwig, as early as 1810 or 1812. He was a son-in-law of Henry Jacoby, and was wealthy. He and Jacoby came from Pennsylvania. He also built a mill in St. Clair Township, near the line, but sold it to a man by the name of Flickinger. He was a carpenter, and sold out the hotel to his father-in-law. Henry Jacoby built the brick hotel just a few years before the pike was constructed. John Bollard, a Pennsylvania German, kept the first store in the town. It was a small affair, and of a general character. It was established before the first hotel was built, and, after the coming of Henry Jacoby, the store was bought by him and considerably enlarged. He only remained a few years. Wilson Clarke and William Lightfinger each have good stores in the place now.

The first school was taught by William Garrison, a lame man. The school-house was half a mile east of Seven-Mile. The building stood on the farm now owned

by Robert Withrow, and was one that had been lived in a few years. The first building was very early. The second building was erected in 1830, and the third house was put up in 1878.

Bethel is a church building erected about the year 1852, by both the German Reformed and Lutheran societies. Jacob Bartch, Nathan, George, and Henry Jacoby, Jr., Charles Wieder (who donated the ground), Reuben Wieder, and Jonathan Sorber, were the leaders in the movement. Each society contributed its share towards the enterprise, and both together control the Church. The building is a one-story brick, and is sixty-two by forty feet. The Rev. John Vogt was the first pastor, and remained four or five years. He was succeeded by a man who stayed but a short time. The present pastor, the Rev. Joshua Meckling, has had the pastoral care twenty-five years. The society consisted first of over a hundred members. It is now quite small.

The Cotton Run Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Seven-Mile in a very early day, but no house of worship save the cabins of the settlers existed previous to the year 1831, when the leading members took the matter in hand and built a church. Prominent among these few was Samuel P. Withrow. He was not then a Church-member, but with a heart in the work shouldered the chief responsibility, and through his efforts mainly the house of worship was built. He burned the brick, hired help, and did most of it himself. His father, John Withrow, donated the lot of an acre of ground, on the corner of his farm, now where James Withrow lives. Daniel Short and Reuben Kerchival were also prominent in this movement. The Rev. Joshua Holland was the first pastor. Samuel P. Withrow soon after joined the Church, and was made leader of a class immediately, which position he has held ever since that time. He has also helped to build other churches. The Rev. Mr. Brecount is the present pastor, and the Church has a membership of seventy.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

John Brelsford was born in Wayne Township, August 9, 1822, being the son of John Brelsford and Nancy Ann Page, who came to this county in 1803. He was married on the 5th of January, 1845, to Jane Wolverton, who was born in Hamilton County, January 1, 1825, and by her had three children. John C. Brelsford was born January 19, 1853; Catherine Ann Brelsford was born February 7, 1856, and died October 17, 1857, and Elizabeth J. Phares was born January 16, 1858. Mrs. Brelsford died January 16, 1882. Mr. Brelsford was brought up on a farm, and has always followed the business. He was quarter-master of a rifle regiment for six years, while he lived in Preble County, Governor Bartlett giving him the appointment.

Pierson Brelsford, son of John, was born June 24, 1831, and was married, in 1859, to Sarah Ann Anns-

paugh, born April 3, 1840, in St. Paul, Indiana. Eight children were born to bless this union, seven of whom survive. William S. was born January 29, 1861; James A. was born October 17, 1862; Ida L., August 13, 1864; Ehaer P., October 30, 1866; Samuel L., September 3, 1868; John H., January 25, 1871; Frances M., March 21, 1873; and Clara M., May 4, 1875. Samuel L. died July 2, 1870. William S. was married July 3, 1881, to Anna Haizman, born April 20, 1860, in Hamilton. He is living at home. Mr. Pierson Brelsford owns and farms two hundred and forty-five acres, and has also managed a threshing-machine for about sixteen years. He has been township trustee for seven years, and still holds the office. He was one of the party mustered and sent to Hamilton during the Morgan raid. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Allison B. Crist was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1826, and was married, in 1848, to Mary Davis, who was born in the same county and State in 1824. By her he had four children. Elbert is married and lives in Illinois; Arbell is single, and lives in Preble County; Perry is married, and lives in Wayne Township; and Mary is the wife of James Merrill, who lives in Huntington County, Indiana. Mrs. Crist died in 1852, and Mr. Crist was married, in 1855, to Annie Smart, born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1835, by whom he had one child. Marion, who is married, and lives in Middletown. His wife died in 1858, and he was married, in 1838, to Phoebe Maddock, who was born in Butler County in 1837. By her he has had nine children. They are John, Luella, Francis, Ellwood, Retta, Mattie, Emma, Allisen, and Eva.

Mr. Crist has held the various township offices—township supervisor, school director, and clerk of the schools. He emigrated from Indiana to Ohio in 1855, settling in Wayne Township on his present farm. He was in the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio, the hundred-days' service, and was first corporal of Company D. They were stationed in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He owns and farms six hundred and seventy acres in Wayne Township. He and his wife are Orthodox Quakers. He has always followed farming and stock dealing, and is one of the most prominent farmers in the township. He had but about a thousand dollars when he commenced, and lost all that when he began farming in Ohio in 1855. He was then worse off than nothing, being in debt about three thousand dollars.

Hiram Gudgeon, the son of William and Nancy Gudgeon, was born in Tyler County, West Virginia, October 12, 1821. He came to this county in 1869. On the 21st of December, 1851, he was married to Christine E. McDonald, born in Canada East, October 12, 1829, and the daughter of Patrick and Bridget McDonald. The parents of both are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Gudgeon have had the following children: Charles W., Caroline E. Peterman, John F., William H., Effie C., Hiram W. S.,

and Thomas J. He was postmaster in Jacksonburg for two years, beginning May 8, 1879, and served until July 1, 1881. He was also mayor at the same place, beginning April 1, 1879, and served until April 1, 1881. His grandfather, and also father, served in the War of 1812. His brothers, James D. Gudgeon, William H. Gudgeon, Charles W. Gudgeon, and Franklin B. Gudgeon, were all in the war, and were all so fortunate as to come home without any serious wounds, excepting Charles W., who had his shoulder dislocated by a horse falling on him. William H. had his shoulder dislocated in the State service, at the time of the capture of John Morgan. He was also injured at the battle of Vicksburg, while he was in the gunboat service, being at that time on the *Pittsburgh*.

George W. Haslett is the son of John Haslett and Ann Cummins. He is a farmer. He was born the 4th of November, 1840, in this county. He was married on the 8th of November, 1864, to Catherine Cooper, daughter of John Cooper and Phenner Dill, who are now both dead. She was born on the 19th of January, 1842. They have had seven children. Ida May was born July 26, 1865; George M., July 10, 1867; Charles G., November 18, 1869; Maggie L., October 4, 1872; Mary J., April 30, 1875; Rosa Ann, March 28, 1877; and John E., October 22, 1879.

Jacob Inman was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, about 1779, and married Rachel Harrison, born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, about 1779. They had nine children, of whom only two survive. Jacob L., who is married, lives in Decatur County, Indiana, and Barzillai lives in Wayne. He emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in 1818, and settled in Preble County, where he died in 1823. His wife survived him for many years, dying in 1863. He was a school-teacher and surveyor, and during his brief residence in Preble County was a prominent man. At the time of his settlement he purchased upwards of four hundred acres of land.

Barzillai Inman was born in 1820, in Preble County, and was married in 1843 to Rebecca Jones, daughter of William Jones and his wife Elizabeth, who was born in 1823, in Wayne Township. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. Andrew C. Inman, born in 1844, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Elizabeth, born in 1846, died in 1849. Jacob J., born in 1849, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Mary Ann, born 1852, died in 1871. Harriet, born 1855, is the wife of Andrew Wilson, and lives in Wayne Township. William J., born in 1859, is married, and lives in St. Clair. Mr. Inman has held the office of real estate appraiser. He was drafted in the war, sending a substitute. He owns and farms five hundred and fifty acres, and his wife owns five hundred acres, part of the old homestead of the Jones family.

William Jones was the first member of the Jones family that settled in Wayne Township. He came in

1802, at the same time with his father, Henry Jones, who settled in Curtis Township, Preble County. William Jones was born in 1774, and died in 1851. He owned at one time twenty-three hundred acres of land. His wife was Elizabeth Culbertson. She was born about 1775, and died in 1846. They were both natives of North Carolina, and were buried together in Preble County. They had eight children, five of whom, all girls, survived them. Andrew Jones, his son, was born in North Carolina, in 1799, and was a mere infant when brought to Butler County. Susan was born in 1794, dying in Indiana; Keziah, in 1797; Amy, widow of John Fox, 1802, lives in Preble County; Jemima, 1805; John, 1808; Mary, 1810; Elizabeth, 1813; Sarah, 1820; and Rebecca, 1823. The last, the wife of Barzillai Inman, lives in Wayne Township.

Andrew Jones married, in 1822, Harriet Smith, who was born in this county in 1803. They had six children, three of whom survive: John C., who is married, and lives in Seven-Mile; Andrew, living in Chicago; and Isabel, wife of John Ray, who lives in Arcola, Illinois. Mr. Jones died in 1833, and his wife died in 1877. John C. Jones, son of the above, was born in 1828, and is married to Susan Gregg. She was born in 1839. They have had four children. James, Anna Maud, and William live at home; Charles is dead. Mr. Jones is a large landed proprietor, owning two hundred and twelve acres of land in Indiana and some in his own township. He does not himself farm, but devotes his attention to dealing in stock and grain, being one of the largest stock dealers in the county. He is one of the leading citizens of the township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Johns family, an important and wealthy one in this township, were originally Quakers, coming to Pennsylvania about the year 1700, under the auspices of William Penn. They engaged largely in commerce, and were extensive ship owners. The War of the Revolution, however, ruined them. James Johns, the grandfather, came to this country about 1805, settling in Warren County, where he died. Five of his children settled in Ohio: Ellis, Isaac, Thomas, John, and Ruth. Thomas Johns was the first member of this family that came out. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1776, and died in 1864, in Union Township. About the year 1801 he married Elizabeth Barnes, who was born about 1783, near Hagerstown, Maryland, and died in 1824 in Union Township. They had eleven children, of whom six are still living. Hannah, widow of Thomas Cox, who lives in Warren County; Jemima, wife of James Steele, now living in Darke County; Uriah, now living in Miami County; Nancy, wife of John Dawson, living in Clarke County, Missouri; John, in Wayne Township, and Thomas B., who is married, and lives in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mr. Johns first came to Ohio in 1800, buying land in

Union Township, and in 1802 moved his family and settled there. He was drafted during the War of 1812, but owing to the sickness of his wife, he sent a substitute. He was a farmer, but did a good deal of carpenter work, building houses, barns, etc. John Johns was born in 1815, and married in 1837 Mary Hess, born in 1821, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They have had eleven children, of whom nine are still living. Franklin is married, and lives in Illinois; Susan is at home; Daniel is dead; Theodore is married, and lives in Kansas; John and William are married, and live in Butler County; Alvadore lives in Terre Haute; Alpheus and Horace are married, and live in Butler County; Mary lives at home, and Ada is dead.

Mr. Johns has been a school director for more than twenty years. For over two years he owned a general store at Miltonville, which did a business of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year. Ill health, however, interfered with his continuance in this business, and he abandoned it and took up farming. He now owns about seven hundred acres of land in the county, which he and his sons farm. Mr. Johns is one of the leading citizens of Wayne Township.

Henry Jacoby was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, about 1785. He was married to Sarah Kerr, a native of Lehigh County, by whom he had three children. Charles is married, and lives in St. Clair Township; Susannah, widow of Charles Wetzell, lives in Hamilton; and Elizabeth is deceased. He married for his second wife Salome Macan, born in Lehigh County, who died in 1837. He owned and farmed one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in Wayne, and one hundred and sixty-eight acres in Lemon.

Henry Jacoby, his son, was born in 1824, in Wayne, and was married in 1846 to Caroline Bartch, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1828. They had ten children, of whom two died young. Barbara E. is the wife of Isaac Boatman. He was born in 1848, and lives in Seven-Mile. Jacob, born in 1850, lives in Lemon Township; Francis, born 1852, is married, living in Monroe; Melinda, born in 1854, is the wife of Albert Yuengling; Mary Alice, born in 1856, died in 1859; Edwin, born in 1859, is single, and lives at home; Henry and Charles are twins, and were born in 1862, and David A. was born in 1864. One died an infant. Mr. Jacoby led an upright and virtuous Christian life, and was an elder of the Reformed Church. He died in 1866.

Nathan Jacoby, born in 1812, in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, was married in 1838 to Sarah Barger, born in 1821, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Barger. They had four children. Mary Ann, born in 1840, the wife of George V. Mecklin, lives in Hamilton. Emma, born in 1841, is the widow of Reuben Fulmer, and lives in Hamilton. David Albert was born in 1852, and died in 1861, when

but nine years old. Maria Alice, born in 1855, the wife of George N. Clapp, lives in Wayne Township. Mr. Jacoby came to Ohio in 1820, and settled in Wayne Township, where his father had bought three hundred and twenty acres, and he owns and farms one hundred and fifty acres, part of the old homestead. Mr. Jacoby and his wife are members of the Reformed Church, of which he is an elder.

The Kumler family is one of the largest and best known in the county. Henry Kumler, the ancestor of the family, was a bishop of the Church of the United Brethren. He was born January 3, 1775, in Lancaster, Penn., and died January 8, 1854, in Hanover Township. He was a man of great religious gifts, and for more than half a century labored as a servant of the Lord. He was married September 7, 1797, to Susannah Wingart, born October 1, 1779, in Lancaster County, Penn. She died in 1874, on the 30th of November, in Hanover.

They had eleven children, who grew to maturity, and one that was drowned in a spring when five years old. Hannah, the widow of the Rev. Jacob Flickinger, born in 1798, lives in Seven-Mile. Henry Kumler, born January 10, 1801, lives in Dayton, Ohio. He is an ex-bishop of the United Brethren Church, an office he held for twenty years. Susannah, the wife of the Rev. John Zeller, born January 3, 1804, died in 1875. Elizabeth, the widow of the Rev. A. Hess, born July 5, 1805, lives in Brazil, Indiana. Daniel C., born September 30, 1807, lives in Seven-Mile. Elias, born October 21, 1809, died in 1873. Jacob and Michael, twins, were born August 31, 1811, and are each married, and live near Millville, in this county. Joseph, born February 23, 1813, is married, and lives in Wayne Township, at Jacksonburg. John, born December 24, 1814, is married, and lives in Dayton. Catherine, widow of Henry Welty, born April 6, 1817, lives in Oxford. Mary, born 1819, was drowned.

Bishop Kumler settled in Wayne Township when he first came to Ohio. He was a wealthy man for the times, and when he came to Ohio he purchased land in Wayne Township, increasing the quantity gradually until he owned about eleven hundred acres, besides other property. This was distributed among his children, the boys each getting a farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, and the girls receiving money. He was a very prominent man during his life-time. He frequently crossed the Alleghanies upon Church business. He was noted for hospitality, keeping an open house for the ministry.

Of his sons, Daniel C. was born September 30, 1807, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was married, in 1827, to Catherine Walter, also born in Lancaster County, February 11, 1807. She died June 27, 1876, in Seven-Mile. They had ten children, of whom nine are living. William E., born May 17, 1828, is married, and lives in St. Clair. Amos D., born May 22, 1830, lives in Seven-Mile. Mary K., wife of Dr. A. H. Landis, lives in Logansport, Indiana. She was born August 27, 1832.

Elizabeth R., widow of John Miller, born February 1, 1835, lives in Seven-Mile. Jacob Henry, married, born April 14, 1838, lives in St. Clair. Charles J. S., born January 15, 1843, lives in Peru, Indiana. Hannah C., wife of B. F. Ozias, lives in Arcanum, Darke County. She was born July 20, 1840. Susan M., wife of Professor George A. Funkhouser, D. D., born October 26, 1845, lives in Dayton. Eunice, born about 1847, died while an infant. Luther M., born August, 1849, lives in Berwick, Pennsylvania, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Kumler was for some years minister of the United Brethren Church, and went to Africa as a missionary in 1854, but had to return after a few months, on account of illness. He studied medicine at Millville, and practiced for about forty years, beginning about 1829, and at one time had a very large business. He also owned a great deal of land, which was attended to by his children. He has distributed it among them. Four of his sons were out in the war, in the hundred-days' service, being members of the One hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard. Charles was sergeant-major; William, a private; Amos, a corporal; and Jacob H., a private in Company C. They were stationed in the Kanawha Valley.

Joseph Kumler, son of the bishop, was born in 1813, in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and married in 1835 to Margaret Zeller, born in 1816 in Montgomery County, this State. They have had seven children. Mary Ann is the wife of Simon Emerick, and lives in Montgomery County; Melinda E. is now dead; Juan R. lives at home; Myra F., wife of Samuel Baird, lives in St. Clair Township; Belle J., Joseph Edwin, and Franklin A. Z., all live at home. Mr. Kumler held the office of justice of the peace from 1853 to 1856, and has also been a member of the school board for nine years. He is the clerk of that body. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, of which he is a trustee, holding this position for twenty-five years. He is also a class-leader, and has been superintendent for several terms of the Sunday-school. By occupation he is a farmer, and has owned at one time three hundred and ten acres, part of which he has given to his children. At present he owns and farms one hundred and sixty acres. He is the president of the recently incorporated society for taking charge of a new cemetery at Miltonville, in Madison Township.

John Leslie was born in Loudon County, Virginia, and his wife, Hannah Davis, was born in Pennsylvania, the former in 1774, and the latter in 1779. They were united in 1799. Ten children were given to them, four of whom survive. Joseph, born in 1803, is married, and lives in Preble County. Rezin, born in 1813, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. John, born in 1815, and Hannah, born in 1817, live in Wayne. Mr. Leslie went to Pennsylvania about 1797, and emigrated

to Ohio in 1805, settling in Preble County. He died in 1853 and his wife in 1855. By successive purchases he finally owned about one thousand two hundred acres of land, which he divided among his children. He first entered five quarters, his entire capital being \$500. He served as a teamster in the War of 1812, hauling flour from Middletown to Fort Meigs, Fort Defiance, and Fort Recovery. His father, Patrick Leslie, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving in the commissary department during the entire struggle. John, the son of John, moved to Butler County in 1854. He has been road commissioner.

John Moore, farmer, was born in Kildare County, Ireland, in 1850. His father, John J. Moore, lives in Ireland, and is a farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Kelley, is dead. Mr. Moore was supervisor of Wayne Township for one term, being elected in 1862. He was one of the home guards that went out to capture John Morgan. Mr. Moore has been an extensive traveler in South America, Texas, Alabama, and elsewhere.

George W. Oberfell was born in Butler County, April 18, 1858, being the son of Gottlieb Oberfell and Catherine Brooks. He came to this county in 1833, and she in 1849. George W. Oberfell was married September 15, 1878, to Louisa L. Howe, daughter of Junius A. Howe and Sarah A. Sherard. The former came from New York, but the latter was a native of the county. Mrs. Oberfell was born September 5, 1859, and has borne her husband three children. Harry and Clara Oberfell were born September 6, 1879, and Charles A., November 24, 1881. In the last war Gottlieb Oberfell served three years.

William C. Phares was born in Butler County, May 11, 1829. He is the son of William W. and Anna C. Phares. His father was a colonel of militia in 1812, and went up to Fort Meigs to the assistance of our troops. The fighting, however, was over, and he returned. He came to this county in 1805, and his wife in 1809. William C. Phares was married on the 29th of December, 1862, to Eliza M. Phares, who was born in Evansville, Indiana, and the daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Phares. She was born June 30, 1838. They have, as fruits of their union, Susan, born January 16, 1869, and Joseph, born December 23, 1866. Mr. Phares was out in the war, serving under Colonel Thomas Moore, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment. He follows the occupation of a farmer.

Samuel A. Phares, farmer, was born in this township December 20, 1830. His father was W. W. Phares, the first postmaster of Jacksonburg, and his mother was Anna Caroline Phares. They came to this county in 1805. Samuel A. Phares was a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Thomas Moore, in the rebellion, during the year 1864, serving in Company D, Captain Bookwalter. He was married August 15, 1878, in Hamilton, to Phebe A. Page.

daughter of Benjamin A. and Sarah A. Page. To this union there has been born Grace C. Phares, December 27, 1879, and they have adopted Edna M. Phares, born October 31, 1867.

W. D. Phares is a farmer. He is the son of George W. Phares, who was born November 20, 1891, and Jane W. Phares, who was born January 14, 1800. They came to this county in 1805. W. D. Phares was born in Wayne Township the 16th of December, 1837, and was married November 23, 1860, to Hester F. Potchner. Her father and mother were Dennis and Elizabeth Potchner. She came to this county in 1810, but Mr. Potchner was born in Preble County. Their daughter Hester was born in Preble County, July 18, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Phares have two children,—Mary D., born July 29, 1866, and Harry C., September 28, 1872. He served in the Sixty-third Ohio Regiment three years, from 1862 to 1864, and was honorably discharged.

James R. C. Phares, one of the sons of W. W. Phares, is a farmer. He was born in Wayne Township, January 13, 1819, and was married on the 19th of May, at Keokuk, Iowa, to Maria Oldenburg, daughter of Louis Oldenburg and Mary Church. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 10, 1807. Mr. Oldenburg was a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Phares have had eight children,—Edmund, born August 19, 1848; Andrew B., March 16, 1850; Lawrence T., March 29, 1853; Louis A., March 24, 1856; Samuel L., January 10, 1859; Bellamy S., September 22, 1860; Hubert A., October 8, 1864; Tessie May, July 29, 1872. Mr. Phares was assessor in 1854, and member of the board of education from 1860 to 1877.

Jeremiah Paulin, son of Jeremiah Paulin and Elizabeth Hagerman, natives of New Jersey, was born in Wayne Township in 1808, and was married for the first time in 1843 to Elizabeth Leslie, born in Butler County about 1817. She died in 1853. She had five children, now all dead. For his second marriage he took Sarah W. Hagan, born in Butler County in 1829. The union was in 1863. They have had three children, two now living. Thomas was born in 1866, and Elizabeth in 1867. Mr. Paulin is a self-made man, beginning life with nothing. He owns about six hundred acres of land, of which he farms about fifty acres, letting out the rest. He votes the Republican ticket.

Ezekiel Samuels was born in North Carolina in 1823, and moved from there with his parents to Indiana, when he was about ten years old. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred in 1838, when his mother and family removed to Tennessee, where they remained until 1840, then coming to Ohio and settling in Butler County. Afterwards Mr. Samuels lived for several years in Preble County, but since 1857 he has lived permanently in Wayne Township. He married first, in 1844, Susan Kinsey, born in Preble County in 1821, who died in 1856. By her he had five children.

Mary Catherine, wife of Thomas Samuels, lives in Seven-Mile; Martha Jane, wife of Reed Boatman, lives in Hamilton; Winnie, wife of Daniel W. Perry, lives in Preble County; James, who is married, lives in Seven-Mile; Joel Reed, married, lives in Preble County.

By his second marriage he had one child, which died an infant. His wife is Elizabeth Pugh, widow of Washington Phares. She was born in this county in 1818. Mr. Samuels was one of a family of thirteen, who were left, by their father's death, in poor circumstances. He was early thrown upon his own resources, with no means, and a very limited education. By assiduous industry, however, he succeeded in educating himself in after life. He volunteered in the One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guard during the late war, and was sent to West Virginia. He has held several offices in his township, among others those of justice of the peace for six years, treasurer of the corporation ever since it existed, and also township assessor, constable, etc. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, joining it in his eighteenth year. He was for several years a member of the Odd Fellows. His father was out in the War of 1812, captain of a company under General Pinkton, seeing considerable service, and remaining during the whole term. By industry and perseverance Mr. Samuels has succeeded in accumulating a good competency, now owning considerable property. He at present follows butchering.

Samuel Stokes was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1794, and in 1814 married Amy Middleton, born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1794. They had three children. Elizabeth and Sarah are deceased. James M. is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Samuel Stokes came to Warren County, Ohio, in 1823, and resided there two years, when he moved to Butler County, first settling in Trenton. He lived there about four years, when he removed to Jacksonburg, staying there until the day of his death, which was the 10th of October, 1860. His wife survived him fourteen years, and died October 12, 1874.

Mr. Stokes held the office of township treasurer for two years. He was elected, about 1827, a lieutenant of the local rifle company, then organized in Trenton. He was a self-made man, for although he received some assistance from his father, he was unfortunate, and lost it all before he came West, so that when he arrived in this neighborhood he had to commence life afresh. He gave his children good educations, and was able to leave considerable means behind him. He was reared a Quaker, but married outside of that Church and never applied for readmission. He was a man of genial habits and temper, and a favorite with his friends and neighbors. He followed the occupation of a blacksmith, both in New Jersey and in Butler County.

His only son, James Middleton Stokes, is now a resident of the township. He was born in 1815, in Burling-

ton, New Jersey, and was married in 1842 to Maria S. Cox. She was born in 1817 in Wayne Township. They have had three children. Samuel is married and lives in Wayne Township. James lives at home, and William, the eldest, is dead. He volunteered when the three years' men were called for, August 31, 1861, in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and served till the battle of Mission Ridge, where he was killed. He was in Company C at the time of his death, being third sergeant, and if he had lived would shortly have been promoted. His captain was John Earhart, and he had been in several engagements previously, including among others those of Perryville and Chickamauga. He was killed by a rifle-ball through the head.

Mr. Stokes has held several township offices. He was township clerk in 1838, and again in 1842 was elected to the same position, holding it for twenty-one years, or until 1863. In 1865, 1866, and 1867 he was township trustee, and in 1873 was again elected clerk, which position he now holds. He followed the occupation of a blacksmith, in Jacksonburg, for twenty-two years, learning his trade under his father, and remaining with him until 1855, when he moved to his present residence, going into farming. He is one of the leading citizens of this township, and owns and farms three hundred acres, which were bought by his father and himself.

Clemence Shafer, son of Emanuel and Eliza Shafer, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where both of his parents are now living, in 1830. He came permanently to reside in this county in 1875. He was married to Sarah Jane Fox, daughter of Thomas T. and Hannah Fox, on the 18th of March, 1858. She was born in Butler County in 1836, her parents coming here in 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had ten children: Charles D., Thomas E., Calia M., Flora A., Emanuel H., Hannah R., George W., Bertha C., Clara E., and Roland C. Mr. Shafer is a farmer. He was out four months in the War of the Rebellion, and three of the other members of his family also served. B. F. Shafer was out three years, Dillard Shafer one year, and E. Card Shafer four months.

William B. Thomas was born in Hamilton, October 3, 1826, and is the son of John H. Thomas and Eleanor C. Craig. The father came here in 1800, and the mother in 1801. He has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Andrews, who was born in Wayne Township, February 9, 1829, and he was joined to her in marriage in 1848. By her he had three children. Mary E. Sarin, born October 28, 1848, and Alfred A., October 7, 1850. He was married afterwards to Sarah A. Shafer, daughter of Peter Shafer and Lydia A. Mills. She was born in Ohio, July 28, 1840. They have three children. Jackson P. Thomas was born April 1, 1861; William L., August 22, 1871, and John J., May 2, 1877. Mr. Thomas has been an assessor of Wayne Township one term, trustee of Jacksonburg several

terms, clerk several terms, and school director six years. His grandfather Craig was all through the Revolutionary War, and his father, when a small boy, was a drummer. Mr. Thomas was a leading merchant of this place for thirty years. At one time, when about forty years of age, he rode a horse from Cincinnati to Jacksonburg in two hours and fifteen minutes. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of America.

J. B. Tapscott was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 28, 1838, and came to live in this county in 1843. He is the son of William Tapscott and Margaret Baird, and is a manufacturer and dealer in post-augers. Mr. Tapscott has been twice married. His first union was to Eliza J. Carter, daughter of Albert Carter and Mary Shannon, and had by her the following children: Elizabeth Fletcher, Mary M. Bultz, and William. The last is dead. He was married for his second wife to Sarah Ann Sarber, daughter of Thomas Sarber and Elizabeth Long. By her he had issue Ellsworth, Samuel and Harry (now dead). Mr. Tapscott was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation until he was twenty-five. In March, 1860, he moved to Indiana, where he remained until the Spring of 1864, when he moved back to Jacksonburg, where he still remains. His grandfather, John Baird, was in the War of 1812, and did good service.

William Wolverton, treasurer of Wayne Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1820. He came to this county in 1827. He is the son of Isaac and Catherine Wolverton, who came to Hamilton County very early. Mr. Wolverton was married in Marion County, Indiana, on the 29th of May, 1851, to Melinda Allen, a native of Wayne Township. Her father was David Allen and her mother Susannah Overpeck. Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton have had the following children: David, born March 14, 1852; Isaiah, October 20, 1853; Elizabeth Ann, November 29, 1855; Sarah C., August 14, 1858; Susannah, March 27, 1865; Mary J., May 9, 1861, and Edna, January 5, 1868. Isaiah died June 13, 1869, and Susannah died April 9, 1864. Mr. Wolverton is a farmer, and has been the treasurer of his township since the 1st of March, 1854.

Isaac Wolverton was an old settler, coming here in the beginning of the settlement of the country. He was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Colonel Thomas Wolverton, who went out as a private in the Revolutionary War at the age of seventeen, and retired at the close of the contest as a colonel. Isaac Wolverton came to Hamilton County in 1812, settling in Wayne Township, in Butler County, in 1827. During his sojourn in Hamilton County he was married to Miss Catherine Frazee, a native of that county, by whom he had nine children, five of whom survive. All of them are married. William lives in Wayne Township; Thomas lives in Redwood County, Minnesota; Isaac, in Richland County, Illinois; Jane, wife of John

Brelsford, lives in Wayne Township, and Elizabeth, wife of Jesse West, lives in Richland County, Illinois.

Mr. Wolverton was in the War of 1812, holding the rank of major under General Webb, in General Harrison's army, and serving during the entire war. By industry he accumulated a large property, owning at the end five hundred and eighty acres, which he divided among his children. He and his wife are both dead.

William, the son, was born in Hamilton County in 1820, coming to Butler County with his father and mother in 1827. He married Melinda Allen in 1850. She was born in the township where she now lives in 1829. By her he has had seven children, five of them now living. Sarah is married to George Paullin, but the other children—David, Anne E., Mary Jane, and Etua—live at home. Mr. Wolverton has held several offices. He has been treasurer of Wayne Township for twenty-six years, from 1854 to the present time. He had some help from his father when he began, but his present fortunate pecuniary condition is mainly the result of his own exertions. He now owns about three hundred and seventy acres, and devotes his time chiefly to farming and stock-raising.

John Withrow was born in North Carolina in 1768, and was married in 1794 to Anna Pottenger, born in 1773 in Maryland. He came to Butler County in 1799, and was in the War of 1812, in one of the engagements being wounded by one of his own men. He was afterwards engaged in fighting with the Indians. His father, John Withrow, was all through the Revolutionary War.

James B. Withrow, son of John Withrow first mentioned, was born in Wayne Township in 1812, and in 1837 married Margaretta Phares, who was also born in the same township in 1816. They had ten children. Mary Jane, the eldest, was born in 1838. She is the wife of Thomas Sater, and they live in Keokuk, Iowa. Dennis P. was born in 1839. Anna P. was born in 1841. She is the wife of Dr. Ben. Hardin, and lives in Keokuk, Iowa. Caroline A. was born in 1843. She is the wife of Samuel Stokes, and lives in Wayne Township. William P. was born in 1845; John S., in 1848; Georgetta, in 1850; and Winfield S., in 1852. Robert C., born in 1855, is married, and lives in Wayne Township. Arthur B. was born in 1861.

Mr. Withrow has been township trustee for eleven years, also school director for twelve years. His son, Dennis P. Withrow was in the war. He enlisted August 20, 1861, and entered the field September 20, of the same year. He was at the siege of Corinth, and the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Mission Ridge, and Chickamauga, and was wounded at the last place. He was mustered out September 24, 1864. Mr. Withrow, Sen., owns and farms two hundred and forty acres of land in Wayne Township, where his wife also owns thirty acres.

William Withrow is a native of Wayne Township,

where he was born, January 5, 1822. His parents, John and Sarah Withrow, came to this county among the earliest settlers. The former arrived here in 1800. John Mark, the grandfather of William Withrow, served in the second war with Great Britain. Mr. Withrow follows the calling of a farmer. He was married, January 21, 1849, to Anna Hoofman, daughter of Jothan and Anna Hoofman. He came to this county in 1807, and she was born here, May 17, 1805. Mrs. Withrow was born August 3, 1827, and they have been blessed with three children. James F. was born August 5, 1850. John D. was born May 20, 1856, and died October 4, 1877; and Mary P. Withrow was born January 21, 1862. Mr. Withrow has held the position of supervisor for two terms.

Burns Wilson was born in Wayne Township, August 11, 1823. His parents were Brown Wilson, who was born in England in 1774, and Mary Burns, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 7, 1789. They came to this county about 1800, where Mr. Wilson immediately began improving some ground, of which he left a sixteenth interest to his son upon his death, September 26, 1823. He has completed the improvements until it is now one of the finest farms in the county, comprising four hundred and twenty-seven acres, much having been added to it. It now embraces the old homestead. He was married in Milford, March 24, 1853, to Melinda Young, born in that township, February 3, 1830. Their children are Richmond, William Edward, Mary Ann, Ella Irene, Samuel Brown, George Burns, Ada Melinda, and George Alvin.

Mrs. Wilson's father was Samuel Young, born in Pennsylvania, October 9, 1792, and Ruhamah McKane, who was born in Warren County. Several of the family have been in the service of the United States. John Wilson, his uncle, and Thomas Burns were in the War of 1812, and Samuel Edgar, his brother, was one of the hundred-days' men in the last war. Mr. Wilson himself furnished a substitute. His mother died June 22, 1865.

The Weaver family came to Ohio in 1808, settling in Wayne Township. Philip Weaver was the head of the family, and he had three children that arrived at maturity. He died at a very early date. His children were Henry, Catherine, and John. Catherine married Samuel Snider. They are now all dead. Henry was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of February, 1790. He married Sarah Aunsbach about 1814. She was also born in his native county in 1792, and died in Wayne Township in 1818, leaving two children, who are both dead. He then married, in 1819, Margaret Sarver, born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and dying in Wayne Township in 1845, leaving ten children, six of whom are living. Margaret, widow of Edward Lingle, was born March 16, 1824, and lives in Henry County; Elizabeth, wife of Owen Ecker, was born March 19, 1822, and lives in Whiteside County, Illinois; Mag-

dalen, wife of Samuel Krohn, was born July 22, 1837, and lives in Putnam County; Daniel, born August 1, 1825, is married, and lives in Minnesota; Thomas, born July 3, 1831, is married, and lives in Iowa; Henry, born September 23, 1835, is married, and lives in Jacksonburg.

Mr. Weaver was married a third time in 1850. His wife was Catherine Emerick, born in Ohio in 1813, and dying in 1864. By her he had one child, a girl, who is now dead. He received about one hundred and twenty acres of land from his father, and being a skillful and persevering farmer, accumulated considerable property, finally owning about a thousand acres of land, which he divided among his children. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and held office as elder. He died in 1875.

After the surrender of Hull the whole country was in commotion, and the necessary troops to keep up the defenses of the Western frontier were drafted. Among them was Henry Weaver. His time was to be sixty days, but he was only out twenty-six days, when he was relieved. He went to Dayton, and was followed by his father to six miles above that place, where he overtook him. The father gave Henry six dollars in hard cash, a tin cup, and a few other little things. The money, however, was of little use, as there were no stores and no inhabitants beyond there, and he could buy nothing, and he so told his father. Then they went on to Piqua, Troy, and Wapakoneta, and from that to the Little and then the Grand Auglaize.

General Winchester was in command of the army. Soon after arriving they were sent as a body on detached duty some distance, and through the negligence of the quarter-master they soon ran out of food. The officers had none to give them, and they were soon reduced to extremities. In this juncture they thought of any edible roots that might be there, and for seven days they were reduced to live on the roots of the white hickory. This soon raised a spirit of insubordination, and no duty could be expected of them. An order came on for the detachment, sixty strong, to march on to another place, where there was provisions, but just about the time that this order came they had discovered a number of raccoons, and they determined to get them. When their order was delivered they refused to go, and said they might as well die there as anywhere else; they must have their raccoons. It was a necessity of the case.

It was a lieutenant who brought the first order, and he went back and reported they would not move. A captain came next, and they refused obedience to him. Finally the major came, and, being a sensible man, and finding the troops obstinate, he yielded to necessity, and waited till the raccoons were all caught. There were a number of them, and enough of them were finally caught to give each a part of one of the animals.

Having got them, they were more tractable, and marched off, each with a quarter of the beast in his hand. Their route was to Ottawa, leaving for that place about noon, and arriving about night. Here were large corn-fields standing, full of ears at their best eating condition. But as their orders forbid a fire to be built, they went into the fields and began eating them raw. Some men ate so many as to induce colic and death, and nearly all of them ate too much. One or two dropped dead on the field. Henry Weaver devoured eight ears. When undergoing starvation he had buckled up his belt from time to time; but after getting at the corn he began unbuckling, one hole for each ear. So much had he eaten of this unwholesome food that both his captain and colonel remonstrated with him. He afterwards never could bear the taste of corn. After this they camped in Defiance, and after a few days returned home, being relieved by other levies.

Henry Weaver, his son, was born September 22, 1835, and was married in 1860 to Sarah Walters, born in Middletown in 1839, and dying in 1863. He was married in 1865 to Martha Harkrader, born in Ohio in 1839. They have two children,—Joseph Henry, born October 1, 1869, and Thomas, born November 1, 1873. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, in which he is a deacon, and owns and farms one hundred and seventeen acres.

Robert B. Withrow, farmer, was born in the township in which he lives, January 27, 1824. His father was Samuel P. Withrow and his mother Mary Withrow. He was married to Angelina Morfe, daughter of Cornelius and Eleanora Morfe, April 12, 1852. She was born in Liberty Township, March 29, 1831. He has had the following children: Mary E., January 29, 1854; Eva Ann, April 28, 1855; Henrietta, November 19, 1856; Ida Marie, June 26, 1858; Roberta, December 23, 1859; Samuel B., December 26, 1860; Laura Kate, June 15, 1862; Cornelius, January 7, 1864; Peter M., December 20, 1864; Robert C., September 14, 1865; Laura, March 12, 1868; Walter C., August 30, 1864. Mr. Withrow has been a member of the school board.

Henry A. Yost, farmer, was born in Morgan County, now West Virginia, January 18, 1848. His father, George Benjamin Yost, was for many years a captain of the militia, and his mother was Mary C. Swain. Henry A. Yost was married February 28, 1877, at Warfordsburg, Fulton County, Pennsylvania, to May H. Whisner, daughter of Peter Whisner and Rebecca M. Flecece. She was born December 23, 1853. They have one child, Arthur Benjamin Yost, born July 1, 1878. Mr. Yost came to this county on the 10th of July, 1874, and is a farmer. His brother, John H. Yost, was in the service about three years in the last war. His brother-in-law, G. W. Whisner, was in the Southern army one year.

LEMON.

THIS township is irregular in contour, caused by the diagonal direction of the Miami River, but its roads and farms are regularly laid out, and the country in general is under the highest state of improvement. It has not only good pikes, but the advantages of the river, the canal, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway, which traverse its entire length. The Miami Valley here furnishes some of the best soil for agricultural purposes in the Symmes purchase. Dick's Creek is the principal stream of the interior of the township, and in former times was highly important for its little saw-mills, grist-mills, and occasionally a distillery. The land was rich. Corn was always raised in abundance, and to take care of the crops, of course, was enjoined as a duty. For this purpose distilleries were established in many places. Since that time not only the interior, but the creeks, the river, and especially the first settlements were favored with the presence of these stills, which were deemed indispensable for the consumption of the vast crops of corn raised each year.

Among the early settlers of Lemon Township were

the Dotys, Enochs, Shafors, Dicks, Freemaus, Reeds, Stewarts, Taylors, Hugheses, Balls, Wards, Clarke, Van-nesses, Vails, Potters, Johnstons, and hosts of others. They frequently came without any thing save what they were, and had nothing except land afterward. The work consisted mainly in felling the forest trees, raising corn for bread and flax for clothing, and in improving their land as well as circumstances would permit. Of those who were very early on the ground should be mentioned the Fishers, Dotys, Freemans, Potters, Reeds, Vails, and some others, who were on the ground before 1800, and were in companionship with the brave red man of the forest.

The villages of the township are Middletown, Amanda, Exceollo, Lesourdsville, Monroe, and Blue Ball. The beginning of settlement was on the Little Prairie, a natural meadow that extended on both sides of the river, more than a mile in length and half a mile in breadth, the northern end coming up to where Middletown now is. The rest of the township was covered with great forests. Symmes's northern line is in the south part of

this township. He was finally allowed as much territory as he had paid for, and the dividing line is two miles and a quarter north of the south line of the township, and is a little south of Dick's Creek. When Daniel Doty moved in this neighborhood there was a block-house inclosed by pickets, and a few cabins on the south side of the prairie, near Dick's Creek, a little west of where the cross-roads now are. His neighbors were Mr. Brady, Mr. Carson, John Reed, and John Henry.

Thomas Irwin entered and settled, in the Spring of 1795, on the farm which he continued to own and on which he died in 1847. The lands comprising the greater part of the farms now owned by Abraham Simpson and Daniel McClellan, and all the farm belonging to the heirs of Robert Carr, were entered by David Logan about 1795, and were settled and improved by him. These lands lie south and adjoining the Irwin farm David Logan sold to Andrew Carr (father of Robert Carr alluded to above) in 1806. What is now called the Denise farm and also the Marsh farm were entered and settled by Joseph Williamson in 1796.

John Fisher, father of Robert Fisher, who died in Middletown about fifteen years ago, at a very great age, entered and settled that part of the Simpson farm which lies west of the Irwin farm in 1806. The farm recently sold by Abraham Sutphin to George W. Marsh, immediately west of what was the Williamson tract, was entered and settled by Alexander McConnell in 1796. The half section immediately west of the McConnell tract was entered and settled by Moses Rotter.

James McClellan entered and settled the half section south of the McConnell and Williamson tracts in 1807 or 1808. Several of his descendants now own and live on these lands, which they have rescued from an apparent worthless swamp, by a system of extensive draining, and brought to the highest degree of fertility. Thomas Vail built a log-house at what is now the Blue Ball, in 1821, and kept entertainment. He sold to Jonathan Enmons in 1823, who erected a sign in front of his house, which was simply a round ball painted blue. The place derived its name from this circumstance. The blue ball has been conspicuously displayed continuously ever since.

The earliest church in this township was the Little Prairie Church, of the Baptist denomination. Its site is now unknown. Local antiquaries, however, believe it was either near Mr. James Baird's place, north of Middletown, or at the lower end of the prairie, not far from Amanda. There is a discrepancy in the date of the admission of this Church. Judge Dunlavy makes it 1800, and the minutes of the Old School Baptist Association places it in 1801. In the latter year, according to the minutes, it had eleven members. The messenger was Philip Sutton. In 1805 difficulties existed between this Church and Elk Creek Church, now at Trenton, which the association could not settle. This appears to be the

last notice of its existence. The present Baptist Church of Middletown was organized three years later, and has no knowledge of any earlier organization.

David Heaton was born in Morris County, New Jersey, December 15, 1742, and married Phebe Johnson, of New Jersey, in 1776, and in 1778 removed to Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, now West Virginia, where James Heaton was born, January 15, 1779. David Heaton, with his family, removed about the year 1783 to Greene County, Pennsylvania, where his son James Heaton received a common school education and studied surveying. He was married January 22, 1801, to Mary Morrell, born December 11, 1782, daughter of Jacob Morrell, of Chatham, New Jersey, and sister of Dr. Calvin Morrell of Shaker notoriety near Lebanon, Ohio. Hannah W. Heaton, daughter of James and Mary Heaton, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1801, and afterwards married Rev. Henry Baker in 1821, and resided for many years in Lebanon, Ohio, where she died August 11, 1839.

In the Fall of 1822 David Heaton and James Heaton, with their families, removed to Butler County, Ohio, traveling in what was known as the "Family Barge," a flat-bottomed boat, down the Ohio River from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, landing at Cincinnati, Ohio—quite a perilous trip in those early days—and soon after settled in Butler County, near Middletown, where Mr. David Heaton purchased an eighty-acre farm, partly improved, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 11th of September, 1839, aged ninety-six years and nine months—a ripe old age.

James Heaton, with his family, also settled temporarily below Middletown, near Dick's Creek, where for a year or two he taught school, then removing to Hamilton, and entering the service of John Reily, clerk of the Circuit Court. Here he remained for several years. About the year 1808 or 1809 he was elected a justice of the peace, and in May, 1811, was appointed to succeed John Reily as recorder of the county of Butler; he also at the same time held the office of county surveyor.

In the War of 1812 he entered the army under General William Henry Harrison, but under the immediate command of Brigadier-general John Wingate. While in the army he was, on the 8th of April, 1813, appointed by General Wingate brigade quarter-master. The army, under command of General Wingate, was stationed at Fort Saint Mary's, Ohio; and on the 13th of May, 1813, a garrison order was issued, by command of the general, creating a court-martial for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before it. The court consisted of Lieutenant Thomas Kirkpatrick, president; Lieutenant James Sherrard and Ensign Lewis Moore, members; and Major James Heaton, judge advocate. On the back of this order is found, indorsed by the judge advocate, "On the trial held on Thomas Spencer for mutiny, etc. He got clear, thank God!"

On the 24th of August, 1814, he was appointed brigade quarter-master, by James Mills, brigadier-general; and again on the 25th of October, 1816, was appointed to the same office by Daniel Millikin, brigadier-general. Indorsed on the back of this appointment is his resignation, as follows:

"To DANIEL MILLIKIN, *Brigadier-general, Third Brigade, First Division, Ohio Militia:*

"Sir,—Please accept this as my resignation of the office of brigade quarter-master to said brigade. Reason 1st. Because it is out of my power to procure the necessary equipage appertaining to said office, as pointed out by the adjutant-general. Reason 2. Because I can not see the propriety of wearing the black cockade, and am not able to see the likeness, similitude, nationality, or appropriate relevancy that cockade has to our national flag. Which reasons with me are weighty. Knowing there are gentlemen with whom my first reason would be no inconvenience, and who have no scruples as to the second, the general will not hesitate to accept my resignation.

"May 16, 1818.

"Accepted January 6, 1819.

"DANIEL MILLIKIN, *Brigadier-general.*"

He was also appointed, September 4, 1819, by Ethan A. Brown, governor of Ohio, paymaster of the First Regiment in the Third Brigade and First Division of Ohio militia. He was also a member of the Ohio State Senate at the time the seat of government was located at Chillicothe, and for several years after it was removed to Columbus. He was also one of the presidential electors on the Henry Clay ticket in 1824, and was appointed by the electors to convey the result to Washington City, D. C., which was done on horseback.

James Heaton, with his family, in 1823, removed from Hamilton to the farm on which his father, David Heaton, resided, near Middletown, to take care of him and his wife in their old age, where he resided until his death, March 3, 1841, in the sixty-second year of his age. During all the course of his active life, and in all the different positions he was placed, and in the fulfillment of all the duties of the various offices which he held, there were many to commend and none to censure.

James and Mary Heaton had born to them thirteen children, but two of whom are now living. Charles M. Heaton was born at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, March 7, 1805, and is now residing in Washington City, D. C. James Heaton, Jr., was born at the same place, November 29, 1808, and was lately residing in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He died on the 5th of July, 1882. David Heaton, born at the same place, March 10, 1823, now deceased, entered into public life more conspicuously than either of his brothers. He received an academical education, read law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1855 he was elected to the Ohio Senate; in 1857 removed to Minnesota, and was chosen to the Sen-

ate of that State; was twice re-elected; was also postmaster at Minneapolis. In 1863 he removed to Newbern, North Carolina, where he held a position as special agent of the United States Treasury Department. In 1867 he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1868 was chosen a representative from North Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee on the Census; was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, and served on the Committee on Elections, and was chairman of that on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. He was renominated for the Forty-second Congress without opposition but a few days before his death, which occurred in Washington, June 25, 1870. His last words were, "God bless the colored people!"

John Reed, the grandfather of William Reed, and the ancestor of the Reed family in this neighborhood, cut his way through from Pennsylvania first to Kentucky, in 1793, settling near Crab Orchard. His wife's brother, whose name was Brotherton, was killed by the Tories in the Revolutionary War. He remained here but a year or two, and then, with his wife and family, struck out for Cincinnati. This was in 1797, and from here he moved up the Miami, and here, three miles below Middletown, at the mouth of Dick's Creek, he located. The children were David, Robert, William, and John, Jane, Christian, Margaret, and Martha.

David Reed, the father of William Reed, was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Ruth Carricks, September 30, 1766, while yet in Pennsylvania. Her people were from the north of Ireland. Their son John, their oldest child, was born in 1794, when they went to Kentucky on horseback. They brought some fine horses with them to Ohio, but four of these were stolen one night by the Indians. David, Robert, and their father followed them two days, but failing to catch the thieves, Robert and the father returned home, and David continued the search singly for three days longer, and was gone five days and nights. Upon reaching the Miami River at night, on his return, having no skiff, he took off his clothing, lashed his gun, powder-horn, and clothes to his back and swam across the stream. He was not fond of the noble red man, and, it was said, would occasionally shoot them down without much provocation. He died in 1812, and left five sons and four daughters: John, Thomas, William, Robert, David, Margaret, Jane, Elizabeth, and Ruth.

John, born 1794, was a soldier of the War of 1812. He was a stock raiser, giving his attention to thoroughbred animals only. This was so of all his animals, horses and cattle, sheep, fowls, hogs, and every thing, even in dogs. He raised the best breeds to be found in America, and in this way did much to elevate stock-raising in this country. Thomas C. Reed, the next son, was born September 3, 1797, and was reputed to be the first male white child born in the county. This idea was errone-



ous, however; he was the earliest born in Lemon Township. He was a carpenter, and was also a fine raiser of thoroughbred stock. He married Polly Dickey, and died in 1876. Robert Reed was born in 1804. He was also a lover of thoroughbred stock, and took a herd of short-horns with him to Illinois. He afterwards moved to Keokuk, Iowa. William Reed was born November 5, 1802. David B., the youngest, born June 12, 1812, is a farmer in Sangamon County, Illinois. Elizabeth, now living near William Reed, was born May 27, 1806. She was never married. Jane, Margaret, and Mary are dead. Three out of the five of these brothers were ruling elders in the Church to which they belonged.

William Reed was born November 5, 1802, on the old Reed farm, in Lemon Township. He was married to Miss Margaret Sigerson, March 28, 1820. She was a daughter of Captain Robert Sigerson. He commenced housekeeping with the usual outfit, a spinning-wheel, a few split-bottomed chairs, a large chest, and wooden mould-board plow, but still they were happy. He subsequently purchased the farm of his uncle Robert Reed, in full view of where he was born, and paid about forty dollars per acre for it. He raised a family of seven sons and three daughters: Mary, David Wallace, Robert S., Martha E., William, Nancy M., Thomas E., Jane E., and Alexander C. Mary died of typhoid fever when eighteen years of age. Robert S. was in Sherman's army, and was taken prisoner and starved in the Andersonville prison, from the effects of which he died July 27, 1865. Three years ago William Reed and wife celebrated their golden wedding. This was March 29, 1879. The children living were all present, except Robert S. and family, of Collinsville, Illinois, and Mrs. Bradshaw, of Mattoon, Illinois.

Mr. Reed is one of the oldest men living who were born in the county, and the venerable couple have undergone many hardships not dreamed of by the present generation, and there are few women to-day who can show finer specimens of linen, blankets, and coverlets, spun and woven by her own hands, than Mrs. William Reed can do. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been consistent members of the Associate Reformed Church, near Monroe. Mr. Reed formerly had a distillery, but being satisfied of the evil of intemperance, abandoned the business, and became an organizer of the temperance movement. He also quit the use of tobacco, and has lived to see his six sons grown to manhood free from these vices, and to fill places of honor and respectability.

Mrs. Reed's grandfather was John Wallace, who was born in 1732. He left his birth-place in Virginia in 1783, and went to Kentucky, where he remained until 1800, when he came to Ohio, and settled two and a half miles south-east of Monroe, on a farm subsequently belonging to John Robinson. Polly Wallace married Captain Robert Sigerson in 1801, and raised five children. The Wallace family is a large one, and now considerably

scattered. They were prominent settlers in Butler County in an early day.

John Parker Reynolds, an esteemed citizen of this township, was born in the town of Nine Partners (now Amenia), Dutchess County, New York, September 21, 1782. His paternal ancestors came from Devonshire, England, about 1650. They were stout defenders of liberty of conscience, and some of them Friends, or, as we now say, Quakers. His father, the Rev. Parker Reynolds, a Baptist clergyman, settled at Saratoga, New York, about 1790, in time for the subject of this notice to see and recollect the placing of a potash kettle to separate the water of the celebrated Congress Spring from non-medicinal water flowing into it. He was a sturdy boy, fair complexion, large, dark grey eyes, Auburn hair, and a temperament of delicate sensibility. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, though not until he had acquired a fair education, he entered the printing-office of Southwick, Bostwick & Co., of Albany, New York, in which he found a fellow-worker and life-long friend, in the late John C. Wright, of Cincinnati. While becoming a skilled practical printer, he studied the higher mathematics, some of the languages, law, and music.

In 1805 he became the proprietor of what in that day was a large printing and publishing house, with book-store attached, in Salem, Washington County, in that State, and started a newspaper styled the *Washington Register*, continuing it until 1817—the work all being done upon the old-time Ramage press. A Jeffersonian Democrat in politics, he adhered to principle, ultimately becoming a Whig. When leaving for the West, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons conferred upon him as a parting compliment the degree of Knight Templar, Chancellor Livingston being then the Grand Master of the order for the State of New York.

In 1818 he came with his wife to Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, and in 1820 to Middletown, in this county, there entering into the hotel and soon afterward into the first forwarding and commission business in the place. As a man and a citizen he was distinguished for his uncompromising integrity, practical common sense, intelligence, philanthropy, conscientious discharge of every moral obligation, and most thorough contempt for any thing mean or questionable; and no public enterprise was undertaken without his participation and assistance. He retired from business in 1839, removing to Cincinnati in 1845, remaining there until 1849, after which he made his home in Hamilton until his death, March 21, 1858. His life was a useful one by precept and example; his cast of mind judicial, reflective, and philosophical. With, doubtless, the frailties of human nature, in all matters of conscience he was emphatically the "stuff of which martyrs are made," never hesitating at any sacrifice when duty called. He was a thorough believer in the doctrine of personal individual responsibility, both here and here-

after, a strong religious feeling manifesting itself, not in ritual, but by deep reverence for God and most practical philanthropy.

In the year 1827 the Legislature passed a law authorizing Jonathan Martin, Robert L. Campbell, James F. Death, John P. Reynolds, John Shafer, Carlton Waldo, and Israel F. Gibson to build a toll-bridge over the Great Miami River at the town of Middletown. Afterwards, in the year 1829, an amendatory law was passed, changing the place at which it was to be erected, and in the year 1830 another amendatory law was passed, which resulted in the building of the bridge.

The following have been the justices of the peace: Henry Wenver, William McClure, 1803; William Squier, Squier Littell, 1805; Ezekiel Ball, William Barkalow, 1806; Thomas C. Wade, 1807; Stephen Clark, James Tapscott, 1809; James Clark, Daniel Strickland, 1810; William Harvey, 1813; James Clark, 1814; William Harvey, James Clark, 1816; William Harvey, James Clark, 1819; Ezekiel Ball, 1821; William McClure, James Clark, 1822; Thomas Irwin, 1823; Israel T. Gibson, 1824; James Clark, 1825; John Clark, Thomas Irwin, 1826; David Clarkson, James Heaton, 1827; Thomas Irwin, 1829; James Clark, James Heaton, 1830; Thomas Irwin, 1832; James Clark, James Heaton, 1833; Thomas Irwin, 1835; James Clark, Israel T. Gibson, 1836; William Cotterell, 1838; Thomas Irwin, Hugh Alexander, 1839; Benjamin Cox, 1840; James Cook, Hugh Alexander, Anthony Noble, William W. Lightfoot, 1842; David H. Tullis, 1844; and since that date, James Cook, Anthony Noble, William Lightfoot, David H. Tullis, John H. Gordon, John L. Todhunter, David Heaton, P. F. LaTourrette, Daniel Helwig, Samuel B. Holmes, Thomas N. Russell, A. M. Sentney, John McClelland, A. Crider, R. D. Booth, M. Simpson, H. L. Henkle, John S. Todd, Edward Kimball, W. B. Hedding, James A. Johnson, F. W. Whitaker, William M. Murphy.

The postmasters have been:

Middletown—Ezekiel Ball, April 8, 1819; John Hughes, April 11, 1825; John Shafer, September 1, 1827; John M. Barnett, June 24, 1841; Jacob P. Achey, January 12, 1843; John J. Storms, January 13, 1844; William S. Storms, August 24, 1844; Isaac Robertson, March 8, 1845; David Heaton, April 27, 1849; John Harnish, December 24, 1852; Charles H. Brock, April 3, 1861; Lewis L. Lambright, February 5, 1872.

Blue Ball—Robert McChesney, August 15, 1844; John Auld, November 1, 1845; James R. Morrison, January 19, 1853; James Logan, September 4, 1854; Jesse Bond, July 30, 1858; Jones Logan, May 6, 1861; Benew D. Shurte, February 28, 1868; Elder W. Piper, June 22, 1868; Peter D. McChesney, May 10, 1869; Sanford Young, September 9, 1870.

Clinton—James Ayers, May 17, 1826. Discontinued November 27, 1827. This post-office was erected at the

solicitation of Colonel James Ayers and other contractors on the Miami Canal, and moved with the work.

Excello.—J. T. Gardner, November 10, 1870; discontinued September 11, 1871; re-established October 12, 1881; Robert Y. Magenerty, October 12, 1881.

Lesourdsville.—Benjamin Lesourd, May 11, 1838; Thomas Ward, Sen., August 28, 1839; discontinued February 4, 1842; re-established May 11, 1850; John S. Hankins, May 11, 1850; Wesley B. Hedding, April 3, 1851; Jacob Simpson, July 9, 1853; Lewis Emmens, October 10, 1855; John S. McCrary, September 3, 1857; Squire Berry, December 27, 1859; Perry Wright, January 7, 1861; James K. Webster, July 30, 1862; discontinued April 23, 1864; re-established November 10, 1870; Albert Potter, November 10, 1870; discontinued September 29, 1871.

Lemon.—Joseph S. Page, March 18, 1878.

Monroe.—Andrew Boyd, May 22, 1822; George P. Williamson, October 27, 1825; John P. Williamson, January 12, 1831; Reuben Thompson, April 30, 1833; George P. Williamson, August 9, 1833; Thomas Armour, August 8, 1835; William A. Sackett, July 27, 1837; William W. Caldwell, September 16, 1841; Peter Vlereborne, June 3, 1845; Edward Kimball, October 24, 1849; Peter Vlereborne, November 21, 1853; Abraham Hoagland, January 5, 1858; Reuben V. Roll, August 9, 1859; Samuel W. Wilson, February 14, 1872; Henry C. Hill, April 13, 1874; David Keyt, November 5, 1874; David Caldwell, April 28, 1875.

MIDDLETOWN.

The original town plat of Middletown, laid out in 1802 by Stephen Vail and James Sutton, reads as follows. "The above town is laid out in the fractional section No. 28, in township and fourth range, between the Miami Rivers. Each lot is six poles one way, agreeably to the plan, except the lots Nos. 43, 46, 47, and 50, which are six poles square. The streets are each four poles wide. The course of those running from the river is south, sixty degrees east. Water and Main Streets cross the other at right angles. North Alley and South Alley are each two poles wide. East Alley and West Alley are each one pole wide. The alleys are parallel with the streets. The streets and alleys to be perpetually kept open for public use. The lots Nos. 10 and 11, which are colored green, are set aside for the public, to be appropriated to county purposes. First, Second, and Third Streets are always to be kept open to the river."

In 1816 the first addition was laid out, as follows: "In addition to Middletown, in the county of Butler, the subscribers have laid off fifty-seven lots, of the same dimensions of the whole lots in the old plat, excepting Lot 65, containing one hundred and fifty-six poles and four-fifths. Broad Street is five poles wide. What was called South Alley is made three poles wide and called Fourth Street, and the one south of it three poles wide and



called Fifth Street. What is called East Alley, in the old part of the town, between the lots on Broadway Street and Main Street, is continued at one pole wide and called Middle Alley; and the one east of the lots, on the east side of Broadway, is one pole wide and called East Alley. The streets and alleys are parallel with those of the old town plat, as recorded, and are to be opened at any time a majority of the subscribers may think necessary, as witness our hands this the twenty-seventh day of March, 1816. Broad Street is to be continued at each end thereof the same course until it intersects the county road to Franklin and the one south to Middletown, leading to Reading and thence to Cincinnati." This is signed by Hugh Vail, Shobal Vail, John Cummings, Daniel Doty, and Abner Enoch.

Among the first settlers of Middletown are names yet familiar—Ezekiel Bail, Daniel Doty, Stephen Vail, Garrett Van Vost, Moses Potter, and David Enoch. All these except Enoch were from New Jersey. He came about the year 1800, and settled on Section 23 and a fraction of 24, with his father. Abner Enoch obtained these lands by a deed in 1816, from James Monroe, then the President of the United States. Abner Enoch was one of the most remarkable men in this part of the country. He possessed natural abilities, was very energetic, and had an unusual tenacity of purpose. He engaged in manufacturing and farming. He built one of the first mills ever on the Miami River, which consisted of a saw-mill, grist-mill, and a woolen factory, and he also built a distillery. All these mills received water from the same race. Abner Enoch married first a Miss Piper, who died early. He then married her brother's widow. His first wife's father kept a hotel in Middletown, on the corner of Second and Main Streets. In the same house Mr. Enoch had a store at the same time. The hotel and the store were about the first of the kind in the town.

Probably the first settler in Middletown was Daniel Doty, one of the Western pioneers, who died on Monday, the eighth day of May, 1848, at his residence near Middletown, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Daniel Doty was one of the first settlers of Butler County, and among the first pioneers of the Miami country. He was born in Essex County, State of New Jersey, on the twenty-third day of March, 1765. His parents were respectable, honest people, in the humble walks of life, who were unable to give their children any education other than that which could be acquired at a common country school. They, however, taught them their duty to their Creator and fellow-beings, and brought them up to habits of honest industry on which, with their own exertions, they had to depend to make their way through life.

Having heard of the fine fertile country then opening in the far West, Daniel formed the resolution of exploring it and judging for himself. Accordingly, on the

tenth day of September, 1790, he left his home in the State of New Jersey and proceeded to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg), from whence he descended the Ohio River to Columbia, six miles below Fort Washington, situated where Cincinnati now is. He landed at Columbia on the twenty-third day of October following. At that time there were but two hewed-log houses in the town. They stood near the bank of the Ohio River. One of them was occupied by Major Benjamin Stites, the other by John S. Gano. Gano was captain of the militia, and Ephraim Kibby was lieutenant. The company consisted of about seventy men, good and true, who were willing to risk their lives for the defense of the country.

At that time General Harmar was commander-in-chief of the military forces of the country, and John Cleves Symmes, the proprietor of the Miami country, was chief magistrate and head of the civil department. At the time Daniel Doty landed at Columbia, General Harmar was out on his expedition against the Indians, and returned to Fort Washington with his army about ten days afterward. A number of his men were wounded, among whom were George Adams and Thomas Bailey. During the years 1791 and 1792 the country was in an almost continual state of alarm on account of the Indians. Three men were killed and scalped by the Indians near Covalt's Station, on the Little Miami River, about ten miles from Columbia. Their names were Covalt, Hinkle and Abel Cook. Daniel Doty and some others went from Columbia to the relief of the station and guarded the graves while the dead were buried.

In the latter part of December, 1790, the Indians made an attack on the fort at Colerain, eight miles from Fort Hamilton, killed two men, and took some horses and cattle. An express was sent to Columbia, and the company to which Mr. Doty belonged got ready immediately and started on the run. When they got over to Fort Washington, the commandant of the fort ordered Lieutenant Kingsbury and twelve private soldiers to join them. That evening they marched four miles and encamped on Mill Creek until next morning, when they continued their march to Colerain, but upon reaching the place found the enemy gone. About two weeks after this the fort was attacked by a large body of Indians, supposed to consist of three hundred or four hundred warriors, and who invested it closely for three or four days, then withdrawing without doing much injury.

Mr. Doty was instrumental in bringing the second minister of the Gospel into the Miami country. The first preacher was the Rev. Daniel Clark, a licensed minister of the Baptist profession, who came from Pennsylvania in the Spring of 1791. The second preacher who came was the Rev. James Kemper. He lived near Danville, Kentucky. Daniel Doty and a man named French were chosen by the people to go and bring him and his family to the country. They proceeded on their way with rifles primed, their only road being a bridle-path



for sixty miles, sleeping in the woods at night. This was in the Spring of 1792.

On the 24th of April, 1792, Mr. Doty returned to New Jersey by the way of New Orleans, coming back in 1795, and in the Spring of 1796, with his wife and children, came to Middletown, where he commenced a settlement on a tract of land, where he spent the remaining portion of his life. He built his cabin near the Great Miami River, about one mile below where the town now is. When his cabin was raised and inclosed, he had no table, chairs, bedstead, nor any boards of which to make them. He cut down timber, and split puncheons and clapboards, and made his floors out of the puncheons and doors out of the clapboards. A table was made of a slab split from the tree, and supported by four round legs set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made for seats, and a bedstead was constructed out of saplings, with a fork or limb at a proper height from the bottom of the bed; the lower and upper end fastened to a joist above; in the fork or limb was placed a round pole, with the bark on, the other end being placed through a crack between the logs in the wall. This front pole was crossed by a shorter one laid within the fork, with its outer end through another crack in the wall. Clapboards were now laid with one end on the front pole and the other end in the crack of the wall, for the bottom of the bed. He also constructed a rude cupboard out of clapboards, in which were kept their pewter dishes, plates, and spoons, but mostly wooden bowls, trenchers, and noggins, using gourds and hard-shelled squashes when gourds were scarce. Pegs were inserted in various places on the wall, on which to hang petticoats and hunting-shirts. The buck-horns were fastened to a joist, for the rifle and shot-pouch, which completed the carpenter work of the building. For the accommodation of the babies, Mr. Doty cut down a large sycamore tree, out of which was constructed a cradle.

There were a few settlers in the neighborhood at the time Mr. Doty commenced his improvement, but no crops had been raised, and he went to Cincinnati the first year to buy provisions to support his family. Corn meal was worth one dollar a bushel, which was bought, packed home on horseback, and baked into johnny-cakes on a clapboard before the fire. This was their only bread. Wild game was plenty. Deer, bears, and turkeys were killed when needed.

In the Summer of 1796, while Mr. Doty was on his way to meeting, one Sunday night, he heard his dog bark, crossing the cornfield. It was barking at a wild-cat on the fence. On Mr. Doty speaking to the dog, the cat turned round and jumped off the fence towards him, and he ran toward the cat. The corn being thick and high, he lost sight of both dog and cat, but soon heard the dog cry out, when Doty went in that direction, and met the cat, and the dog walking behind him. Doty went straight toward the cat, and when the cat turned

round to seize the dog, he kicked the cat over, caught him by the hind leg, and placing his left foot on his breast, pressed him with all his weight upon the ground until he was dead. Mr. Doty had killed a number of wild-cats, but thought this one was the largest he had ever taken hold of.

Mr. Doty had three encounters also with bears, in all three of which he was successful. In one instance, during the struggle the bear caught hold of him by each of his shoulders with the claws of its forefeet, when he struck it down by a blow of his fist in the bear's throat. Another time he split open a bear's head with an ax, and at another time killed a bear with a club, knocking it down first, then following up the blows until it was killed. This last encounter took place more than twenty miles from any house, and while he was on his way to New Jersey.

Daniel Doty was the first collector of taxes in this part of the country. His district was twelve miles wide from north to south, comprising two ranges of townships extending from the Great Miami to the Little Miami, comprehending the sites where the towns of Franklin and Waynesville are, and the immediate country. The whole amount of tax contained on his duplicate was two hundred and forty-four dollars. He collected it all and paid it over to Jacob Burnett, the treasurer, at Cincinnati. In discharging his duties he must have ridden near a thousand miles. He became a man of wealth and of influence. For several years before his death he himself paid a tax of one hundred and thirty-four dollars per year. He and his wife Betsey lived together on their farm near Middletown, fifty-two years, and raised a family of ten children, and before he died he lived to see the railroad take the place of the Indian trail, and comfortable brick buildings that of the wigwam and the rude cabin.

✕ Moses Potter came in 1796, with his family, and settled first in Cincinnati. The next Spring after the departure of the Indians, he moved near Middletown, settling where Henry Reed now lives. He remained in that locality only a few months. Thence he moved two miles and a half east on a rented farm, where he stayed one year, and then to the farm occupied by Garrett Denise, one mile and a half east of the town, where he died three years after. He bought a half section of land where he last settled, and here built a double cabin. His family consisted of two children prior to his coming to Ohio. Their names were Levi and Sarah. Jane was born April 2, 1797, being the first white child born in Middletown; he also had Amos and Jonathan Hoci. All the children are now dead. Jane Potter married John Sutphin, a weaver, from New Jersey. He was born in 1794, came to Ohio in 1811, and was engaged on the canal between Cincinnati and Middletown, holding at first some minor position. Subsequently, for a continuous period of twenty-two years, he was superintendent on the canal.



and again after a few years interval held the same position some time longer. He raised a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living. The family throughout is noted for its morality and high standing.

Levi Potter has three children living,—John Johnston, Mrs. Maria Sill, and Frances Mariau. Amos Potter has two children living,—Mrs. Mary Cramer, of Iowa, and Mrs. Crane, of Middletown. Mr. Moses Potter came from the same neighborhood that Daniel Doty did in New Jersey, and was probably induced by Mr. Doty to emigrate to the wilderness. He also had one brother, Russell Potter, who came at the same time, but settled over the river, near where Trenton stands.

Stephen Vail was a native of New Jersey, and came to Middletown in 1800. Two of his sons and a daughter arrived in Ohio the year before, and settled in Warren County, near Waynesville, temporarily. They were Shobal, Aaron, and Mary Russell, the wife of George Russell.

In September, 1793, Shobal Vail married Miss Mary Bonnell, daughter of parents who were also from New Jersey, and were among the earliest settlers of Warren County. Many of the descendants of the Bonnell family are yet there. Shobal Vail Clevenger, the distinguished sculptor, was of that family. He received his name Shobal Vail in honor of his uncle by marriage. Stephen Vail, with the remainder of his family, came, as stated above, in 1800. The children who accompanied him were Moses, Lydia, Randall, Hugh, Sarah, and Katharina. Soon after he came he purchased a large tract of land lying on both sides of the Miami River, and commenced the erection of mills, consisting of a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, and a saw-mill. These mills were finished and in use in 1802. A destructive freshet in 1805 carried away or greatly damaged the fulling-mill and the saw-mill. The fulling-mill was rebuilt the next year.

Mr. Vail built his first cabin near the river, not far from where F. Kemp & Co.'s slaughter-house is now. He lived there but a short time, when he built another cabin on the table-land, west of and about one hundred and fifty yards from Edward Jones's present residence, and near what is now the corner of Young and Fourth Streets. This was, doubtless, the first cabin built in Middletown. In this cabin Mr. Vail died in 1808. His son Moses and daughter Lydia were the oldest of the children, and were half brother and sister to the others. Moses and Lydia settled in Warren County, and built a mill near Franklin previous to 1824. He died many years ago, and left children; but they are scattered, and it is not known where they are. The descendants of the other members of this family settled in Middletown and vicinity.

Shobal Vail Clevenger, the American sculptor, was born in Middletown in 1812, and died September 28, 1843. In his youth he worked as a stone-mason in Cincinnati, where the figure of an angel he carved on a

stone attracted attention. From Cincinnati he removed to Boston, where he executed busts of Clay, Van Buren and others. He afterward went to Europe, taking up his residence at Florence, where he executed many busts, which showed a rapid advance and gave promise that he would attain the first rank in his profession. Having been attacked by pulmonary consumption he embarked for America, but died on the passage.

Judge Ezekiel Ball was among the first early settlers, and was a man of considerable importance, holding many township offices, also being associate judge.

John Freeman settled on what was known as Abram Shaefer's farm prior to 1800. His son Thomas some years afterward purchased what has since been known as the Cullum farm and built a residence there. He was commissioned captain in the War of 1812, and took his company to Detroit in 1813. He moved to Middletown in 1818 and took charge of the Black Horse Tavern, which had been previously kept by Jesse Crane. He remained in the tavern a year or so, and then built a flat-boat and carried a load of produce to New Orleans. John P. Reynolds succeeded him in the tavern and subsequently Mr. Hughes. Mr. Freeman was from Pennsylvania, and his wife was from New Jersey. She was a daughter of Alexander Crane.

After Middletown was laid out and a few cabins erected, Mr. Jonathan Martin came to the village and began blacksmithing. This shop was a frame building, that stood a short distance from the Baptist Church on Main Street. Mr. Simpson rented this shop of Mr. Martin in 1819, when the latter went into the dry goods business in a building where the First National Bank is now, on Main Street. Mark Dixon and Abner Enock had stores prior to this time. Dixon's room was on the south-east corner of Third and Main Streets, and Enock's store was on the north-west corner of Main and Second Streets. Soon after this time and as the town began to grow up the number of the stores multiplied very fast.

The first cabin in Middletown was that of Stephen Vail, on the ridge. A log-cabin was built very early near the corner of Main and Third Streets, where Oglesby & Baruitz's bank is now, and afterwards occupied by Amos Potter. Probably one of the oldest standing and the first built frame building in Middletown is the one now seen on the south-east corner of Main and Fourth Streets. The first brick building in Middletown was the one erected for a school-house in the east part of lot No. 11. This structure was an elegant one for those days, and was about twenty by thirty feet. It was one story high, with a huge fire-place in each end for the burning of wood. In later years one chimney was taken out and the door was moved from the side to the end, while the warmth was provided from a large stove. In this house were day-schools, singing-schools, and religious meetings of different denominations on the Sabbath.

The second brick house was built by Jonathan Tullis



It was on the corner of Third and Main Streets, where the Merchants' National Bank is now. The erection of this house caused a little comment, as it was known Mr. Tullis was a little involved. Mr. David Heaton was desirous of expressing his opinion on the matter, and one day, while riding by, he was seen to stop and take more than a casual glance. When asked by Mr. Tullis what new points were discovered, he replied that he thought the walls leaned a little. "What way?" asked the astonished owner. "Towards Hamilton," was the nonchalant reply. In Hamilton were the courts and the sheriff's office. This house was erected in 1818, and in two or three years afterwards David Enyart, who previously lived where Tobias Lofferson now lives, moved into it.

Hotels or houses of entertainment were numerous in earlier times. Their "taverns," "houses of entertainment," and "coffee-houses," now come under the general terms of "hotels," "boarding-houses, with day board or rooms to let," and "saloons." First among these, and one as famous as any, was the "Black Horse," standing on Main Street, about where the post-office is now. This was kept first by Jesse Crane. Following him were John P. Reynolds and Hughes, who was styled Governor Hughes. This was prior to 1818. John Freeman kept it in 1819. Mr. Piper, father-in-law of Abner Enoch, kept a hotel on a small scale on the north-west corner of Second and Main Streets, in part of the building used by Mr. Enoch as a store. David Enyart kept hotel in his house on Main and Third a few years, and just opposite Mr. Levi Potter kept a few years. This was where Russell's grocery now is. Prominent among the first-class houses during the building of the canal, was the building on the corner of Broadway and Third Streets, where the agricultural store now is. This was extensively patronized by those interested in canal contracts, and became the leading hotel for many years. Just above Russell's grocery, and on the same side, between Second and Third Streets, Mr. Phares kept hotel also. This was as early as 1815.

David Enyart came to Ohio in 1802, settling first at Princeton, and then in 1815 came to Middletown. Mr. Aaron Hamner built a one-story brick house on the north-west corner of Main and Fifth Streets in 1819 or 1820, that was afterwards sold to Joseph Treon, who was a cripple. Mr. Simpson built a brick on the south-west corner of Main and Fifth Streets in 1822 that was not only the largest in the town, but was considered the finest. Mr. Martin built the present brick of Oglesby & Barnitz's bank in 1827, and sold goods there for many years. Levi Potter, who lived just opposite, was probably the first brick-mason in Middletown.

The United States Hotel, on Main Street, was built in 1831 for a dwelling-house and coffee-house. It was then but two stories high. The second story was used to live in, while the parlor and bar-room were used for a store and coffee-room. Wilson Gilchrist sold goods in the

parlor for several years, and I. C. Faries and others, at different times, used the present bar-room for a coffee-house. Cyrus Mitchell was the first to keep hotel. This was near 1845. His brother, James Mitchell, built the third story. Mrs. Furry now keeps the house.

The old Middletown burying-ground is near Kemp & Shafor's slaughter-house, and on the river bank. There are now but two stones the inscriptions on which are readable; that of George Russell, who died May 25, 1814, at forty-one years of age, and Moses Vail, who died at sixty-two years of age. Stephen Vail was also buried here, but his grave is not marked. His interment was in 1808.

The Middletown Cemetery originally contained four acres, in the south-east quarter of section No. 28. This ground was laid off by James Heaton, who surveyed it; thirteen lots being set aside for a potter's-field. The original trustees were Israel Gibson, John M. Barret, and Robert Campbell. This was the 30th of May, 1827.

The Middletown Cemetery Association was organized May 25, 1878. On the 4th of August, 1863, two acres were added, and again, October 11, 1869, five acres were purchased. The association, when organized under the special act of the Legislature, consisted of the following persons: W. B. Oglesby, Jos. S. Kelley, John Corrin, Thos. Wilson, Edward Jones, G. Rathman, S. V. Curtis, G. E. Wampler, C. W. Sutphin, I. C. Faries, A. D. Collins, William Sheels, William Moore, C. S. Barnitz, C. F. Gunkel, J. B. Hartley, J. J. Paller.

Of those who deserve mention in connection with the dead is the Rev. James Grimes. He was a native of the District of Columbia, born January 1, 1760, and died March 16, 1846. He came here after the War of 1812. He had two children, George and Rebecca. George was in that war, and was taken prisoner. Rebecca married William Bridge, and had two children, Ann and Susan. Ann became the mother of James Lummis. She is still living, and is now in Illinois. Susan married J. J. Pettit, and died in the Spring of 1875.

Mr. Grimes was educated at Alexandria, Virginia, became a local Methodist preacher, and was ordained deacon by Francis Asbury, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ordained September 17, 1815. He was in the War of the Revolution seven years, and was taken prisoner by the British, but escaped by mounting a horse and riding past the guards, who fired upon him. His son George was in the navy in the War of 1812. The Rev. James Grimes was a carpenter and stair-builder. After the burning of the city of Washington in the War of 1812, he rebuilt the stairs in the capitol. He was a stout, well-built man, and when eighty years old could shingle a roof. He lived near where the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad depot is now. The house still stands.

Mr. Grimes had two wives, who were buried in this yard. His first wife, Eliza Grimes, died November,



1827, when seventy-two years of age. His second wife, Jane Grimes, was born September 27, 1776. She died in August, 1850, seventy-four years of age. Near by the grave of Mr. Grimes lie the remains of another Revolutionary soldier, Daniel Heaton.

The business of Middletown is largely in the manufacturing of all kinds of paper. The paper interest is immense, great enough to make the town one of the principal centers in the country for that kind of business. Seven great paper-mills run in full force, month in and month out, year after year, giving employment to hundreds of men, women, and children.

The first mill on the hydraulic north is that of Oglesby, Moore & Co. The mill manufactures blotting, sized, and super-calendered book, wrapping, and roofing papers. The firm members are W. B. Oglesby, William Moore, George C. Barnitz, and F. J. Tytus. The mill was built in 1833 by J. W. Erwin and brother. After two years Messrs. Tytus, Oglesby, and Barnitz then took the mill, and under the firm name of Oglesby, Barnitz & Tytus, ran it for seven or eight years. Then it passed into the hands of the present company, under whose management it has been highly successful and prosperous. Eighty to one hundred hands are employed constantly, about twenty-five of whom are women and girls. The annual sales of manufactured articles amount to \$150,000. There are two mills in one. One is furnished with three four-hundred pound and four two-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound engines, and one seventy-two-inch Fourdrinier. It has water-power, and manufactures book and blotting paper, its capacity being five thousand pounds a day, or one million five hundred thousand pounds a year. The wrapping-mill has two four-hundred-and-fifty-pound and one six-hundred-pound engines, one sixty-eight-inch cylinder, water and steam, and makes four thousand five hundred pounds a day of wrapping and roofing paper, or one million three hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year.

The next mill south on the hydraulic is that of A. Hill & Sons. This company also carries on two mills. The first one is the Valley, and the one further down is the Globe. They are designated as No. 1 Valley Mill and No. 2 Globe Mill. The last-named mill has passed into the hands of Oglesby & Co. This mill was started in 1855, and their work was confined to the manufacture of manilla paper, of which they turned out six tons per day, or one thousand eight hundred tons a year. They employed seventy-five hands, among them twelve females, and the annual production was valued at \$240,000. In the Valley Mill are six three-hundred to seven-hundred pound and one Gould engines, one fifty-six and one sixty-two inch cylinder power, water and steam. This was the first mill in the West to compete with the Eastern manilla manufactories. It was started under great discouragements by Messrs. Hill & Sons, and run at first on a small scale. The mill was stopped in July, 1881, and

their business has been sold out to the Middletown Paper Company.

The next mill south on the hydraulic is that of the Tytus Paper Company—F. J. Tytus, president; W. B. Oglesby, treasurer; J. B. Tytus, secretary. This company manufactures Fourdrinier and cylinder manilla paper. The mill turns out twenty thousand pounds a day, or six million pounds a year, and the sales amount to over four hundred thousand dollars per annum. Eighty hands are employed. It was built in 1873, the firm being George W. Erwin & Co. The mill is run by water and steam, and has six hundred horse power; fifteen rag engines, three machines. The engine is the largest in the West.

The third paper mill was built in 1855, by James P. Cecil, John L. Martin, and Joseph Sutphin, and is now owned by Sutphin & Wrenn. The firm is composed of Joseph Sutphin and A. S. Wrenn. They manufacture news and book papers, and are now very large manufacturers of heavy grades of blotting-paper. The establishment has never ceased operations since it was first started. Fifty hands are kept at work, thirty of whom are women. Fifty-five hundred pounds a day are made, and the sales are two hundred thousand dollars a year. The mill has one three-hundred-pound, three four-hundred-pound, and one eight-hundred-pound engines, and one sixty-eight-inch Fourdrinier. It is run by water and steam, and its productions rank with the best made in the country. This establishment furnishes most of the paper upon which the Cincinnati dailies are printed. All these mills are located along the banks of the hydraulic, in pleasant situations, among the willows and sycamores.

Across the city, upon the canal, stands the mill of Wardlow, Thomas & Co., or the Niagara Paper Mills. The first mill was built in 1868, and burned down in September, 1872, and a new building was erected in 1880. The whole building is four hundred and sixty feet long, and eighty-six feet wide, and one main building sixty feet wide. It has two machine rooms, each thirty-five feet square, and the boiler and steam-engine room seventy feet square. The smoke-stack rises one hundred and five feet from the base. It has ten rag engines, one Gould engine, one eighty-four-inch double cylinder, and one sixty-eight-inch. It uses both water and steam, and makes manilla paper. Its capacity is from twelve to fourteen thousand pounds per day. This mill makes a specialty of flour-sacks and manilla-bag papers. It has six wells and ten driven wells, and a ten-horse-power pump that throws eight hundred gallons per minute. The water is clear and pure, the subsoil of all this locality being a gravel. They employ about forty hands.

The Harding Paper Company own the Excello Mill, which is three miles farther south. They manufacture first-class writing-paper. The officers of this company are A. E. Harding, president; W. B. Oglesby, treasurer;



and William Moore, secretary. The mill is furnished with six four-hundred-pound engines and one sixty-two-inch Fourdrinier. The capacity is three thousand pounds of writing paper a day, or nine hundred thousand pounds a year. At the Excello Mill one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty hands are employed, over eighty of whom are women, and the annual sales amount to two hundred thousand dollars a year. The mill was built in 1865, and the pay-roll averages one thousand dollars a week.

The magnitude of the paper interests of Middletown can be understood when it is known that about four hundred and forty hands are employed therein; that they put on the market annually about twelve and a third million pounds of first-class goods, and derive a gross revenue of one million one hundred and ninety thousand dollars each year. The paper manufactured here is not excelled anywhere in the country.

There are at present two paper-bag factories in Middletown, both doing a good business. Mr. R. E. Johnston established the enterprise in 1873. The bags were then made by hand, one person being able to manufacture only about seven hundred a day. Mr. Johnston took William Webster into partnership this year, but at the end of six months this firm was dissolved. Subsequently Mr. Webster started up for himself. The Webster patent, or hand-helping machines, are now used by both of these firms. The R. E. Johnston Paper-bag Company employ fifty hands, have two power machines and forty hand-helping machines, and manufacture two hundred thousand bags a day, or sixty millions a year. The pay-roll is two hundred and fifty dollars per week. They manufacture the machine-made satchel-bottom paper bags. The Webster Paper and Bag Company run a force of seventy hands, and manufacture each day a stack of bags that would make a column sixteen hundred feet high, or four and a half miles high in a year. They also use the hand-helping machines, and do a business of one hundred thousand dollars a year. They manufacture a million of bags each week.

Wilson & McCallay have tobacco works that are 140x144 feet, three stories high. This business was established here in 1870, when they had a capacity of two hundred thousand pounds, and have now increased that capacity to three million pounds per annum, and furnish employment to from three hundred and fifty to four hundred hands. They have in all the enormous floor surface of 66,480 square feet, and a large and well-furnished office. The kilns are two in number, 29x75 feet each, the floors of which are laid with thousands of feet of steam pipe. The spinners' room is 50x100 feet; machine-room, 50x70 feet; wrapping department, 60x100 feet, where all wrappers are put on by hand. The press-room is 60x100 feet, containing twenty presses, and the large engine-room, 60x60, containing an eighty-five horse power engine. The firm employs seven salesmen.

P. J. Sorg & Co. have also an immense establishment for the manufacturing of the best brands of plug tobacco. The building is located at the terminus of Third Street, at the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis depot, and was erected in 1879, the main building being 140x40 feet. In 1880 an addition was made, 50x115 feet, and in 1881 it had another addition of 50x14 feet, making in all a building of 140x395 feet, three stories high, and basement. In 1881 they manufactured 1,800,000 pounds of tobacco. They employ from 275 to 300 hands, and pay an internal revenue tax of from \$275,000 to \$300,000 annually. The firm consists of P. J. Sorg and John Auer.

The Ling & Levoy Buggy Company began operations in 1879, erecting at that time and subsequently a building 140x100 feet. It is now a stock affair, with William Ling as president, and James Johnson as treasurer and secretary. They employ in all fifty hands, and keep two salesmen on the road. They manufacture the platform-bed, the three-spring bed, the Kinkin side-bar, also the Brewster side-bar. They also manufacture a new style of spring of their patent, now coming into general use. They make 1,200 buggies annually.

La Tourrette & Co., iron and brass founders, and manufacturers of paper and tobacco machinery, carry on a business of forty thousand dollars. This enterprise was established by P. P. La Tourrette before 1860, since which time the business has constantly grown until now the foundry consists of brass works, repair shops, and a general foundry for the accommodation of all kinds of job work in addition to the manufacture of their specialties. The Middletown Pump Company has now been absorbed in that of La Tourrette & Co. The firm consists of P. P. La Tourrette, C. F. Gunckel, and F. B. Searage. They employ thirty hands.

Mr. John L. Martin and Joseph Sutphin built the flouring mill of Middletown (the only one in the place) in 1853. The mill has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels a day, and is managed by C. Sutphin. Joseph Sutphin & Son still own the property, and are supplying the trade, which extends over a vast area of country.

The American Color Printing Company of Middletown was organized in 1880, with a capital stock of \$18,000, and color printing made a specialty. Theodore Marston is president, and W. W. Sullivan is secretary of the company. They employ twelve hands, and are the publishers of the *Middletown Journal*.

There are at present three newspapers in Middletown. Up to 1857 no successful efforts had been made in this direction, although many attempts preceded the one that finally attained success, but each in turn was short lived. The *Journal*, now published by the American Color Printing Company, is the oldest successful paper in the town, and it dates its birth to the year 1857, and to Mr. C. H. Brock, the grocer of Middletown, as its first proprietor. Mr. Brock carried this paper on successfully for



fourteen years. During the war he became postmaster of Middletown, but kept its management until 1871, when he sold out to Mr. Harkrader, and after that it passed through the management of Collins, Bowman & Collins, George H. McKee, McKee & Powell, McKee, James L. Raymond, who leased to Wendell, then to Tucker, & Todhunter, then sold to Todhunter & Bonnell, who sold it to the American Color Printing Company in 1880. Mr. Sullivan is its editor. There are two others also. The *Signal* was brought to bear its influence for good on Middletown by L. F. Bowman in 1874. He kept the paper until 1881, when T. J. Ward took its management. It has always been a good, lively paper. The *Middletown Herald* was started in March, 1882. R. M. Threlkeld is proprietor and editor.

The private bank of Oglesby & Barnitz is the oldest bank in Middletown. It was started more than twenty years ago, being at that time simply a place of deposit. On account of the great credit they had among the business community, these deposits so increased on their hands that it was deemed advisable to start a bank. It is strictly private. The Merchants' National Bank was organized September 9, 1872, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which has increased since to \$150,000. The officers are Charles F. Gunkel, president, and G. F. Stevens, cashier. The First National Bank was organized in 1865, with Mr. Joseph Sutphin as its president, which position he filled for many years. D. W. McCallay is now president, and Joseph R. Allen cashier. Its capital stock was at first \$100,000, but it is now increased to \$150,000, with a surplus of \$50,000.

The Union Loan and Building Association filed its papers with the secretary of state May 6, 1875, and the first payment of dues were made June 23, 1875. The first board of trustees were P. P. La Tourette, David Newman, James H. Jacoby, J. McFadden, Jacob Shaeffer, I. N. Foote, Robert Johnston, W. Todhunter, and Frederick Siebert. The capital stock of \$1,000,000 is divided into 5,000 shares of \$200 each. The company has 750 members, a paid up capital of \$124,000, and have taken in and disbursed during the year 1881, \$108,000. The association has been in existence 350 weeks, and has attained a magnitude second to none in the State. There are 4,700 shares held by 750 members, no one member holding more than twenty shares. It is entirely mutual and equal. The present officers are N. B. Hatch, president; Dr. R. Corson, vice-president; R. E. Johnston, treasurer, and I. N. Foot, secretary.

The building of the Hydraulic laid the foundation for the prosperity of Middleton. This enterprise was set on foot by Messrs. Erwin, Cooper and Henderson, the company organizing in 1857, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. It furnishes water power for six mills and for the Middletown water works. The organization consisted of J. W. Erwin, president; Thomas Sherlock, secretary; and J. B. Oglesby, treasurer, as the executive officers.

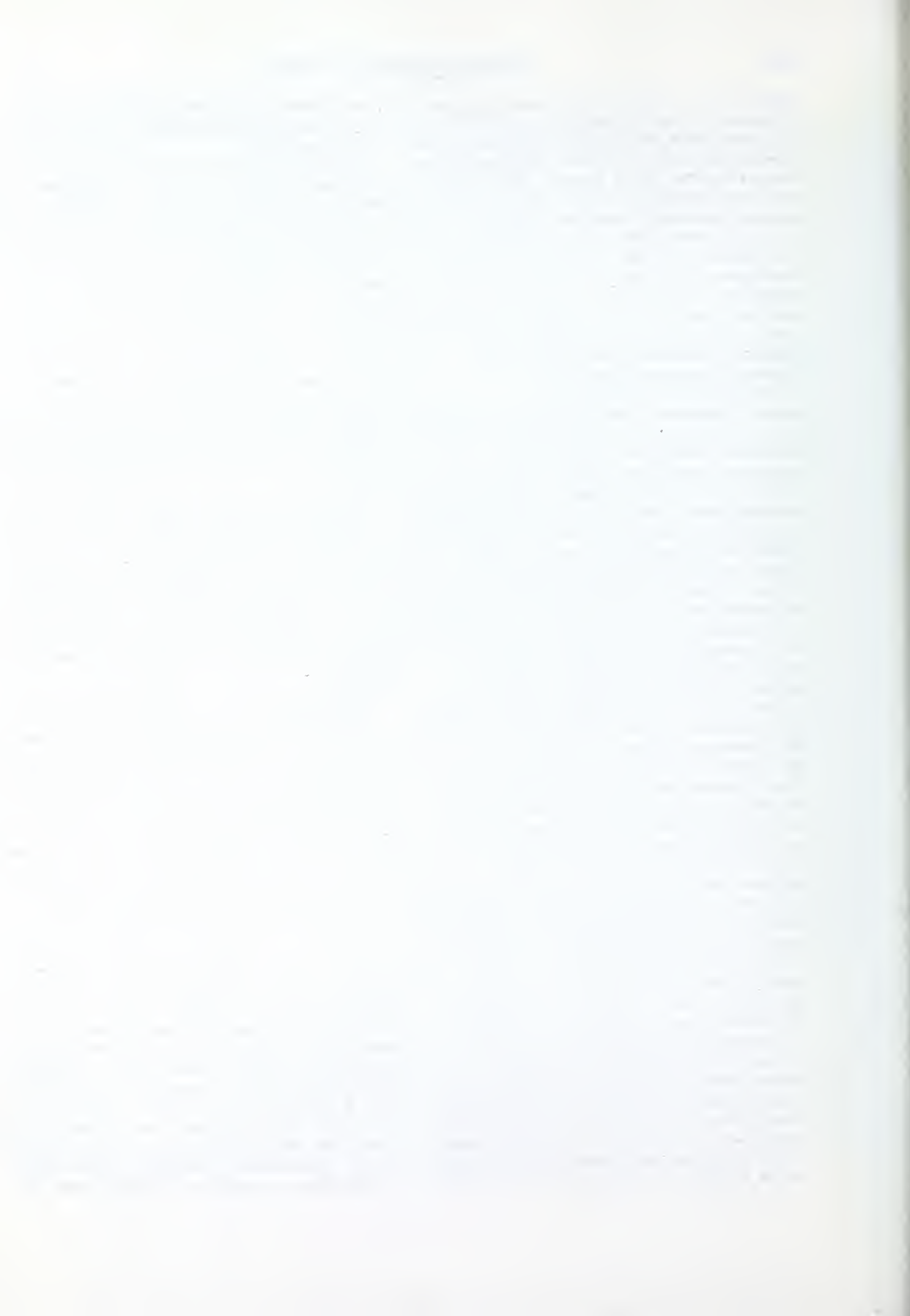
Thomas Sherlock's place is now supplied by J. B. Oglesby, who is secretary, agent, and manager. The hydraulic is two miles in length.

Middletown became an incorporated village in 1837, its first mayor being T. T. Gibson. A magnificent city building was completed by November 1, 1880, at a cost of \$10,031.90. In 1874 the town put in the Holly works at a cost of \$72,000; and in 1881 introduced the electric light, abandoning the use of gas for municipal purposes. In 1879 permission was granted to the Middletown Street Railway Company to build a road on Third Street, to connect the two depots of Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis roads. The present officers of the town are W. B. Hedding, mayor; Robert A. P. Kaser, clerk; Jacob Shaffer, treasurer; William Frost, marshal; Nicholas Graff, William Ling, James H. Cunningham, Joseph Neiderlander, and Joseph Naughton, councilmen; A. W. Hill, chief of fire department; W. B. Oglesby, A. W. Hill, P. J. Sorg, trustees of water works.

The Holly Water-works are quite an addition financially, as well as a benefit otherwise, to the town. They were put in at a cost of \$72,000, but it supplies the city with water, runs the fire department, and clears several hundred dollars over and above all expenses annually. The water is furnished from a large well, thirty-five feet deep and fourteen feet in diameter, and furnishes an inexhaustible supply of good, cool, clear, and pure water. The pressure is sufficient to throw water one hundred feet high.

The fire department is furnished with a four-wheeled reel, Caswell make, costing \$600. It has the patent drop harness, and carries 1,000 feet cotton knit hose of Chelsea manufacture. There are also 2,000 feet of rubber and leather hose in reserve. Besides this there are a hook and ladder truck, a hand-reel, and a hand-engine. The team can be hitched up and ready to leave the building in twenty seconds after the alarm of fire has been given. The pressure of the water is ninety pounds, and twenty-one streams can be brought into requisition. It will throw eight streams one hundred feet high.

The Brush electric light was substituted for gas in the Summer of 1882. The company has put up a wrought-iron tower, made of boiler iron, 210 feet in height, on which are placed eight lights, each having 4,000 candle-power, and also five other lights in different portions of the town, each having 2,000 candle-power, and two street lights. This is at a cost of \$2,000 per year, and ten dollars per month for each additional street light. The whole is run by a forty-horse-power engine of P. J. Sorg & Co.'s tobacco works, which operates two machines, one of ten lights, each having a 4,000 candle-power, the other sixteen each having 2,000 candle-power. The brilliancy of these lights, with its softness, renders them very desirable. The lights on the large



tower can be seen for miles, and the power is sufficient to read large print several squares off.

The first school in Middletown was a pay school kept by Mr. Beers, who afterwards became Judge Beers, of Darke County. He started in 1805, and had for a school-room a room in a woolen-mill standing near the present location of the river bridge. Another school was taught by Martha Wilson, in 1806, in a log-house, one part of which was used as a dwelling. It was located on what was called the "Smoothing Iron," the present premises of J. K. Thomas. For some time afterward Ephraim Gray taught in the same house, and at a later day Joseph Worth. Mr. Ward had a school in a cabin near the site of the machine shop. Mr. Perry and Mr. Piper were also teachers of an early day. Subsequently Ephraim Gray built the house on Broad Street now owned and occupied by James Wicoff, and taught in the same for some years.

In 1815, the first school-house was built on the east part of the lot, south-east corner of Main and Second Streets. It was twenty by thirty feet in size. In this house were day-schools, singing-schools, and religious meetings on the Sabbath. One of the first teachers was Jeremiah Marston, who taught from 1821 to 1824, inclusive. He was subsequently associate judge, and his son, Theodore Marston, is well-known here. The first school entirely free, was taught by Joseph Gaillbreath, a native of the neighborhood, in 1837, but the schools did not continue without the aid of funds from private sources.

Before 1839, the district school had grown too large for one room, and under its auspices a Mr. Elliott taught the younger pupils in a brick building then known as the "Juniata Iron Store," and still standing on Third Street, south side, and west of the bank of Messrs. Oglesby & Barnitz. In the Fall of 1839, in this room, Mrs. Mitchell, then Miss Josephine S. Anderson, carried on this school, with Mary J. Gibson as assistant, now Mrs. Bowen, of Chicago. Mrs. Mitchell has been identified with the schools of Middletown since that time, and her record made of forty-three years in school work is one herself and friends may feel proud of. This part of the school, above mentioned, was soon moved to the barracks, then standing on the present site of the Odd Fellows' building. The barracks are now on the north-east corner of Water and Fifth Streets.

The barracks were vacated in 1849, to occupy the better rooms made vacant by Mr. Furman's removal to Hamilton. These rooms were on the west side of Broad Street, a few steps north of Third Street. In this branch of the district school Mrs. Mitchell taught continuously, excepting a year or two, and, with the help of her assistants, she had the first graded schools. Her assistants, after Miss Gibson, were respectively Miss Alice T. Keachum (now Mrs. Lambright), Miss Eliza Martin (subsequently Mrs. Storms), Misses Virginia Howland, and Susan McQuitty.

In 1855 the organization changed from three directors to a board of education composed of five members. The board consisted of William B. Oglesby, Stephen E. Giffen, Edward Jones, Joseph Sutphin, and William E. Marshall. In 1872 the present noble school-building was completed and furnished at a cost of \$61,000. The Middletown people are proud of it, and with reason. There is no finer structure of the kind in Ohio. It is situated in a campus of six acres of ground, beautifully laid off, and ornamented with trees, walks, and shrubbery. The house is magnificently furnished. The pupils have a library parlor, in which they have the choicest literature in the way of periodicals and books, etc. This last commendable feature was inaugurated by the present efficient superintendent, F. J. Barnard.

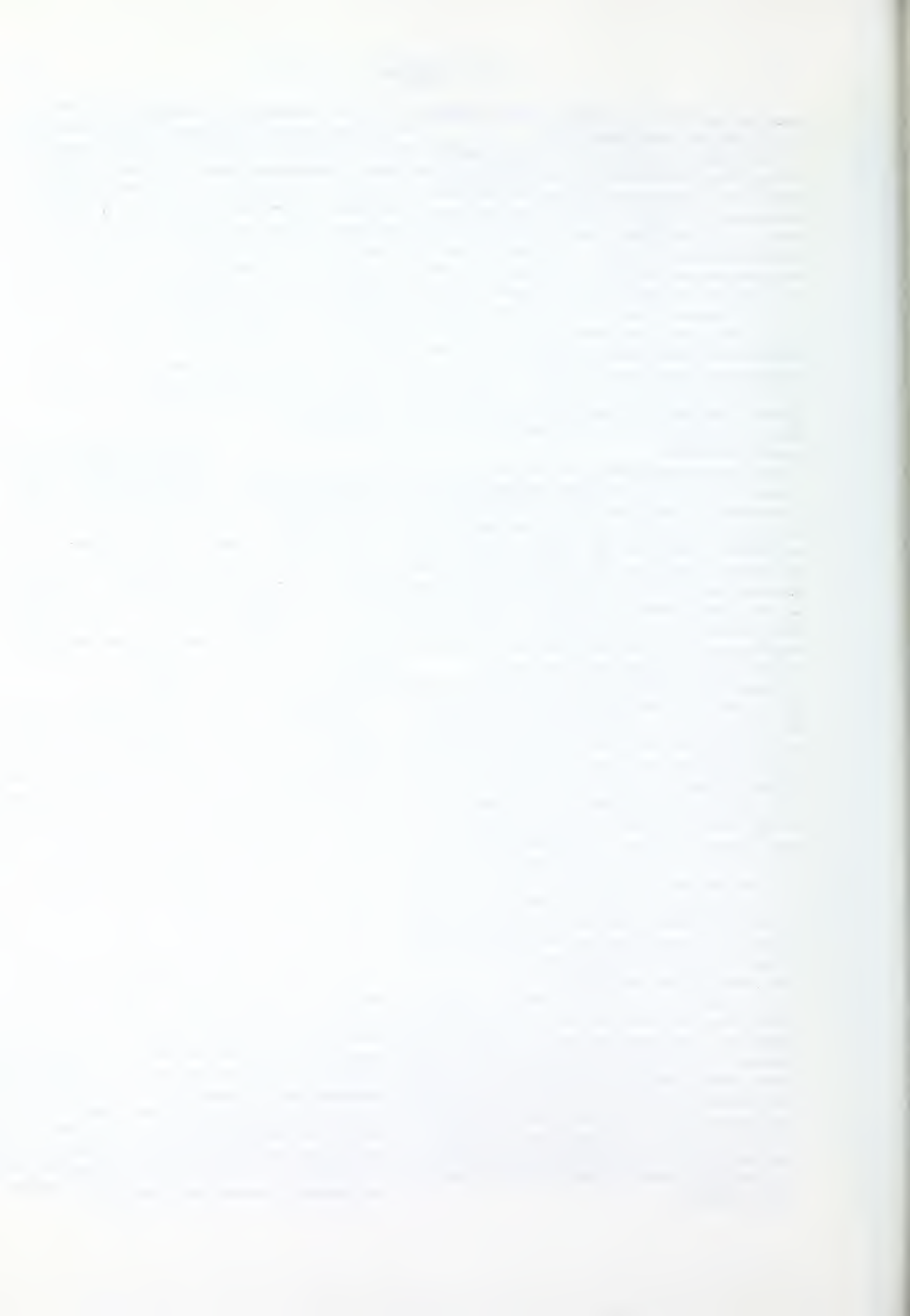
The growth of the public schools is shown by the following table:

	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880
No. youths enumerated, . .	472	673	834	1,319	1,393
No. pupils enrolled, . . .	275	365	660	588	824	710
No. pupils daily averaged, .	220	229	349	336	574	512
No. of teachers,	6	7	9	10	15	18

The expenditures were, in 1860, \$2,464.69; 1865, \$5,514.45; 1870, \$5,958.56; 1875, \$8,170.05; 1880, \$11,195.64. The value of school property was, in 1855, \$6,250; 1860, \$6,250; 1865, \$6,250; 1870, \$6,250; 1875, \$75,000; 1880, \$75,000. The board of education consists of Dr. John Corson, president; George H. Hinkel, secretary; J. G. Lummis, treasurer; James B. Hartley, I. C. Farris, C. A. Bapst.

In the Spring of 1842 a few noble-hearted men conceived the idea of instituting an Odd Fellows' lodge at Middletown. Preparatory to that end I. F. Hand, S. F. Hallman, Lewis Young, W. W. Littell, and Joshua Hunt, made application for and were admitted to membership in Warren Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., at Franklin, and after taking degrees in that lodge all applied for and were granted dismissal cards, when they and brother David Olden, Sen., petitioned the Grand Lodge of Ohio for a charter to establish a lodge in Middletown, with the name of Hope Lodge, No. 16. Odd Fellowship was then so much in its infancy that the Grand Lodge of the State could transact all its business in one evening.

The lodge was instituted on the evening of October 25, 1842, Charles Thomas officiating as grand master, the place of meeting being the second-story of a frame house standing on Third Street. On the same evening there were three applicants initiated,—Anthony Noble, James Butler, and Frederick Shafer. About the sixth applicant accepted was brother Aaron Rodgers, who afterwards made a present to this lodge of a beautiful lot in the cemetery for the express purpose of burying indigent or transient Odd Fellows. It, however, happened by an overruling Providence that he was the first one buried on the lot. The lodge commenced under very flattering prospects, considering the size of the town,



which then was not over one thousand inhabitants, the first year initiating twelve members. A little carelessness is discovered in the way the lodge did the business during those first years. If a brother was behind with his dues, his note was sometimes taken instead. The initiation fee then was six dollars.

In April, 1843, the lodge rented a room on the north-west corner of Broad and Third Streets, where they stayed ten years, working successfully and in loving harmony. They then rented a room of Jacob Leibee, in his three-story building built on the same ground on which the lodge had been instituted, where they stayed until the lodge moved into the building on Main Street they now occupy. The lodge at first elected their officers every three months, but in 1846 the time was changed to six months. During the Winter of 1846 the lodge purchased the lot their building now stands on, it being bought first as private property by brother A. Noble and James Bowman, who afterwards sold it to the lodge for six hundred dollars, the same sum that they had given. They also repaired the house at an expense of one hundred dollars, and rented the property, from which they received considerable income.

On February 8, 1858, there was a committee appointed, consisting of W. G. Ball, George Foster, and John Hunt, to receive donations and to ascertain what money could be raised among the members for the building of a new house. A committee, consisting of I. C. Faries, J. B. Cecil, and C. H. Brock, was appointed to ask donations of sister lodges. On November 11 the building committee were instructed to contract for the erection of a building and to have a town hall over the two north store-rooms. James B. Cecil erected the new building, which cost seven thousand three hundred dollars, and the lodge moved into its new quarters about February 1, 1860. The number of shares at first reached two hundred, which was afterwards reduced to one hundred and seventy, and as soon as the house was paid for the stock was purchased for various prices, from fifty dollars to eighty-three dollars, the last to sell being C. W. Sutphin, who received the last named amount. With the exception of eight shares, owned by the Home Encampment, the lodge now owns the building. The lodge is handsomely furnished.

The minutes of the lodge since 1842 have been carefully examined by I. C. Faries for the notes from which this article was taken, and there it is found the lodge has paid out \$7,302.61 for the relief of the distressed, education of orphans, and the burial of the dead. This does not include many private donations made by members of the lodge. The lodge shows a healthy and steadily growing increase, having taken into fellowship some three hundred members. The present officers are John Huss, N. G.; James Stewart, V. G.; W. B. Andrews, secretary; S. C. Hartley, permanent secretary; H. G. Crowley, treasurer; trustees—David Newman, president; Charles

Sutphin, secretary; R. S. Johnston, I. F. Hand, and Frank Banker.

The Presbyterian Church dates back to 1819. On the 6th of April in that year a petition was presented to the presbytery asking for an occasional preacher and liberty to form a Presbyterian Church. The petition was granted, and the Rev. Francis Monfort was appointed to preach. On the 14th a meeting was held as preliminary to an organization, and a collector and clerk chosen. On the 29th of July, 1820, it was judged that sufficient progress had been made to form a society, and a meeting was accordingly held, at which Mr. Monfort and the elders of New Jersey Church were present by invitation. A sessional meeting was constituted, which was adjourned to the 6th of August, and received applications for membership. The whole number of those who applied were twelve. Five of these—Mr. Archibald Campbell and his wife, Sarah Campbell; Moses W. Karr and his wife, Ann Karr, and Mrs. Jane Robinson—came by certificate from the Presbyterian Church of Dick's Creek; four—Nathan Peppard and Mrs. Peppard, David Potter, and Miss Jane Malery—by certificate from the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant, Kentucky; three—Mr. John M. Barnett and his wife, Jane Barnett, and Ruth Fisher—by examination. The meetings were probably in a school-room that occupied a part of the present site of the public school building, on the corner of Main and Second Streets. Here the first Sunday-school in the town had been organized on a union basis. Of this the Baptist Sunday-school is the legitimate successor.

The Rev. Francis Monfort became the pastor of the new organization, laboring one-half of his time for two years. In June, 1821, fifteen more persons were added, and three elders were chosen,—William McClane, Nathaniel Peppard, and Moses W. Karr. In August, 1828, two additional elders, Archibald Campbell and Ephraim Gray, were chosen. The Rev. Samuel Smith, shortly after, ministered to them, and in 1828 they began the erection of a church. A site was purchased of Daniel Doty in the southern part of the town, and in 1832 the work was begun under the supervision of William McClane, William Judd, and Moses W. Karr. The building was of brick, forty-five feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The builder was Mecker S. Morton, and he received for it \$789.53. Other expenses brought the cost up to about eleven hundred dollars. This edifice still stands, and is occupied by the German Lutheran Church. The pastors after Mr. Smith, who left about 1832, were John Hudson, Alexander Guy, and J. S. Belleville. The latter was a very eloquent and effective preacher, and at the close of the first twenty years of existence the Church had ninety-two members. G. B. Crawford was ordained an elder, April 15, 1837. The Rev. John B. Morton came to Middletown in June, 1840, and well performed his work. He remained until 1847, also preaching a part of his time at other churches



in the neighborhood. He was succeeded by S. M. Templeton. Mr. Morton, who had not removed far, preached here a portion of his time, and in 1853 supplied the pulpit for six months. At this time the Church became entirely self-sustaining. In 1854 it began a new building, which was finished in 1856. Its probable cost was from ten to twelve thousand dollars, the building committee being Dr. G. E. Wampler, Thomas Wilson, John L. Martin, and William S. Young. About this time Mrs. James Brookfield died, leaving the Church five hundred dollars and a baptismal bowl of silver, which was made in the year 1747.

Mr. Morton continued to supply the Church until 1856, when he was again called to be its pastor, remaining until 1865. He then resigned his charge, and the Rev. G. I. Taylor acted as stated supply. In 1867 the church was remodeled, and a pipe organ added. Joshua L. Russell was made pastor in January, 1867, and on the 29th of July, 1870, the Church celebrated its semi-centennial. In May, 1873, the Rev. J. W. Clokey became pastor. Those who have been chosen as elders since 1841 are Nathaniel Furman, Patterson Mitchell, William Mitchell, Dr. Samuel R. Evans, Dr. Peter Van Derveer, William H. Mills, Stephen E. Giffen, David Mumma, Horace P. Clough, Alexander Ure, Thomas Wilson, J. G. Clarke, and R. K. McIlhenny. The Church is in a flourishing condition.

The St. Paul Evangelical Church of Middletown was erected in 1877. The society was organized in 1876, with G. Rathman president; William Sebald, secretary, and Jacob Berger as treasurer; D. Frisch, Philip Satterner, William Schultz, Steve Hembrauder, and Jacob Gradolph trustees. The present officers are G. Rathman, president; G. Huff, treasurer, and Chris. Sebald, secretary; Christ. Muller, David Frisch, Stephen Hembrauder, J. P. Weber, and John Stieber, trustees. The church building is a fine structure, costing about \$11,000. This Church was formerly a part of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Middletown was organized August 6, 1854, by Rev. E. A. Shultz, Hiram Henkel, Frederick Siebert, Frederick Berk, and Adam Heiland. The Rev. Mr. Shultz, after staying two years, went to Columbus, Ohio, and the pulpit was filled by Messrs. Ritter, G. H. Treel, Theis Buchols, and C. Huebner. The latter is the present pastor. The society occupies the old Presbyterian Church building which was erected in 1829, and consists of a membership of fifty families. The present officers are C. Satterner, C. Denner, J. Sixt, F. Siebert, J. G. Nichol, H. Behrens, G. Kirschbaum, and J. Frisch. H. Behrens is Sabbath-school superintendent.

The Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Middletown was built about 1851, when there were very few Catholics in the place, since which time it has gradually and steadily grown by natural increase until it now reaches

some two hundred families, with excellent parochial schools attached.

The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. O'Conner, who preached from 1851 to 1855; Rev. T. Smith, to 1859; Rev. T. J. Boulger, to 1873; Rev. J. Bowe, to 1874; and F. C. Mallon, to 1875. The Rev. W. F. M. O'Rourke has filled the place since that last named date. Among the old members are the Cunninghams, Cummingses, Currans, Coyles, Clanceys, Dowds, Pays, Ferrises, Goldricks, Hannegans, Kelleys, Kanes, Logans, McCues, McCurrys, Mullens, Roaches, Raneys, Sullivans, and Tooleys.

The principal mover in the building of the new little African Methodist Episcopal Church on First Street was Richard Edwards, one of the first members of the original society. Through his earnest wish, in the Spring of 1874, he had procured over three hundred dollars of good subscriptions. The contract was given to Messrs. Caldwell & Co., in May, 1874, and the church was finished in August of that same year. On Saturday, May 9, 1874, Bishop Payne dedicated the chapel, giving a beautiful discourse. The entire cost of the church was about six hundred dollars, all of which was raised and the church cleared of debt. The Rev. S. C. White is pastor of the little society, which only numbers a very few members. Mr. Richard Edwards is Sabbath-school superintendent.

The organization of the African Baptist Church was effected some fifteen years ago by Elder Shelton, of Cincinnati. Their building was not erected until June, 1876. The society has a membership of twenty-eight and a Sabbath-school of forty-five. Rev. Albert Wayne, a self-educated man, is the pastor.

The German Catholic Church of Middletown had its birth in 1873. Mr. Matthew Hepting, John Ritter, and John Kaiser, with the Rev. Mr. Kilgenstein, set the enterprise on foot at that time, raised a subscription, and erected a church building at a cost of five thousand dollars. Mr. Lytle served the Church as pastor from the beginning till the year 1874, the Rev. Carl Schoeppner then being in charge until 1880. The Rev. Mr. Staunlaus had the pastorate a short time, and the Rev. Angelus Hafertepe has been in charge since May, 1881. The school building was erected in 1876. Sister Boniface has the superintendence of this work. The membership of this congregation numbers about fifty families, all Germans.

There is also a Methodist Episcopal Church, of whose history we are not informed, but which dates back sixty years; and an Episcopalian Church, organized since the war.

The First Baptist Church in Middletown was organized at the house of David Heaton, August 9, 1808. It first bore the title of Salem Church, and its original officers were James Dewise, deacon, and Nathan Canfield, clerk. In June following they extended a call to Elder R. Stapleton and Samuel Dewise to preach to



them on the first Sunday in each month, attending at the house of Elisha Wade. The Church was received in the Miami Association in the Fall of 1809. On the 26th of June, 1811, they resolved to build a house of worship, and appointed a committee, consisting of David Enoch, E. Heaton, Isaac Robbins, Jacob Deardorf, and Daniel McDonald, to select the site. They discharged this duty, choosing a place on the road from Middletown to Franklin, a mile from the former place. The contractor made the following agreement:

"I agree to build a meeting-house twenty-four by thirty feet, and thirteen feet high, and to weatherboard the same, and put on a lap-shingle, or sawed-shingle roof, one double door and windows, with sleepers, and two beams for a gallery, and find the nails, for one hundred and sixty dollars, payable in whisky and wheat that is merchantable, delivered at Abner Enoch's mill, on the first day of October next, at the market price it sells for in Franklin, and to have the said house finished by the first of next October."

The congregation worshiped in this house till October, 1826, when they removed their meetings to Middletown, and met at the house of Thomas Royal. The old frame building after that was converted into a school-house, and occupied as such till 1848. In October, 1826, the Rev. Jacob Mulford was called to preach one Sabbath in each month. On the 9th of August, 1828, the name of the Church was changed to the First Baptist Church of Middletown. All this time there was no house of worship in Middletown of any denomination. There were three Church organizations—Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Each held their meetings alternately in a brick school-house about twenty-four by thirty. The Baptists held about this time some of their meetings in the upper part of a cooper-shop. In the Winter of 1828, however, the Church resolved to build a house, and obtained an act of incorporation, with Jacob Deardorf, Thomas Royal, and David Taylor as trustees. They bought a lot, and in the Spring of 1829 erected a house of forty by eighty feet. It was not finished till the Spring of 1832, its total cost being about \$3,000. This building remained in use till the Spring of 1854, when it was taken down and a handsome structure put up on the same foundation. It was ready to worship in on the 1st of September.

Twelve years after this the Church found themselves very much in need of more room for their Sabbath-school. In the Fall of 1867 it added a building sixty-four by twenty-five feet to the rear of the former house, which makes the whole church cruciform in shape, and added fully one-third to its capacity. The church is arranged with especial reference to the Sunday-schools, and is arranged so that all the rooms, six in number, can be thrown into one. The cost of this addition was about \$10,000. This left the Church with a debt of about \$2,500, which annoyed them for a number of years.

They paid it off during the centennial year. In the Fall of 1861 the Church resolved to build a parsonage on the lot they had purchased adjoining their church lot, and in 1862 completed a handsome residence at a cost of about \$3,000. The church and parsonage lot is one hundred and forty feet in front, and runs back two hundred feet.

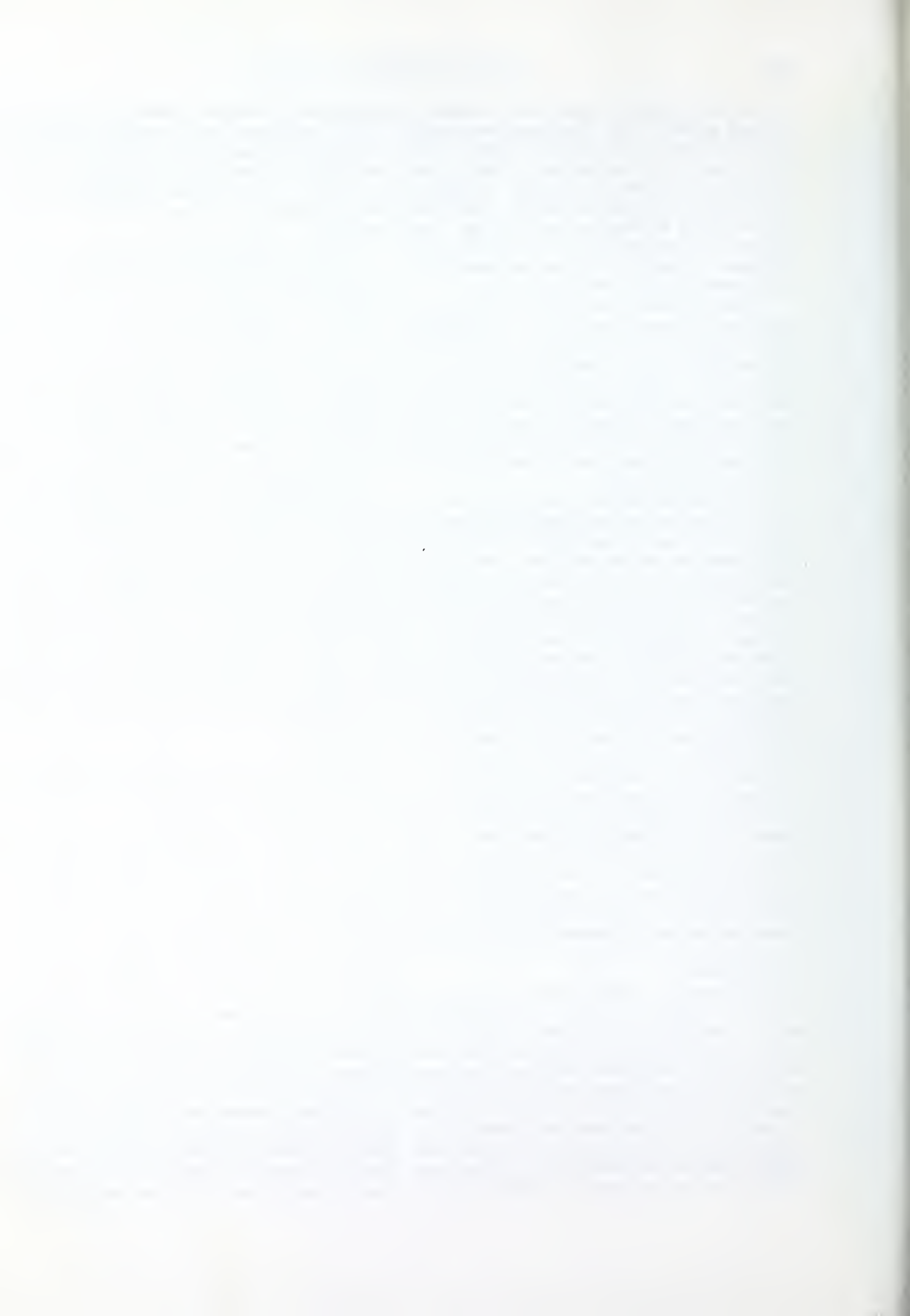
In 1836 the delegates from this Church to the Miami Association were rejected by the majority of that body. The Middletown Church, the Sixth Street Church, of Cincinnati, and the Dayton and Lebanon Churches were thrown out for "aiding and supporting Sunday-schools, Bible, missionary, tract, and temperance societies." These four Churches then met elsewhere and organized themselves as the true association. The next year they met in Middletown. The Church there then consisted of seventy-seven members. About this time six women, members of the association, handed in the following letter at a regular meeting of the Church:

"We, whose names are hereunto set, being met together to consult on matters pertaining to the First Baptist Church in Middletown, and now being of one mind, that we have been burdened with many things in the Church not according to the Word, this we present you because of your departure from the faith and practice of the regular Baptist Church, and following many ways and things burdensome to us, we intend to walk separate from all who will thus continue to walk, and we invite all our brethren and sisters to sit with us who will renounce them. Our meeting will be on Saturday, before the second Sunday in November, next, and we invite all our brothers and sisters who are of the same mind to join with us."

The members who thus protested were promptly excluded, and no further trouble was afterwards experienced from them or from others. The association has since met in Middletown seven times.

The pastors of the Church since 1828 have been twelve in number. Six of them are dead. Jacob Mulford was pastor on October 14, 1826; Daniel Bryant, August 21, 1830; William T. Boynton, January 26, 1839; John Finlay, July 27, 1844; J. Blodgett, January, 1847; J. A. Ballard, March 1, 1848; J. G. Bowen, October, 1849; Albert Guy, November, 1853; D. S. Watson, October 9, 1860; F. L. Chapell, July, 1864; J. W. T. Booth, December 10, 1871; Thomas Cull, May 17, 1874, and Edward A. Ince, December 12, 1880. Only one member is now living who was connected with the Church when it assumed its present name, and that is Francis J. Tytus, and to him we are indebted for the historical sketch from which we have drawn the above.

A difficulty occurring in the Methodist Episcopal Church, resulted in about thirty members leaving the Church, who were Methodists in doctrine and usages. They met to consult on what was best for them to do under the circumstances. A citizen, who had heard of



the meeting, determined, if possible, to influence them to organize a Methodist Protestant Church, which he and a Mr. Hardesty, a minister of that Church, prevailed on them to do. Mr. Hardesty recommended the Rev. W. B. Warrington, residing in Cincinnati, as a suitable person to minister to them until the meeting of the annual conference. Mr. James Butler, being the only one of their number acquainted with Mr. Warrington, was requested by them to go to the city and secure his services, which he did. A meeting was called in Mr. Jacob Leibee's hall, on Sunday, March 4, 1855, at which Mr. Warrington, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Walker, then pastor of the George Street Methodist Protestant Church, Cincinnati, succeeded in organizing a society, consisting of thirty-eight members. A hall, belonging to Mr. Leibee, was rented and fitted up suitably, and religious services held regularly every Sunday morning and evening. A Sunday-school was organized also, holding its sessions every Sunday morning.

At the session of the annual conference Mr. Warrington was appointed by that body as pastor for the following year, and entered heartily into the work, being determined to succeed in building a permanent Church. In December he commenced a meeting, which was protracted for eleven weeks. This resulted in ninety-seven members being added to the Church. At its close the subject of building a house of worship was agitated, and resulted in one being put up, forty feet front by sixty-five feet deep, of brick, two stories and basement above ground; and also a parsonage, eighteen feet front by thirty-four feet deep, with kitchen, the main part two stories. This also is of brick. The audience-room is finished with white walnut varnished. The basement was opened for divine service in December, 1856, and the auditorium in the Fall of 1858. Mr. Warrington was stationed here for four consecutive years. During his pastorate over three hundred persons were received into the Church. The Rev. R. Rose succeeded him as pastor in 1859, remaining two years. The following named ministers have since served the Church: J. B. Walker, E. J. Winans, T. T. Kendrick, T. J. Evans, J. W. Ellis, J. J. White, J. McFarland, R. Rose, T. B. Graham, W. G. Roberts, N. G. Oglesby, W. R. Parsons, and J. H. Dalbey, the present pastor.

Jefferson Lodge, F. and A. M., was instituted January 18, 1827, and its charter by the Grand Lodge is dated January 15, 1828. The charter is signed by Thomas Corwin, grand master. The first meeting was held at Mark Dixon's tavern, on the south-east corner of Main and Third Streets. The installation ceremonies were performed by Mr. Corwin. David S. Davies was the worshipful master; Israel T. Gibson, the senior warden; John Crane, junior warden; Charles Starr, senior deacon; John P. Reynolds, junior deacon; John A. Gano, secretary; Carlton Waldo, treasurer; John Yopst, first steward and tyler, and Francis Griffin, second steward. Be-

sides these there were five other charter members, Squier Lattell and Joseph Taylor being two of them. Among other prominent men who have belonged to this society are Vincent D. Enyart, George Dickey, Pliny M. Crum, James Bowman, James Heaton, Byron Kilbourn, Dr. Peter Van Derveer, Colonel H. Dunn, John H. Gordon, D. H. Peck, Richard H. Hendrickson, Dr. W. W. Caldwell, David Heaton, Isaac Robertson, L. D. Harlan, Dr. W. Webster, John L. Martin, Rev. D. S. Watson, and W. W. Phares. The third meeting, and all after that date until 1842, were held in a building which had been put up by John P. Reynolds. It is on the north-east corner of Third and Broadway, and is now occupied by Mr. Buehner and Mr. Wagner. Here, in the attic, the Masons met in secrecy during the Morgan excitement. In those times the tyler, sitting at the door with his drawn sword, was the cause of great dismay and terror to the woman servants and children of the Reynolds family, who were afraid to go to bed until the dangerous specter had disappeared for the night. The society has increased in strength and usefulness with its years, and is doing a good work.

MONROE.

The town of Monroe was laid out by John H. Piatt and Nathaniel Sackett in 1817. The house now owned by Dr. E. Kimball stands on the original ground upon which John Baker, the pioneer adventurer, built his log-cabin prior to 1800. It was a double log-house, with an old-fashioned porch between. Baker kept the farm some years and then sold to Nathaniel Sackett, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this house often became the place of worship previous to the erection of their church building. Mr. Sackett planted an orchard, and a pear tree is still standing in the yard that bears very nice, large Bartlett pears yet each year. Dr. Kimball built the new brick that stands on these grounds in 1860. The old log-house had gone to ruin, and the whole ground was thrown into cultivation years previous to the erection of his residence. John Baker died January 4, 1852, seventy-seven years old, and was buried in the old United Presbyterian Church grave-yard, just north of town. The plan of the town is shown by the following: The main road running through the town from Cincinnati to Dayton, called Main Street, was laid off four poles wide. The cross streets were three poles wide, and were called Elm, Church, and Lebanon. The three alleys running east and west were one pole wide each. An addition was laid off in January, 1819.

The town of Monroe is two hundred feet above the valley, and consequently towers above the malarial portions of the country. It had a gradual growth and a good country surrounding to support it, and naturally became a center of trade for a few miles around. The earliest settlers, John P. Williamson, Nathan Sackett, and Mr. Conover soon opened up stores to supply the trade.

Sackett and Williamson probably began the first. They kept together on the corner of Lebanon and Main Streets, and subsequently Williamson kept on Main Street, south of Conover's. Sackett quit the business in 1840. Caldwell now keeps the drug-store and post-office.

Monroe is on the old Dayton and Cincinnati turnpike road, and just half way. The travel between these points at an early day was considerable, and to accommodate the traveling public, Mr. McClure opened up a hotel on Main Street, on property now owned by Michael Scheik. He established his business as early as the year 1825, and kept tavern until he died, when Colonel Clarkson opened a hotel on Main Street, just in front of where John P. Carson now owns. He kept a number of years after McClure, and after he died John Clark was in the same business. Elias came between the years 1830 and 1840, and erected a large house on Pike Street, called the Half-way House. It was a two-story frame, in which he entertained travelers twelve or fifteen years. The present brick hotel was built by Daniel Boggs in 1850. It was carried on a few years by him, and then rented to Joseph Boggs, who ran it a while, and since that time has run through a great many hands. Mr. Simpson built just on the opposite corner in 1845, and carried it on until 1855.

During the early period, and after the pike was built, Monroe had the most travel. Then the mail coaches ran between the two cities, while hotels and places of entertainment were scattered all along the road. This town was one of the principal stopping points. The travel was so great competition soon sprang up, and there were three and four lines of coaches running, all at the same time. Peter and John Voorhes owned the mail-coach line, and Mr. Rucker the stage line. The usual fare from Dayton to Cincinnati was two dollars and a half, but Voorhes put on opposition coaches to the opposition rates offered by others, and the through fare at one time became reduced to fifty cents, and it was rumored that for a while a good dinner was given besides. The mail and stage coaches had usually four horses, sometimes six, and left Dayton at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, reaching Monroe for early supper, and from there run to Cincinnati by nine o'clock that night. At one time Messrs. Voorhes, Rucker, and Stevenson had five lines, all at one time. They then had mail twice a week, but now since the railroad has come into operation Monroe receives hers once each day.

Among the manufacturers of Monroe was Peter Jotter, who was here as early as 1840, and made wagons. This business was carried on by him for many years, and subsequently by William Jotter, his son, now the oldest citizen in Monroe, who took his place about 1872. He employs from three to five hands, and manufactures the Edgar patent gate, and also a furrowing sled or corn-marker. The Paragon Double Plow Works, owned by Charles Warner, have been in operation six years.

The blacksmith's shop was sold as early as 1859 by Peter Jotter, who built it, and it was afterwards rented and then bought by Warner, who uses it in connection with his wood-shop in the manufacture of his plows. He manufactures the one-horse and the double-horse corn plow, a patent of his own, which he is selling in quantities, doing a business of over four thousand dollars yearly, working seven hands about four months each year. He does general custom work also. The buggy factory of C. M. Hiteshue was started by him in 1875, and was bought of Frank Wilson, who built the shops about 1870. He has a paint-shop, wood-working shop, and also a blacksmith's shop, which is carried on the year round, giving employment to about five men and doing a business of five thousand dollars a year. He also does custom work.

The oldest cemetery in Monroe is just north of town, and is called the Monroe Cemetery, and was organized into an association in 1860. Its first officers were Colonel Irwin, Thomas Matson, Mr. Kyle, and Mr. Robinson. It consists of seven acres of ground, and its present officers are William Vanskike, president, and Dr. Kimball, secretary. In this yard were buried some of the earliest settlers.

John Morrow, brother of Governor Morrow, died November 26, 1846; 71 years old. John Baker, January 4, 1852; aged 77. John Lowery, October 20, 1833; 59 years old. John Robinson, November 28, 1841; aged 62. Peter Williamson, April 7, 1832; 65 years old. David Williamson, April 10, 1845; aged 78. David Reed, March 13, 1812; 46 years of age. Colonel James Clark, August 15, 1855; 80 years of age.

✕ James Steward, who was killed by a tree falling upon him, his wife, and another lady, while on their way in a two-horse wagon to Cincinnati for carpets and other furniture for their new church, was buried here. He was killed May 4, 1835, and at that time was sixty-one years of age. He was a ruling elder of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he had been an active member many years.

The Mound Cemetery, just south of Monroe, but bordering on the town, is a beautiful, well laid out yard, consisting of ten acres of ground, incorporated into an association in 1856. They have, as yet, no vault, but contemplate putting in one this year. The executive officers of this association are Ayers McCreary, president; William Linn, vice-president; Charles Warner, treasurer and secretary.

Methodist preaching was had in Monroe as early as 1823. There was at that time no organized society, but a few of the early members petitioned to have appointments. It was then in the Miami Circuit, and preaching was had on nights once every two weeks. Father Sackett's house was then the preachers' home, and during the first year a Church was organized. Among the early members of the Methodist Episcopal Church may be

mentioned Isaac Conover and wife, now Mrs. Kyle, John Younk and wife, Mrs. Ulm, Mrs. Floyd, Joseph Alexander, and G. P. Williamson. At first they worshiped and had class-meetings wherever they could find a place to meet.

The first appointments were filled by the Rev. Messrs. Baker and W. H. Taylor; after which Taylor, Davidson, Cruun, Adam Poe, A. Eddy, and others followed. When the membership had increased to thirty-five, they determined to build a house, and in this had some opposition, mostly from the New-Lights. The house, however, was built, and the dedication sermon was preached by Dr. Baker. His text was: "The glory of the latter shall be greater than the former house." And we'll have this prediction been fulfilled. The Church increased rapidly after this. There were many earnest, devoted Christians connected with this congregation. The sainted Eliza Williams was one of the shining lights of this society, and all was harmony in the early history of the Church. Among the pioneer preachers that deserve honorable mention was W. H. Raper. He devoted his whole soul to the cause for which he labored, and his work was greatly blessed. The new brick church building was erected in 1860. The membership is now one hundred and twenty, having the Rev. James P. Shultz as pastor. The stewards are James Macready, M. D., William Gallagher, J. T. Caldwell, and A. McCreary.

The Mount Pleasant United Presbyterian Church is located in the village of Monroe. The exact date of its organization is not known, but must have been prior to the year 1802, for a subscription paper of that date comes down to us, carefully preserved by Mrs. John McLain, of Bethany, O., whose grandfather, Mr. John Beatty, was the first or one of the first treasurers. As this paper is the oldest record we have, and furnishes a partial list of members at that time, we present it:

SWAMP CREEK BRANCH, October 6, 1802.

We, the subscribers, do promise to pay the several sums annexed to our names yearly, for our equal part for the one-third of Mr. Craig's ministerial service, the year to commence when our call is accepted. N. B.—The place, or places, of worship to be fixed in the most convenient place for subscribers:

James Kennedy,	\$1 00	John Robison,	\$3 00
John Beatty,	6 00	John Lowry,	1 90
John Haunah,	1 00	William Wilson,	2 00
Joseph Stout,	1 00	William Long,	2 00
John Wallace,	2 00	John W. Gery,	50
Robert Segerson,	50	Andrew Christy,	3 00
Isaac Tullits,	50	Robert Reed,	1 00
James Beatty,	1 00	John Reed,	1 50
John H. Williams,	2 00	Thomas Davis,	1 00
Thomas Irwin,	1 00	David Reed,	1 50
Samuel Gregory,	50	John Freeman,	1 50
James Morrison,	50	John Patterson,	1 00
Daniel Nelson,	3 00	George Gordon,	2 00

This shows that they were an organized congregation in 1802. If they had not been they could not have called a pastor. Two years later a similar paper was prepared, having the same names and thirteen more. In

this they speak of themselves as members of Swamp Creek congregation. As many of them were heads of families or represented others within the fold of Christ, it indicates that the young congregation possessed considerable strength. We do not know the exact time when the name was changed, but since 1807 it was called Mount Pleasant Associate Reformed Church, and from 1858 Mount Pleasant United Presbyterian Church.

It is thought that there was no settled pastor until 1808. Before this time the Church was supplied with preaching, and had the sacraments administered by a number of ministers sent to them by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky, among whom were Adam Rankin, the first Presbyterian pastor of Lexington, Kentucky (who was ordained in 1784), Matthew Henderson, David Proudfit, Robert Warwick, John Steele, and Robert H. Bishop. The first settled pastor was Rev. David Risk, 1808 to 1812 or 1813, who gave one-third of his time to Mill Creek (Sycamore) and one-third to Clear Creek congregation at Springborough, Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Risk died in 1818. The second pastor was Rev. S. P. McGaw, April 9, 1818, to March 18, 1840. He gave half his time to Clear Creek Church until 1833, when it was given up, and his whole time was devoted to Mount Pleasant. Death dissolved his relation with this Church. Although Monroe had always been the place of his residence, he was buried at Springborough, near the church where he had preached so long. There were added to Mount Pleasant during his pastorate one hundred and fifty-five members, principally on profession of their faith in Christ. But owing to a decrease by death and other causes, the membership now was one hundred and twelve.

In the year 1841 the Church made an unsuccessful call for the pastoral services of Rev. J. M. Gordon. The third pastor was Rev. John M. Graham, who was ordained and installed June 22, 1842. The relation of pastor and people was dissolved June, 1847, making a pastorate of five years, during which twenty-eight persons were received into membership, all on examination, except seven. The number of members was now one hundred. The fourth pastor was Rev. Sam. P. Berry, October, 1849, to December 9, 1850. Death soon removed this pastor. The fifth pastor was Rev. J. S. Robertson, April 6, 1852, to April 3, 1866. The sixth pastor was Rev. Samuel R. Frazier, who was ordained and installed June 11, 1867. The pastoral relation was dissolved January 1, 1872. An unsuccessful call for the pastoral services of Rev. J. Calloun was presented to presbytery April 8, 1873. The seventh pastor is Rev. A. F. Ashton, who commenced his labors here February 14, 1874. The number added to the Church under his services is thirty-two; but death and removals have reduced the membership to ninety.

The present ruling elders are J. N. Robeson and J. W. D. Stewart, and the following is a partial list of those who have held this office: James Piper, John Mor-



row, Thomas Irwin, Joseph Stewart, Thomas C. Reed, Samuel Barnett, James Clark, Robert Reed, S. W. Stewart, John L. Hammel, James McClellan, Lawrence Monfort, and John Fisher.

The first church was built of logs, but in what year is not known. The second was a frame, larger and more comfortable, but the date of its erection is unknown. The third was brick, and larger than the second, erected in 1833 or 1834. These were all about half a mile north of the village of Monroe, in what is now known as Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The present house was erected in 1854. It is not as large as the former one. In 1870 or 1871 the congregation built a fine parsonage, at a cost of almost three thousand dollars. The society is free from debt.

The First Presbyterian Church of Monroe was organized in 1831. It was first called the Harmony Church. The Rev. Matthew G. Wallace and the Rev. J. L. Bellville were appointed a committee by the presbytery to visit the neighborhood of Monroe, and organize a Church, should they deem it expedient. At the meeting of the presbytery, on the 18th of May, it was resolved to organize such a congregation, and Messrs. Wallace and Weaver were appointed a committee for that purpose. The organization took place on the 29th of June, the constituting members being David Williamson and wife Mary, Peter Van Dyke and his wife Anna, Mary Ann Van Dyke, Peter Williamson and wife Christiana, Garret Peterson and wife Margaret, John Williamson and wife Christiana, Christiana Stevens, Peter Bennett and his wife Mary—in all sixteen. David Williamson and John Monfort were chosen elders, having formerly been ordained at Unity.

Since that time the pulpit has been occupied by fourteen different ministers. The list is as follows: Thomas Barr, 1831; Alexander McFarlane, 1833; James Coe, 1838; N. Bishop, 1851; S. M. Templeton, 1853; James H. Gill, 1854; J. H. Burns, 1856; James H. Gill, 1860; Edward Cooper, 1861; W. G. White, 1864; J. B. Morton, 1866; W. W. Colmery, 1867; J. D. Jones, 1873; S. C. Palmer, 1875; S. F. Sharpless, 1878.

The record of the session is: Elders—John Monfort, David Williamson, Garret Peterson, John Williamson, D. H. Tullis, Lawrence Monfort, Silas Williamson, P. P. La Tourrette, W. W. Caldwell, B. K. McElheny, Isaac Perrine, T. J. Conover, Firman Probasco, David Monfort, John K. Voorhees, John S. Todd, W. W. Compton, of whom seven are dead. The membership by certificate is one hundred and sixty-two, and on profession of faith, two hundred and twenty-four, making three hundred and eighty-six names. It celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last year. For a long time an academy was sustained in connection with the Church.

The Monroe Catholic Church was built in 1869, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Smith. The first subscriptions were made by the Brophies, Conlons,

Delaneys, Foleys, Conoleys, O'Brians, and Quinlises. The pastors have been Messrs. T. J. Boulger, Bowe, Mallon, and W. F. M. O'Rourke, the last of whom is the present pastor. There are about fifty families in this society.

BUTLER AND WARREN COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Samuel S. Stewart, who resided in Indiana, but who was born and reared to manhood one mile north of Monroe, wished to visit the place of his birth and early manhood and wrote to Mr. Israel B. Carr, one of his earliest and most intimate associates, in April, 1871, requesting him to call a meeting at the home of some of those of their old boyhood companions for a day that Spring, and bring together all their old associates and he would attend. Mr. Carr called a meeting for the evening of May 5, 1871, at Monroe, of all who favored such a union, which was well attended; and they determined to have such a gathering, but to hold it in some grove near Monroe, as a basket-meeting, and publish it, inviting all the early settlers of Butler and Warren Counties, with all others who favored it.

On that day, the 19th of May, 1871, the first public or grove-meeting was held, and was a complete success. Fifteen hundred at least were present. The officers were as follows, having been elected that morning in the grove: President, Dr. Otho Evans, Sen.; treasurer, A. Corson; secretaries, J. W. O'Neal and J. S. Marshall. The main address of the day was by Major J. M. Millikin, but many short ones of scenes and incidents of the early settlement of the beautiful and prolific Miami Valley were made by the oldest persons present, to the edification and amusement of all who attended. At this meeting a permanent organization was begun; this one having been held as a union of Butler and Warren they adopted the name of "Butler and Warren County Pioneer Association of Monroe, Ohio," and adopted a constitution, and resolved thereafter to hold reunions annually, the latter part of May or forepart of June. They have since been so held.

At this meeting officers for 1872 were elected as follows: President, Rudolph Flenner; treasurer, Andrew Corson; recording and corresponding secretary, Edward Kimball.

1873.—President, Thomas C. Reed, Sen.; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, Edward Kimball.

1874.—President, Major William W. Elliott; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1875.—President, Major John M. Millikin; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1876.—President, A. Howard Dunlavy; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1877.—President, Major W. W. Elliott; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1878.—President, Otho Evans, Sen.; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1879.—President, Francis J. Tytus; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1880.—President, Granville W. Stokes, Esq.; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, E. Kimball.

1881.—President, Colonel Thomas Moore; treasurer, William Lynn; secretary, Edward Kimball.

They also have five vice-presidents. They have no initiation, monthly or yearly fees or dues, and the society is supported by voluntary contributions by those present at the annual feasts and the proceeds from renting of refreshment stands. No alcoholic, malt, or vinous liquors, or even cider, is allowed on or near the grounds. These reunions have been held regularly for ten years, and the yearly attendance ranges from five to seven thousand, and has been some years estimated at over ten thousand. Their regular annual day was the last Thursday of May or the first of June, until 1878, when they changed to August to accommodate the society of Butler County Pioneers, who claimed the Spring time as theirs. They have a membership, including those who have passed away, of over six hundred.

The following is a list of most but not all of those deceased from Butler County: Judge Fergus Anderson, Judge Nehemiah Wade, Rev. Adrian Aten, Rev. J. B. Morton, Dr. Samuel S. Stewart, Thomas C. Reed, Sen., Mrs. Betsey Boyd, Matilda Dunn, William McChecknie, Samuel Davis, Colonel Joseph Barnett, Isaac Bennett, Joanna Bennett, Jane Chambers, Captain William Davison and his wife, Milo W. Ammons and wife Mary C., Firman Probasco, Stephen Scudder, William Smith and wife Rachel, William Culbertson, John Beaty, James Beaty and wife, David McChesney, Sarah Avery, Christopher Hughes, Elias Simpson, John D. Todhunter, David Boggs and wife Mary, Mrs. Rebecca Lynn, Joseph Boggs, Noah C. Bennett, Smith Nox, William Shafar, Sen., and wife Eliza, John Chamberlain, Sallie Beaty, Catherine Torbet, Samuel Dickey, Dr. Alfred Ayres, Benjamin Potter, James R. Stewart and wife Ann, Joseph F. Stewart and wife Prudence, John Matson and wife, Naomi Bowman, William Greinner, Aaron Longstreet, Sen., Uzel Clark.

All early comers, with their descendants, and all born or permanent settlers within Butler and Warren Counties, Ohio, in or previous to 1820, of good morals, by registering their names, etc., can become members of the society.

BLUE BALL.

This name originated from a tavern sign. The place became one of the principal station-posts for the different lines of mail and stage coaches running between Dayton and Cincinnati, but the size of the town never increased beyond that of a hamlet. It lies partly in Warren County, the Presbyterian Church in Blue Ball being across the line. Sanford Young keeps a general store, and a few houses constitute the village. Red Buck was a tavern about half-way between Blue Ball and Monroe.

Mr. Finkle kept hotel in this place many years. He finally moved to Hamilton, where he died.

LESOURDSVILLE.

The early occupant on these grounds was Abraham Freeman, of Pennsylvania, who was probably the first citizen of this part of the county. We hear of him being snugly placed, and living in a frame house, prior to 1800. He built himself a saw-mill on his land, of which he had considerable. The saw-mill was one of the first in the township, and went down as early as 1815. His house stood about where the toll-gate now is. He had four sons, John, Abraham, one who was a physician, and one other who was killed. John Freeman built the Red Buck Tavern of Lesourdsville about the year 1815. It lasted for some time.

Abraham Freeman had a half-brother, whose name was Thomas, known as Colonel Thomas Freeman. He went from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he settled first; then moved to Lemon Township, and settled on Dick's Creek, on the farm afterward owned by Abraham Shaefer. He raised a family of eight children. John, the oldest, was killed on the *Moselle*, a steamer plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, that was blown up April 28, 1838. His body was brought to Middletown, and now lies in the beautiful cemetery of that place. The other children were Julia Ann, Alexander, Thomas, and Archibald C. The youngest and the oldest only are now living. Julia A., the oldest, was born in 1808. Archibald C. was born in 1824, and is now a grocer on Third Street, in Middletown. Colonel Thomas Freeman was a captain of a company in the Second Regiment, Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel Zumalt, in the War of 1812. He went to Detroit at the close of the war only.

There were other settlers in this vicinity who were early comers, and of whom may be mentioned the Hugheses, Wards, Shafers, Clarks, and others. Durbin Ward, the well-known lawyer, of Cincinnati, was an orphan boy well known in this vicinity. His uncle, Thomas Ward, lived near Lesourdsville. Durbin Ward taught school in this part of the township in his early life, and afterward attended school at Lebanon, Ohio. After he had studied law he assisted Tom Cerwin in looking up matters pertaining to the correct titles of much of this land, formerly owned by A. Freeman and now by Daniel Hughes.

Benjamin Lesourd, of French descent, came from Baltimore, Maryland, to this place, and purchased considerable land from Freeman for the purpose of laying out a town. He bought sixty acres on the east side of the road, and thirty-five acres on the west side of the road. His effort, however, to build up a great city failed. His attempt in running a big store broke him up, and in two or three years he closed out to Thomas Ward. His store was kept afterwards by Peter Wright.

but for many years there has not been a store of any kind in the village.

The first house in Lesourdsville was the Red Buck tavern kept by John Freeman, and the first house other than this was one built by Thomas Ward. William Ward, a brother of Thomas, lived a little distance below, and after the town was laid out William Hedding purchased some of the lots, and to hurry up matters bought log houses and moved them in town. One of these log houses bought of Peter Shepherd is still standing. Benjamin Lesourd afterwards owned the tavern. There is a frame building still standing one-half mile below this tavern, that was built by Colonel Ayers, just after John Freeman built his, and was used as a hotel also. We see by a deed of Abram Freeman, made March 19, 1814, H. Hageman came into possession of fifty acres of the original tract, and that he deeded the same to Thomas Ward, May 25, 1816. The town was not laid out until about the time the canal was built.

Lesourdsville never had but one church building, which was erected just previous to the war. It was intended for any and all denominations, but the Rev. Mr. Maple, the first pastor, coming into the place during the war, produced a great excitement on the political questions of the time, and the organization broke up. In 1876 the Presbyterian Church came into possession of the property, established a society, and have had preaching in the place ever since. The Rev. S. C. Palmer occupied the pulpit from 1876 to 1878, since which time the Rev. S. F. Sharpless, of Monroe, has been the pastor. The membership consists of twenty-four persons.

One of the earliest mills in this county on the river was known as the pin-mill, about two miles above Lesourdsville. It consisted of a saw-mill and a woolen-mill originally, the saw mill being built first. The boards were sawed and pinned on, there being over two thousand wooden pins used to fasten on the weatherboarding. It was very early put into use, but the building of the canal ended its day of usefulness. Adam Dickey also had a mill built very early. It was on Dick's Creek, and was used until the canal was built. He also had a still-house above Amanda, where the old house of John Dickey now stands.

AMANDA.

The Shafors, Dickeyes, Balls, Reeds, and others were the early settlers of this part of the township. The town was duly laid off by Robert Coddington and Samuel Dickey in 1827. John Dickey afterwards added to it. It was formerly a very important grain center, owing probably to the energy of A. E. Johnston, who established this business, and gave the trade an impetus by successful management. He was succeeded by Curtis & Boyd, who operated many years. J. B. Jacoby, grocer of this place, now buys the grain. The first store of Amanda was built in this place by Ebenezer Johnston,

in 1844. He also helped to build the church. The first blacksmith shop was built by Maranda Shafor. He sold out to Ellison Harkrader in 1840, who sold to William Bailey. Robert Maginety bought out Bailey in July, 1847.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Amanda was built about 1840. It was a good, substantial frame building and still stands. The leading members of the society who contributed to the Church in its infancy were A. Longstreet, John Shepherd, Charles Starr, John Waldo, William Bailey, and John Fleming. John Dickey donated the lot. The pastors have been the Rev. Messrs. Maley, Swain, Kemper, White, Wheat, and Elsworth. The Rev. William Shultz is the present pastor, and preaching is had every other Sabbath. The trustees of the Church are William Bailey, John Kyle, Luman Whitesell, Robert Maginety, and Henry Fisher. Robert Maginety has been an official member in various capacities since its organization.

William Shafor was one of the first settlers in this part of the township, and at his death one of the oldest citizens in the county. He was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1783. He died in Middletown in October, 1880, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. When six years of age he came with his father to Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1803 with him to Ohio. He resided in Lemon Township seventy-eight years. He settled on a farm near Amanda, and lived on it during the entire portion of his active life. In 1859 he removed to Middletown, where he resided up to the time of his death. In the twenty-eighth year of his age he married Miss Jane Ryerson, who died in 1859. In 1860 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hill. When ninety-one years of age he joined the Presbyterian Church. He was remarkable in longevity of life, in being a useful member of society, and in retaining the sprightliness and activity of his youth up to nearly the time of his death.

Among the veteran pioneers who settled near Amanda was Adam Dickey. His family became numerous and children very prosperous. Adam Dickey came from Ireland when sixteen years of age, and in 1801 went to Cincinnati, where he manufactured the first brick used in that place. He then came to Lemon Township, where he died in 1828, at sixty-two years of age. The oldest son of Adam Dickey was Samuel, who assisted his father in one of the first mills on the Miami River, near Amanda, which his father had built. His father also owned a distillery, which consumed the corn raised on about four hundred acres of their land. In 1827 he built the large flouring-mill now owned by Archibald Jewell. This mill has been in the hands of the family since its erection, and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day.

EXCELLO

Had its origin in the building of the Excello Paper-mill by Harding, Erwin & Co. in 1865. The village is small and the inhabitants are largely employed at the paper-

mill. It has no hotels, but an excellent boarding-house is carried on under the management of Mrs. Susan Anderson. The firm of Harding, Erwin & Co. was dissolved in 1873, and the Harding Paper Company organized. There is a Church of Latter-Day Saints, commonly called Mormons, at Excello. Their pastor is M. B. Williams. This is not a part of the Mormon theocracy which rules at Salt Lake, but followers of Joseph Smith, as he first promulgated the doctrine. They are not polygamists, and are an orderly and well-behaved people.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

William M. Armstrong was born in this county November 19, 1843, his father being James Martin Armstrong, and his mother Elizabeth Patterson. They came to this county in 1830. Mr. Armstrong enlisted in 1862 as a private, remaining until the end of the war. He was also captain of the Tytus Guards, Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, taking command August 9, 1877. He has been mayor for a year, councilman two years, captain of the fire department six years under the Holly system, and five years under the old Miami volunteers. He was married in Middletown August 26, 1878, to Catherine J. Leibe, daughter of Daniel Leibe and Sarah Euyart, who came here in 1820. She was born in Middletown, March 4, 1840. They have four children: Harry B., Fred M., Paul, and Ada.

John Auer was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 7, 1834, and landed in the United States in 1844. He went to work in a tobacco factory at the age of twelve, and worked in it till 1864, beginning a manufactory in that year in Cincinnati. His place of business was moved in 1869 to Middletown, Ohio, where he still remains, conducting a large and extensive business.

Mrs. Susan Anderson, of Excello, was born in Maryland in 1833. When but an infant her grandfather, Samuel Hughes, and her father, Vincent Hughes, with their families and a few others, came to Butler County, where she has lived since that time. Mrs. Anderson obtained a good education when young, and spent eleven years of her life in teaching in public schools, mostly in Butler County. Her father was a farmer and died in 1849. In 1855 she was married to Benjamin F. Harrison, and in 1861 he entered Co. D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and spent three years in the war; afterwards was in the government service, but went to Illinois, where he was injured by a fall, and died from its effects May, 1867. Mollie Anderson, her daughter, is a teacher also, and at this time has charge of a school in Butler County.

Frank J. Barnard, superintendent of schools in Middletown, was born in Medina, Ohio, March 26, 1852. He is the son of Judge S. C. Barnard and Malvina M. Barnard. His great-grandfather, Samuel Barnard, served in the Revolutionary War. He prepared for college at Kenyon Grammar School, Gambier, Ohio, on attaining

the age of fourteen, then entering Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, at sixteen years of age. In the beginning he was in the classical course, but changed this to the course of philosophy, graduating in 1874. After his return to this State he began teaching in country schools in Medina County, boarding around among those who sent their children to him, afterwards being engaged as superintendent of schools in Brooklyn Village, Cuyahoga County, for two years. At Celina, Ohio, he acted as superintendent the next two years. He has now completed his fourth year as superintendent of schools in Middletown, and by a unanimous vote of the board of education has been elected for three years longer. He was married in Cleveland, November 28, 1877, to Anna L. Fish, daughter of Bethuel and Lucy Fish, of that place. Mr. Fish is now dead. His daughter was born in Brooklyn Village, September 30, 1852, and has given her husband one child, Clem T. Barnard, born July 19, 1880.

S. A. Bowman, confectioner, was born in Cincinnati, August 20, 1853, and settled in this county in 1874. He is the son of John Bowman and Kate Elias. He was married in 1875, in Cincinnati, to Mattie Livehart, daughter of Jacob Livehart and Rosa Wolf, who was born April 3, 1856. They have three children. Blanche was born November 10, 1876; Sidney S., April 30, 1879, and Ralph S., February 10, 1881. Mr. Bowman was reared in Cincinnati, where he remained with his parents until he was eleven years old, then going to Nashville, Tenn. Then he lived with his grandmother four years, when he came back to Cincinnati, where he obtained a situation in a wholesale candy manufactory. In this employment he remained for three years, until his employer closed up his business, then coming to Middletown, where he was in the store of his brother as a dry-goods clerk. He was with him for three years, when he went to Crawfordsville, being in the notion business for eleven months. On his return he engaged in his present occupation.

C. H. Bundy, attorney and proprietor of the Middletown Telephone Exchange, was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, June 11, 1852. His parents were George J. Bundy and Rebecca Hoover. His mother died when he was six years old, and then he lived with his father and grandfather until he was thirteen years old. At that time his father hired him to a man named Samuel Wolwages, where he stayed four years at ten dollars per month, his wages being taken by his guardian. He also worked for several other men in the vicinity of Red Lion. He went to school at intervals during his minority, and saved seventy-five dollars between seventeen and twenty-one. With this money, and what else he earned, he went to school for two years, finally obtaining a certificate authorizing him to teach. He taught for two years in the Jersey settlement, near Carlisle. With the money thus obtained he went to Mont-

gomery County, where he studied law, being admitted to practice in 1878. On the 9th of April he was sworn in at the district court in Hamilton, and on June 1st removed to Middletown, where he opened an office in the Leibee building. He has been very successful in his practice. In the Spring of 1879 he moved into the Merchants' National Bank Building, which he is now occupying. Mr. Bundy was the originator of the telephone exchange in this neighborhood. He opened an exchange in Middletown, and next began exchanges at Lebanon and Franklin. He owns all those in Warren County and a part of Butler County. This method of communicating ideas has proved very popular here. He was married September 1, 1881, to Emma A. Jones, daughter of Edward and Emma Jones.

John D. Breeding, builder and contractor, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 19, 1819. His father, Thomas H. Breeding, and his mother, Mary Hutchinson, were residents of that county. Mr. Breeding was a soldier during the War of 1812, and after his death his widow received a pension. John D. Breeding was reared on a farm owned by his father until he was sixteen years of age, when his father died. At the age of eighteen he went to Goshen, in the same county, to learn the trade of mason and bricklayer. He remained at this occupation until he was married, when he came to Hamilton, living here three years, and then going to Warren County. He kept a general country store there at Twenty-Mile Stand for about three years, where he succeeded very well. After this he moved to Monroe, in this county, keeping a country store there also for about three years. About this time the war broke out, and he sold his stock, going to Middletown, where he went in the grocery line. For a brief time he was transportation clerk in the foraging department in Cincinnati. Two years and a half after he disposed of his interest to his partner and commenced to take contracts for building, an occupation he is following at present. He joined the Masonic fraternity about thirty-five years ago, and a few years later was admitted to the Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since about 1850. His wife was a member before she was married, and the children are also members. Josephine H. Breeding, his daughter, has been a teacher in the high school for about twelve years. She has one sister, Deborah Jane McAdams. Their mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Harper, was born in Hamilton in 1827. Her parents were William Harper and Jane Rowen. Mr. and Mrs. Breeding were united November 21, 1849, in Symmes Township, Hamilton County.

William Bailey was born near Westchester, in this county, January 3, 1817. His father came from Pennsylvania in the year 1816, and settled in the southern part of this county, where he taught school. His mother died when he was ten years of age, and he was put to the blacksmith trade, which he followed until the year

1847, since which time he has been farming. He was married February 21, 1840, near Perryopolis, Pennsylvania, to Eliza Ann Maginety, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1821. They have had as children Mary Jane, born December 7, 1843; William, December 3, 1852, died August 16, 1854; Sallie E., August 19, 1855, and Joseph H., July 27, 1857, died September 22, 1859. Besides these there was an infant son, born January 21, 1842, and dying the same day. Mr. Bailey's parents were Israel and Catherine Bailey, and Mrs. Bailey's were John and Eleanor Maginety. He connected himself with the Methodists in the year 1844, but is friendly with all Evangelical Churches, believing that on our Churches and schools depend the advancement of our morals and the stability of our country.

Metcalf Bradley Hatch was born in Genesee County, New York, March 5, 1835. His father, Timothy Hatch, died March 27, 1844, and his mother, Lucretia Buell, died in 1865. Daniel Buell, an uncle, was a captain of infantry in the War of 1812, and was killed in the battle of Chippewa. His remains were never found. Mr. Hatch settled in this county in 1858, and was married December 30, 1862, to Martha A. Sutphin, daughter of John Sutphin and Jane Potter. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch have three children, Harry S., Metcalf B., and Jennie R. He has been township trustee, being first elected in the Spring of 1877, and continued till 1878, and was re-elected in 1880 for one year. His brother, Hobart Henry Hatch, went out in the war, and was promoted to captain. A nephew was out in the war as general, and is still in the service.

George C. Barnitz, banker, was born in Hanover, York County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1812. His parents were Charles Barnitz and Rebecca Swope, both natives of that State. Jacob Barnitz, the grandfather, was in the Revolutionary War, and carried a ball in his leg for twenty-one years, when he had his leg amputated, afterwards wearing a false one. When George C. Barnitz first came to this town in 1838, he kept store for Jacob Leibee for two years; in 1840 he commenced with William Young for himself, where the United States Hotel now stands, where he remained for two years. In 1842, with William B. Oglesby, he began where the bank now is in general merchandise, which they carried on for seven or eight years, then buying grain and being in the milling business. In 1862 he and Mr. Oglesby began the banking business, which they are still carrying on. Mr. Barnitz is the active manager. He has been twice married. Barbara Mumma was the first wife. She was the daughter of John Mumma and Susan Baro. She bore her husband two children—Charles S., born in 1843, died in 1847, and George Henry, born in 1848, still living. The second wife, Elizabeth Bittinger, was the daughter of Henry Bittinger and Julia Shafer. He was married to her October 1, 1856, at York Springs.

Pennsylvania, of which place she is a native, and has had five children: Louisa A., born in 1857; John S., born 1859; Harry D., born 1866; William O., born 1868, and Ella K., born 1872. The first two are dead.

Frank Cunningham was born in Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, March 10, 1846. He is the son of John Cunningham and Bridget Doud, who came here in 1836. Mr. Cunningham, the father, built the Montezuma reservoir, about forty-five years ago. He traveled through a large portion of the Northern States and Canada, making contracts for it. It is the largest artificial lake in the United States. He made the deepest cut on the Miami and Erie Canal, when the country was a wilderness, the wolves coming up to the very door. Frank Cunningham, at about eighteen, embarked in the manufacture of cigars, and continued at this for seven or eight years, when he began his present business, that of a dealer in clothing, hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. He was city treasurer in 1876.

Horace P. Clough was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1825. His parents, John P. Clough and Minerva Pratt, came to Clermont County, from Vermont, in 1820, and to this county in 1837. He was married in 1845 to Mary Leibee, born in Middletown in 1827, the daughter of Daniel Leibee and Sarah Enyart. Mr. Enyart emigrated from New Jersey in 1802, and was in the War of 1812. There are three children to this union—Sarah M., Charles H., and D. L. A. Clough. Two members of the Clough family went out in the late war, Hannibal and William A., both serving in the Fourth Cavalry throughout the struggle. Horace P. Clough is a contractor. He was elected mayor in 1853, and member of the council in 1877, in both of which positions he served with credit to himself and the town. Having gained a reputation as a man of business, and being well acquainted with the workings of our canals, he was honored at the convention of 1876 by the Democratic party as its nominee on the State ticket for the board of public works. In 1877 he was elected as one of the representatives from Butler County to the General Assembly. He was chairman of the standing committee on public works, and from long experience and practical knowledge of the workings of the canals of the State he was able to lead the committee to the adoption of such means as would add to their business as well as enlarge the trade done upon them. He is an efficient legislator, and was held in high esteem by all his brother members. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Bishop to adjust all the claims of the State against the general government.

William Culbertson was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and came to this county in 1843. His parents were Joseph Culbertson and Nancy Dickson. He was twice married. By the first marriage he had seven children. James Coe was born December 19, 1840; Joseph W., July 13, 1843; Eliza A. Mitchell,

April 23, 1846; Mary B. Hunt, November 19, 1849; Anna M., March 21, 1851, died July 10, 1854; Fanny J. Eudaly, November 5, 1853; William A., November 19, 1856. He was again married on the 7th of May, 1859, at Blue Ball, to Miss Mary Ann Coe, and by her had one child, Ettie M., born February 16, 1861. The Rev. James Coe was among the first preachers in Miami County, Ohio, where he labored for eighteen and a half years, when he moved to Blue Ball, where and about Monroe he was for a good number of years. For many years he married the people in Darke, Shelby, Greene, Miami, and Butler Counties. His denomination was Presbyterian. Mr. Culbertson has been an elder in the Church for about fifteen years, and has been a member since 1857. His wife has been a member since she was ten years old. Her mother was Eliza Todd, coming here with her husband in 1859. Mr. Culbertson was a contractor on the canal, and was very successful, although he had some of the hardest work on the whole line. He would take a contract and make money when others failed. He also put up several locks. He was a man of great perseverance. His oldest son, James C. Culbertson, was in the military service during the war and was discharged on account of ill health, afterwards enlisting, however, again.

Joseph D. Collins, son of Thomas Collins and Mary Ann Bowen, both natives of Virginia, was born in Franklin, Kentucky, October 14, 1815. He was brought up on a farm near Frankfort until he had attained the age of eighteen, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade, following it until 1865, since that time having been engaged in the trade in ice, lime, wood and coal, and in transferring of freights. He has been a resident of this county since 1839. While employed at his trade he did a great deal of traveling, having traveled in three years about five thousand miles in the South, and sometimes going by sea. He was married in December, 1837, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, to Margaret Jackson, who was born in New Jersey, March 9, 1821. She died on the 8th of November, 1876. Her parents were Benjamin and Catherine Jackson. They also became residents of this county, moving here in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have had twelve children. Their names were Thomas B., Henry H., Elizabeth Pullian, Charles E., Catherine P. Kemp, Margaret A., James S., Ida, Joseph J., Anna G., Charles F., and Albert G. Six of these children are dead. Charles E. died May 14, 1844; Catherine P. Kemp, August 6, 1871; Joseph J., January 14, 1856; Anna G., January 28, 1875; Charles F., February 1, 1862, and Albert G., March 24, 1863. Mr. Collins has been a councilman in Middletown for about four years. Both his grandfathers, Robert Collins and William Bowen, were in the Revolutionary War. An uncle, Robert Collins, was in the War of 1812, being at the battle of Orleans and at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Samuel Cox was born in this county, June 2, 1835, and was married December 25, 1862, to Mary Ann Paullin, born October 13, 1839. His parents were John M. Cox and Nancy Hilt, and hers were Henry Paullin and Eleanor Williamson. They were all born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cox have been the parents of four children. Ira E. was born August 23, 1869; Samuel F., November 25, 1875; Mary Elizabeth, June 9, 1877; and an infant, now dead, born May, 1866. Three of his brothers-in-law were in the hundred-day service in Virginia—Henry Paullin, Clinton Paullin, and Jacob W. Paullin. Mr. Cox is a farmer.

Stephen V. Curtis, late president of the First National Bank, was born January 7, 1826, in Liberty Township. He left school at the age of fourteen, but worked at home on the farm until eighteen. He then entered a store in Hamilton, and was with his brother Joseph about five years. During the meantime he was in Louisiana, and afterwards went to Cincinnati. In 1849 he was given an interest in a store in Hamilton with N. G. Curtis, on account of his ability. In 1850 he went on a farm in Lemon Township of two hundred and fifty-five acres, of which he bought one hundred and ten. He conducted farming until 1860. In 1855 he began auctioneering, which he followed till 1875, when he abandoned it on account of poor health. He went into banking in 1865, and except one year has been a director, and for eleven years, up to 1882, was the president of the bank.

Edwin Rutheven Campbell was born in Franklin, Warren County, April 27, 1818, and after going to school at that place went to Middletown, living with his brother, Dr. Andrew Campbell, and attended the academy established there by Nathaniel Furness. Having substituted for an active life on his father's farm, near Franklin, one indoors, without the exercise requisite for health, in the course of a year he realized the injurious effects of such neglect. About that time one of the old citizens of Middletown built an old-fashioned flat-boat, which was launched in the Miami Canal, taking aboard a full cargo of provisions and country produce, some of the neighboring farmers joining in the enterprise, for the purpose of trading along the shores of the Ohio and Mississippi, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and Campbell joined the expedition. While the days when this voyage was made differed very materially from those that preceded them, when the flat-boatmen, manning the historic "broad-horn" of earlier times, were of the "half-horse and half-alligator" type, they were at the same time composed of rougher, though none the less warm-hearted and loyal material than that to be found navigating the Western waters to-day.

Returning with health restored by his several months' roughing it, he commenced reading law with Corwin & Campbell, in Hamilton, the firm being composed of Jesse Corwin and Lewis D. Campbell, being admitted to prac-

tice at the April term of the Supreme Court, held in Warren County in 1840. Upon the commencement of the publication of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, in the Spring of 1849, having had some experience as a writer upon the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, he was offered the position of editor, and accepted it, and continued in that capacity for near two years, when failing health compelled its relinquishment. Some years after he again assumed the editorship of a daily paper in Cincinnati, and subsequently, in connection with other parties, commenced the publication of the Cincinnati *Daily Dispatch*, which, in the course of a few years, achieved a high reputation and standing in the ranks of the newspaper press, but during the general suspension of business attendant upon the fearful devastation caused by the prevalence of the epidemic of 1849, was forced to succumb to the pressure. Losing his wife and child the year after, he made his arrangements to go to California, and arrived in San Francisco in April, 1852. With the exception of the mining experiences, common to the majority of adventurers to the Pacific coast, and two years' service at the California capital, while holding the office of State registrar, he has resided in San Francisco the greater portion of the time, engaged in the profession of journalism. Mr. Campbell early began the writing of verse, and attained a high reputation as a poet long before leaving for the western slope.

✕ Aretas Doty, brick manufacturer, was born in Lemon Township, Butler County, October 13, 1835. He is a son of Daniel C. Doty and Catherine Crane. Mrs. Doty was born near Newark, New Jersey, but Mr. Doty was a native, being the son of Daniel Doty, the pioneer. The grandmother of Aretas Doty had a brother in the battle of Trenton. She was often heard to tell how her brother shot an English trooper in that deadly conflict. With the exception of seven years that he lived in Rock Island, Aretas Doty has always lived in this county. He has been a member of the Masonic order for about twelve years, and is still a member in good standing.

Daniel D. Denise, farmer, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1805. His father, William Denise, died in 1839, and his mother, Eleanor Schenck, died in 1852. They came to Butler County in 1814, from New Jersey. Daniel D. Denise was married in 1829, in this county, to Eliza J. Schenck, also a native of New Jersey, where she was born in 1810. Her parents were James Schenck, who died in 1834, and Anna Conover, who died in 1868. They migrated to this section in 1815. Mr. and Mrs. Denise had eight children, four sons and four daughters. John Schenck, the grandfather, was in the Revolutionary War.

Edmund B. DuBois, M. D., was born in Franklin, Warren County, April 3, 1854, and was married September 3, 1877, at Newport, Kentucky, to Anna L. Storms, daughter of John J. Storms and Anna E. Martin. She was born in Wayne County, Indiana, May 7, 1856.

Samuel R. Evans, M. D., was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, April 21, 1819. His parents were Isaac Evans and Jane Morton. Isaac Evans was out in the War of 1812. The son was brought up on a farm until he was twenty-five, studying at home in part. After leaving the farm he went to a medical school. He practiced some time before he obtained his diploma, having to take charge not only of his own but his brother's business, which delayed him a good deal. He has had a large practice for a great many years, but has had a good deal of opposition to work against. He was brigade surgeon during the late war at Covington Heights. He was married in 1851 to Emma Gaunt, daughter of John Gaunt and Eliza Deeds. She is now dead, having departed this life March 14, 1857. He has one son, John Gaunt Evans, M. D., born February 26, 1857.

John J. Eichhorn, manufacturer and dealer in cigars and tobacco, was born in Cincinnati, August 13, 1859. He is the son of John Eichhorn and Louisa Gross, who came here in 1866. John Eichhorn was in the military service of the United States for three years. John J. Eichhorn, at eleven years of age, went to learn the cigar maker's trade, and at twenty-one years entered into business for himself. He was married on the 27th of April, at Middletown, to Florence McClure, daughter of Jackson McClure and Rachael McGill, who came here in 1860.

Isaac C. Faries was born in Middletown, December 29, 1816. His father and mother, Joseph Clark Faries and Nancy Fisher, were married in Lemon Township, March 13, 1813. The family came West in 1792. Joseph C. Faries was a wagon-maker, and learned his trade in Franklin. He was in the War of 1812, and came very near being included in the surrender of Hull, but being delayed on the road turned back home. Isaac C. Faries has a day-book which was kept by his grandfather at an early day, in which the amounts are entered in pounds, shillings, and pence, in which appears an account against a governor of this State for a great number of different articles. Isaac C. Faries was married on the 29th of January, 1842, to Mary Selby, daughter of Zachariah and Cassandra Semple, natives of Maryland. By her he had four children. Mary Y., born January 28, 1843; Malinda Hedding, November 24, 1844; J. C., April 7, 1847; and Eliza Ann, January 8, 1849. His second marriage was to Martha Garrett, on the 27th of March, 1854. By her he has had six children. Charlie M. was born July 24, 1855; Kate Swain, August 22, 1856; Joseph T., March 18, 1858; Lizzie, May 9, 1859; Frank M., July 18, 1861; and Cary Heath. Mr. Faries was town treasurer two years; councilman, fourteen years; member of the school board, nine years; treasurer of the Jefferson Masonic Lodge for twenty-one years; and treasurer of the fire department for twenty years.

Archibald C. Freeman, dealer in fruits, confectioner,

and manufacturer of fly and fish nets, was born February 12, 1824, in Middletown. He is the son of Thomas J. Freeman and Ruth Campbell. The father was in the second war with Great Britain as a captain. He went out in the Fall of 1813. He went from here to Detroit, and was detailed to do guard duty there. Captain Ross came home sick, and Captain Freeman took command of both companies, keeping that command until discharged. He was in the Second Ohio Regiment and Fourth Brigade. The following is a copy of a receipt given to him:

Received of Captain Thomas Freeman, of the Second Regiment of Ohio Militia, in the United States service, two camp kettles as returned property of the United States, and for which I hold his return. Received by me, at Detroit, this fourth day of November, 1813.

W. B. ARCHER,

Q. M. Sergeant, Second Regiment of Ohio Militia.

COPY OF DISCHARGE.

DETROIT, March 4, 1814.

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS FREEMAN:

Sir,—Your manly conduct, strict attention to orders, and duty as an officer, are deserving honor, and are worthy of bearing the name of an officer, wherefore you are honorably discharged the service, and are entitled to credit for a six months' tour of duty. Given under my hand and seal, this day and year above written.

THOMAS IRWIN,

Major in the Second Regiment, Fourth Department of Drafted Ohio Militia.

Mr. Freeman has been township treasurer two terms, and was once elected mayor of Middletown, but did not serve. He had indicated his unwillingness previous to the election.

Harvey Nelson Gallaher, retired merchant, was born in Warren County, Ohio, August 4, 1816. His father, John Gallaher, is still living in that county, aged ninety-four, but his mother, Elizabeth Nye, died January 1, 1866, aged seventy-six. Mr. John Gallaher was drafted in the War of 1812, and made all his preparations to depart, but as Hull surrendered just then he did not go. Harvey N. Gallaher was brought up in Warren County on a farm, working for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when Mr. Gallaher gave him a farm of twenty-two acres, which he went on and improved. In three or four years more he bought another eighty-three acres, thus filling out the quarter section, where he lived until 1870. In the early part of March of that year he settled in Middletown, going into the packing business, which he continued for five years. Since then he has not been engaged in any occupation. He was married at Red Lion, Warren County, February 17, 1842, to Elizabeth Todd, daughter of John Todd and Elizabeth Snodgrass, who was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1821. They have had two children. Hattie E. was born July 11, 1843, and Francis L. was born May 15, 1846, dying November 27, 1866.

Peter Gebhart was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800, and came out here with his parents when only four years old. He is the son of John Gebhart and



Catherine Geeseman. Mr. Gebhart was in the War of 1812, at Detroit. Peter Gebhart has been twice married. His first union was to Elizabeth Selby, and his second to Nancy Hiakle. The parents of the latter were Joseph Hinkle and Elizabeth Debolt. Mr. Gebhart has had ten children—Susannah, Christiana, Wolverton, Isaac, Andrew J., Peter, Elizabeth Selby, Harriet Waggoner, Catherine Long, Eliza McGee, and Gustavus.

George H. L. Gebhart is a native of Madison Township in this county, as is his wife. Her name was Caroline H. Williamson, daughter of David Williamson and Rachel Compton, and his parents were Daniel Gebhart and Christina Lingle. Miss Williamson was married to Mr. Gebhart December 23, 1867, and they have been the parents of six children. Rachel A. was born November 26, 1868; Edwin D., July 20, 1870; Lavina Jane, November 20, 1871; Bertha, December 29, 1873; Daniel, November 8, 1875; and Emma Gertrude, September 1, 1877. Mr. Gebhart was a member of the Home Guards in the last war.

John Graft was born in Holland, September 10, 1826, and came to this county in 1870, although he landed in this country long before. He was married February 15, 1853, in Red Lion, Warren County, to Anna Barnett, daughter of James Barnett and Sarah Lyons. Mr. Barnett died September 25, 1854, and Mrs. Barnett May 12, 1864. They were buried in Reading cemetery, Hamilton County. They came to this county in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Graft have had ten children. John was born February 13, 1854; James, August 27, 1855; Moses, April 20, 1857; William H., January 27, 1859; Sarah Ann, August 29, 1860; Martha Jane, August 9, 1861; Samuel P., October 31, 1864; Maggie Ann, June 11, 1866; Frances Elizabeth, August 16, 1868; and Emma Jane, 1871. James died July 10, 1883, and Sarah Ann September 7, 1860. Maggie Ann and Emma are also dead. Samuel Barnett, a brother of Mr. Graft's wife, was killed at Selma, Alabama, during the last war. He was promoted just before the battle for his bravery.

Daniel Gebhart was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and was brought here by his parents, John Gebhart and Catherine Geeseman, in 1810. They got aboard a flat-boat at Pittsburg, and came down the Ohio River, it being so low that they would run on a sand-bar occasionally. They finally arrived at Cincinnati, however. From there they footed it all the way to Middletown, where Mr. Gebhart remained until the day of his death. John Gebhart was drafted in the War of 1812, and served as a private for two years. He took the cold plague and was brought home, but recovered again. Daniel Gebhart was married on the third day of November, 1821, to Christina Lingle, daughter of Leonard Lingle and Mary Gowker, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and came out here in 1810. Of this marriage ten children were the fruits. Levi was born December 24, 1822; Catherine, October

12, 1823; Hiram, September 3, 1825; Eliza, October 31, 1827; Lavina, December 27, 1829; David, March 1, 1832; Amanda, July 22, 1834; George, August 17, 1833; William, April 12, 1841, and Sarah, August 23, 1843. Mr. Gebhart is a farmer.

Charles F. Gunckel, president of the Merchants' National Bank, and a lawyer by profession, was born in Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, January 4, 1837. Philip and Mary (Loehr) Gunckel, his parents, were both born in Ohio. The Gunckels are associated with the earliest history of Germantown. Philip Gunckel, the grandfather of our subject, was the founder of that village, and named it after Germantown, Pennsylvania, his native State. It was laid out by him in 1814, though he had previously built a saw and grist-mill on Twin Creek, and opened a store at the same place.

Philip Gunckel was a member of the Fifth General Assembly of the State in 1806 and 1807, and also in 1808 and 1809. He was also for many years associate judge and a prominent business man. He died in Germantown, possessed of a large property. Philip Gunckel, a soldier of 1812, the father of Charles F., was a merchant of Germantown, though of retired habits, his father having left his children a considerable estate. His wife died in 1877, at the age of seventy-five. After attending the usual time in the common schools, Mr. Gunckel spent two years in a private academy at Middletown, closing his school period at the age of eighteen. He entered the law office of Mr. L. D. Doty, with whom he remained during two years, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, and began practicing in connection with Mr. Doty, remaining in partnership with him until 1871. Mr. Gunckel has gained an enviable prominence for his shrewdness in the conduct of his cases.

In 1872 Mr. Gunckel organized the Merchants' National Bank of Middletown, of which he has been president ever since. He has been able to attend to the duties connected with this position, and at the same time keep up his law practice, though lately he pays more attention to his banking interests. The original capital of the bank was \$50,000. It was afterwards increased to \$75,000, and subsequently to \$150,000, its present capital, with \$30,000 surplus. It is now carrying upward of \$200,000 deposits. The history of this bank has been one of uniform prosperity.

In 1879 Mr. Gunckel built the street railway of Middletown, of which he has since been president, and in connection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, is the principal stockholder. The road is in excellent condition, and compares favorably with those in large cities. He has laid out several large additions to Middletown, the largest of which consists of forty acres. Mr. Gunckel has for years been largely interested in real estate in and about Middletown. It is worthy of note, that the chief portion of Middletown has been laid out by the members of one family, that of

Stephen Vail, who made the first plat of the town, Hugh Vail, his son, who continued the work afterwards, and lastly, Mr. Gunckel, son-in-law of the latter, who has performed the supplementary work.

On the 21st of May, 1859, Mr. Gunckel was married to Miss Ida A., daughter of Hugh and Jane Vail. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunckel. Ernest M., born March 17, 1860; Lula, born April, 1867; Anna, born December, 1877.

John Eddy, the son of Alvansy and Nancy Eddy, was born in Knox County, this State, April 7, 1838. He was married December 24, 1859, to the daughter of Henry and Mary Kauffman, who was born June 10, 1841. Mr. Eddy served three years in the war, being a member of two different regiments, and came to this county in 1866. He has one child, Minnie, born July 1861. He has been road supervisor, and by occupation is a scale repairer, house-painter, and furniture dresser. His grandfather was in the War of 1812.

J. W. A. Gillespie was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 19, 1837, and is the son of James and Catherine Gillespie. He came to this county in 1870. He was married January 11, 1863, at Franklin, Ohio, to Henrietta Wilkinson, daughter of Richard and Mary Jane Wilkinson, who was born April 26, 1842, in Franklin. They have five children. Edwin W. was born June 9, 1864; Frank P., December 5, 1865; Jennie T., October 22, 1869; Willie F., November 2, 1871, and Robert Y., May 3, 1878. Mr. Gillespie was in the service from April 19, 1861, to January 1, 1865. His elder brother, William C. B. Gillespie, was a captain and major in the Forty-first Illinois Regiment, and was afterward on staff duty with General Pugh and General Custer. George, another brother, served in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry. J. W. A. Gillespie was United States store-keeper in 1868 for six months in Montgomery County, and resigned because of an utter dislike to the business. He is now sergeant-at-arms in Columbus, and represents the *Gazette* and *Enquirer*.

George H. Henkel was born in Madison Township, Butler County, August 28, 1841. He is the son of Hiram L. Henkel and Amanda Munna, who came to this county about 1832. He was married in Boone County, Kentucky, near Union, July 24, 1867, to Ellen Foster, daughter of Jedediah Foster and Nancy Wynn, born in that county January 23, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Henkel have had three sons and two daughters. Hiram J. was born April 24, 1869; Nannie A., December 31, 1871; Anna B., June 18, 1873; John J., October 14, 1876; Paul F., December 10, 1878. Mr. Henkel is the editor of the *Journal*, and engineer and superintendent of the water-works. He was the assessor of Lemon Township in 1866 for one year, is a member of the school board at present, and for three years from April, 1881, and clerk of the board for one year from that date.

Benjamin Hinkle, son of Joseph Hinkle, Sen., and

Elizabeth Hinkle, was born in Madison Township, December 24, 1827. He was married September 26, 1850, to Nancy Selby, daughter of Middleton and Rachel Selby, who came here in 1803. They have had seven children. Mary E. was born July 3, 1854; Rebecca A., July 21, 1856; George L., June 12, 1858; Louisa, September 10, 1862; Bertha, October 12, 1864; Benjamin, March 12, 1868; Clara B., March 13, 1870. Mr. Hinkle has been trustee of Madison Township for three years. His people came here in 1807, and his mother is now dead. Four of his father's brothers were in the War of 1812. His step-grandfather, Gabriel Hutchins, was in the Revolutionary War seven years and six months. Mr. Hinkle's occupation is that of a farmer and stock-raiser.

Thomas Hetzler was born in Kentucky, February 22, 1852. His father, David Hetzler, and his mother, Mary Ann Thornell, live in Hamilton County, this State. His father's grandparents, on both sides of the house, were in the Revolutionary War, and his great-great-grandfather and two sons were in the battle of Brandywine. Mr. Thomas Hetzler was brought up in the town of Lockland, going to work at the age of thirteen in a paper-mill as a cutter boy. After one year he went in George Fox's starch factory, in Lockland, where he served an apprenticeship of six years, and while there learned telegraphing. At the age of twenty he took a night office on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, in Cincinnati, at the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Junction, where he stayed fifteen months, when the office was closed. He applied for a place on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad on November 27, 1872, and obtained the place two weeks after the application. He worked eight months as night operator at Osborn, and then was transferred to Franklin as day operator. Shortly after he was transferred to Miamisburg, Montgomery County, where he stayed two years, and then was promoted to the agency at Sharon, Hamilton County, being there three years and seven months. He then took the Lockland agency, being there for a year and a half, and then coming to Middletown, where he is still as the agent of the Short Line Railway. He has been a member of the Masons since March, 1872, belonging to Pleasant Ridge Lodge, No. 282, in Hamilton County. He was married October 29, 1874, to Emma Kauffman, daughter of John Kauffman and Susan Mittman, of Greene County, who was born September 26, 1852. They have one child, Grace B., born September 25, 1875.

Isaac T. Hand was born in Essex County, New Jersey, in 1814, and settled in this county in May, 1837. His parents, Ira Hand and Rhoda Crowell, are still living in Newark, New Jersey. His grandfather, David Hand, was in the Revolutionary War, and did some prodigious marching. Ira Hand was in the War of 1812, and Isaac's wife's father, James Littell. Mr. Littell was married early in life to Mary N. Wynau, and his



daughter, Caroline, was married to Mr. Hand on the 24th of June, 1844. They have two children, Mary Hand and Ella Skillman. He is a retired merchant. He is now treasurer of Lemon Township, to which office he was elected April 4, 1881, having previously held the same position for four or five years. He was a charter member of the lodge of Odd Fellows, which was organized in 1842, being one out of five or six, and has continued a member ever since. He was elected a trustee of this society for two years, on the 1st of January, 1880. His brother, Ira Hand, Jr., was in the late war until its close. He now lives in Newark, New Jersey.

Jeremiah Marston Hunt, physician and farmer, at Blue Ball, is a native of this county, where he was born January 18, 1849. He is a son of Nathaniel Pearson Hunt and Joanna Marston Hunt, who were both natives of this county. His grandmother came into Ohio in 1802 or 1803, and his grandfather at an early date. His father was born in Butler County, near Miltonville, and lived in that neighborhood all his life, as did the mother, who died near Miltonville, at fifty-two years of age. The grandfather was a tanner, and bought skins of the Indians. Dr. Hunt was married, at Blue Ball, April 9, 1874, to Mary Belle Culbertson, daughter of William and Mary Ann Culbertson, and has had by her three children, William Nathaniel, Mary Bessie, and Robert Culbertson.

John Hoagland, retired farmer, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, April 29, 1807. He is the son of Levi Hoagland, who died April 27, 1856, and Lucy Mallory, who died February 20, 1861. They came to this county in 1818. John Hoagland had very poor school privileges. He was the main support of his family, and was obliged to stay and work at home. At the age of twenty-one he went to learn the shoemaker's trade, and worked at it and farming for twenty years. With his savings he bought land—at first ten acres, then thirteen, and then fifty. These tracts he sold out, buying seventy-two acres, which he improved. After several changes he became the owner of one hundred and seventeen acres and a half, on which he lived for sixteen or seventeen years, when his health became poor. He sold again, and came to Middletown to live, buying real estate and loaning money. Mr. Hoagland has belonged to the Baptist Church for upward of thirty years. His wife is also a member of the same Church, she having joined in the Spring of 1841, both enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know them. There is only one house now standing in Middletown which Mr. Hoagland remembers as being erected when he first came to this county. He was married in Lemon Township in 1840 to Sarah Pierce, who was born in West Virginia, July 22, 1819. Her father was Joseph Pierce, and her mother was Polly Surter. They came here in November, 1831. Taylor Pierce Hoagland, her son, was born October 3, 1847.

John H. Jones was born in Eccleshall, Staffordshire, Great Britain, in 1818, and came to this county in 1845. His parents were Richard and Ann Jones. Mr. Jones is a tailor by occupation. He was married March 25, 1847, in Middletown, to Caroline M. Green, daughter of Peter Davis Green and Mary Stockton, and born in Middletown in 1821. They have four children. Charles John was born April 9, 1848; Robert Green, May 5, 1850; Joseph Ray, May 11, 1853; and Nicholas Edward, in 1861.

F. A. Kennel, who is an agent for all kinds of farming implements at Madison City, was born in the township where he now lives on the 7th of April, 1846. He is the son of John Kennel, Sen., and Anna Augspurger, his father coming to this county in 1842, and his mother being born here. They are members of the Mennonite Church, and are of German descent. He was married on the 25th of March, 1878, to Bertha Kennel, daughter of Peter Kennel and Susannah Jutzi, who came here about 1832. They have had two children,—Alma M. M. Kennel, born August 25, 1874, and Peter F. Kennel, born June 9, 1880. Mr. Kennel was brought up on a farm in Madison Township, staying there until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Illinois, where he stayed three years, teaching school and acting as clerk in a store. After coming back to Ohio he taught school for two years, then going into the grain business. In December, 1876, he embarked in his present employment. He has been president of the school board in Madison City for two years, being elected in the Spring of 1880. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

Jacob Kemp, farmer and attorney-at-law, was born April 5, 1819. His parents, Jacob and Mary Magdalena Kemp, came here early in the present century. Jacob Kemp, the father, came to this county and entered a section and part of a section of land, upon which his son now lives. It was all in woods, and inhabited along the Great Miami River by Indians. On the farm where Mr. Kemp, Jr., now lives were at that time wild animals, such as bears, deer, and wolves. There were no roads or markets. Mr. Kemp was a minister in the United Brethren Church, and in addition was a farmer. He practiced medicine also for some years before his decease, which was in 1851, at the age of sixty-two. In 1812 he and his team of four horses were pressed into the service. They were taken north to the lake, where he lost the horses, mostly for want of food, for which he never received any compensation. He and his wife were born and reared in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and were married there. The fruit of this marriage was four children, two sons and two daughters. The oldest, a daughter, was born in Pennsylvania, and is now dead, and the other three in Ohio, all now living. Mrs. Kemp was a member of the United Brethren Church, in which she took a great interest. The meetings then were held in Mr. Kemp's house and



barn, and others in the neighborhood. His wife took great delight in providing food and lodging for ministers and members of her Church. She died in 1840, aged about fifty. The present Mr. Jacob Kemp has been twice married. His first was to Mary A. Zahring, daughter of Philip and Barbara Zahring, a native of Montgomery County, and his second was to Mary M. Miltonburger, daughter of William and Mary Ann Miltonburger, born in Warren County. By these wives he had six children—Leonidas Lyeurgus, Emma, Charles Edwin, Horace William, John H., and Bertha Brown. Mr. Kemp was elected a justice of the peace in 1854, and served till 1875—twenty-one years; township clerk in 1855, and served till 1875—twenty years; and in 1874 was elected a representative to the Legislature, serving till 1878, making two terms.

Joshua Kemp, son of Joseph and Mary Magdalene Kemp, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1810. His grandfather, Frederick Kemp, of the same county, served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary War. Joshua Kemp settled on a farm bordering on Elk Creek, in Madison Township, where he lived until 1860, during the Spring of that year removing to Middletown. He was married in 1830, in this county, to Elizabeth Kemp, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Ann Kemp, who was born in this county in 1803. They had eight children. Abram Kemp was born April 14, 1831, and died May 16, 1849; Mary Ann Dingler, May 15, 1833; Elizabeth Ann Eckert, April 28, 1835; Joseph Kemp, July 11, 1837; Samuel D. Kemp, June 29, 1839; Francis M. Kemp, August 12, 1841; Maria Louisa McKechnie, August 26, 1845; Laura Alice Morris, August 25, 1847. Francis M. Kemp served for three years in the late war, fighting as a private soldier in the battle of Chickamauga and many other battles of less importance, never receiving a single wound.

Charles A. Keller, jeweler, of Middletown, was born in Hamilton, April 17, 1854. He is the son of Frank and Mary Keller. At the age of sixteen he began learning the jeweler's trade with S. W. Brock, of Hamilton, going into the business himself in Middletown in 1875, now doing excellently. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Masons. He was married in Newport, Kentucky, on the 22d of October, 1879, to Louisa M. Sebald, daughter of William and Mary Sebald. They came to Hamilton in 1851, where their daughter was born May 23, 1861.

Adam Lamb was born in Germany, January 1, 1820, and came to this county in 1848. He was married in 1851 at Hamilton, to Barbara Waller, also born in Germany, in Bavaria, in 1815. They have had six children. Mary Huffman was born September 14, 1852; Emilia Suitley, September 27, 1853; Frank, February 15, 1854; August, September 24, 1855; Lena, June 2, 1858, and an infant. The latter is dead, together with Lena, who died March 2, 1859. Mr. Lamb's parents

were Charles Lamb and Charlotte Synder, and Mrs. Lamb's John Waller and Mary Ann Flagler. None of them ever came to this country. Mr. Lamb was born on the banks of the River Rhine, and went to school until he was fourteen years of age, and staying home with his father until he was drafted in the cavalry at twenty-one. He served two years, when he ran away, with twenty-five other men, and came to the United States, landing in New York, June 1, 1845. He then went to the country and worked in a garden for two years, afterwards going to Easton, Pennsylvania. He worked at the stonemason's trade in this place for one Summer, and then in a large hotel as hostler. In the Summer of 1848 he came to Cincinnati, where he remained a week or ten days, then coming to Hamilton, where he remained until 1854. In that year he went to Middletown. He began in the grocery business, which he has since sold out to his sons. He has a very pretty garden, about a quarter of a mile from the town, of about twenty acres. He has retired from business now, and rents his land. He has always belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and his children are of the same faith. His wife is a Roman Catholic.

George C. Lamb was born in Bavaria, August 20, 1822. He is the son of Charles Lamb and Charlotte Kramer, who both lived and died in Germany. At the age of fifteen he was bound out by his father to learn the shoemaker's trade, the term being for two years. When half of this time had expired he went traveling from city to city, until he was nearly twenty-one years of age. Then he was drafted into the army, in the cavalry arm, but before the time came for him to report at headquarters he came to New York city, where he landed on the 1st of July, 1844, and went to work at his trade. He worked there for ten years, and at the expiration of this time came West, stopping at Cincinnati for four or five weeks. Middletown was his next place, where he made a visit to his brother, returning for some seven months to Cincinnati, and then coming back to Middletown. Here he acted as clerk for his brother, remaining half a year. At the end of this time he bought out a store, and went into business for himself, buying a neat home about eighteen months afterwards. He brought to Middletown the first billiard-table that was ever seen there. He is a member of the Middletown Maennerchor, and is also a member of the St. Paul Church. He has been a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church all his life, and to it his wife and children also belong.

James G. Lummis was born in Lemon Township in 1830, being the son of John Lummis and Ann Bridge. They were both born in Middletown. Joseph Lummis, his grandfather, who was one of the pioneers in this county, was an old Revolutionary soldier, as was also James G. Lummis's great-grandfather, on his mother's side, the Rev. James Grimes, the pioneer preacher and

cabinet-maker. Mr. Lummis was married in 1859, at Middletown, to Mary F. Deardorff, daughter of Jacob Deardorff and Mary Kennedy. The latter is still living at Dayton. Mrs. Lummis was born in Middletown in 1840. They have had six children. Frank K. Lummis was born June 30, 1860; an infant was born April 22, 1862, dying the same day; George D. was born May 10, 1863; Charles A., May 15, 1865; John H., August 21, 1874; and Harry M., November 29, 1875. The latter died November 6, 1879. Mr. Lummis was treasurer of Middletown for two years, beginning in 1871, and is also a member of the school board, commencing in 1877, and serving three years. He was not a member in 1880, but was re-elected in the Spring of 1881. His wife's brother, Captain J. K. Deardorff, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Lummis is a merchant.

D. J. McMahon, editor and publisher of the *Weekly News*, was born on the 6th of May, 1846, in Middletown. He is the son of Cornelius McMahon and Mary A. McGehan. Mr. McMahon was brought up in Middletown, and learned the printer's business nine years ago. He is now publishing a weekly paper, begun February 12, 1881, and has succeeded beyond his expectations. Three of his family were out in the last war—his uncle Richard McMahon, Matthew McMahon, and Daniel McMahon.

William Magie was born in Liberty Township, Butler County, in 1815, on the 12th of September. His parents were Benjamin Magie and Sarah Brown, the father coming here in 1813, and the mother in the same year. He is a farmer and stock dealer. He was married on the 25th of March, 1840, to Rachael A. Slade, daughter of Micajah Slade and Temperance Elliott, the former arriving in this county in 1819, and the latter in 1812. Mrs. Magie was born June 3, 1821. Her father was in the War of 1812, from the beginning to the end. With two other brothers he was present at the surrender of Hull's army. He was trustee of Liberty Township for nineteen years in succession, having the charge of the poor of the township and the widows and orphans. Mr. Magie was brought up on a farm, being forty-one years in one place. He then came to Middletown to live, where he has a fine place. Although his improvements on his farm are of the best in the county, he has three hundred and fifty acres here, besides an improved farm in Kansas, two and a half miles from Beloit, Mitchell County, of eighty acres, with a splendid orchard.

Joseph Mooney, born in Natchez, Mississippi, January 20, 1847, is the son of Joseph Mooney, Sen., and Elizabeth Adler, who live in New York City. He was married September 11, 1872, at Aurora, Indiana, to Carrie Epstein, of that place. Her parents were Abraham Epstein and Betty Myers, and she was born July 26, 1857. Mr. Mooney came to this county March 1, 1881, and carries on a store for dry goods, novelties, and

cheap variety. He has one child, Hattie Mooney, who was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, July 23, 1873.

Theodore Marston, retired farmer, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Middletown, was born in Madison Township on the 26th of January, 1828. He is of an old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather Marston served all through the war of our independence. His father, Jeremiah Marston, came to this county in 1819. He was married to Mary Ann Vail, a native of this county, who was born in 1802. They are now both deceased. Theodore Marston's grandfather, Shobal Vail, came to Middletown from New Jersey as early as the year 1798, and in connection with his father, Stephen Vail, and three brothers, Aaron, Randall, and Hugh, bought the land where Middletown is now situated, on the east shore of the Miami, including Madison City on the west side. Aaron and Randall Vail settled on the western side of the river, and opened up two large farms. Aaron Vail also built at an early day the large frame mill on the western side of the river, known in later days as the Mumma Mill. It does not now exist. Shobal Vail, in connection with his father, built a fulling mill and grist-mill on the site now occupied by the planing mill, which was the beginning of Middletown. Shobal Vail married Mary Bonnell, of Clear Creek Township, Warren County, in the year 1799, and they lived at Middletown ever afterwards, first in a house just across the canal, about opposite Second Street, and afterwards built and occupied till their death the brick residence now owned by the Catholic Church, and occupied by the Rev. Mr. O'Rourke as a parsonage. Shobal Vail died in 1849, and his wife in 1851. At that time the canal was the western boundary of their farm, and the principal part of what is now called Dublin was embraced in it. It is now all in the corporation. Mary Ann Vail, the mother of Mr. Marston, was born in May, 1802, and was one of the first white children born in that neighborhood.

Jeremiah Marston was born in Maine in March, 1798, coming to Ohio on reaching his majority. He made the journey principally on horseback, teaching school the Winters of 1819 and 1820 in Monroe. The latter year he went to Middletown, acting as school-master, and there are old men now in that vicinity who recollect being his pupils. He married Mary Ann Vail in 1821, and they lived either in Middletown or close by till March, 1826, when they purchased and moved on what became their future home for life, the farm known as the Marston homestead, situated half a mile west of Miltonville, Madison Township. He was a leading man in the community in which he lived, having received a good education in his youth, and taught school six years. He was always a strong Waig in politics, serving one term as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He died November 17, 1857, and the mother died November 14, 1855.

Theodore Marston was the third living child of his parents, and the first one born at the old homestead in Madison Township. He was brought up to farm life, and adopted it as a profession, and was married in 1851 to Susan A. Flickinger. After one year's farming on his father's place, he purchased and moved on what was then known as the Parks farm, near Blue Ball, where he lived for six years, or until after the death of his parents. He then purchased and went to live on the old homestead, where he lived until 1879; then, having built a new residence on South Main Street, Middletown, moved into that place. He is now vice-president of the First National Bank of that place, of which he aided the organization, and has been director nearly ever since; and was formerly vice-president two years, and president of the American Color Printing Company. On the 2d of September, 1851, he was married at Seven-Mile, in this county, to Susan A. Flickinger, daughter of Jacob Flickinger and Hannah Kumler, who came to this county in 1819. They have had five children. Mary Alice Good was born August 26, 1852; Jennie, August 26, 1854; Lizzie Kirkpatrick, June 12, 1857; Katie, October 28, 1861, and Edna, February 14, 1865. The latter is dead.

Daniel McCallay, president of the First National Bank of Middletown, was born August 10, 1839, at Dayton, Ohio, being the first son of Henry and Anna (McKnight) McCallay. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey. They removed to this State with their parents about 1830. The father early learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he labored in Miamisburg, that being the place where his parents settled. He afterwards followed his trade in Dayton, where the subject of this sketch was born. Returning to Miamisburg, he engaged in the hotel business. The McCallay House, of that place, was conducted by him until about 1857, when he removed to Middletown, where he kept what was then and is now known as the United States Hotel. This he conducted till 1861, being compelled to withdraw from business on account of failing health. He died the year following, in 1862, at the age of forty-nine. His widow survived him but three years, dying in the year 1865, at the age of forty-nine, also.

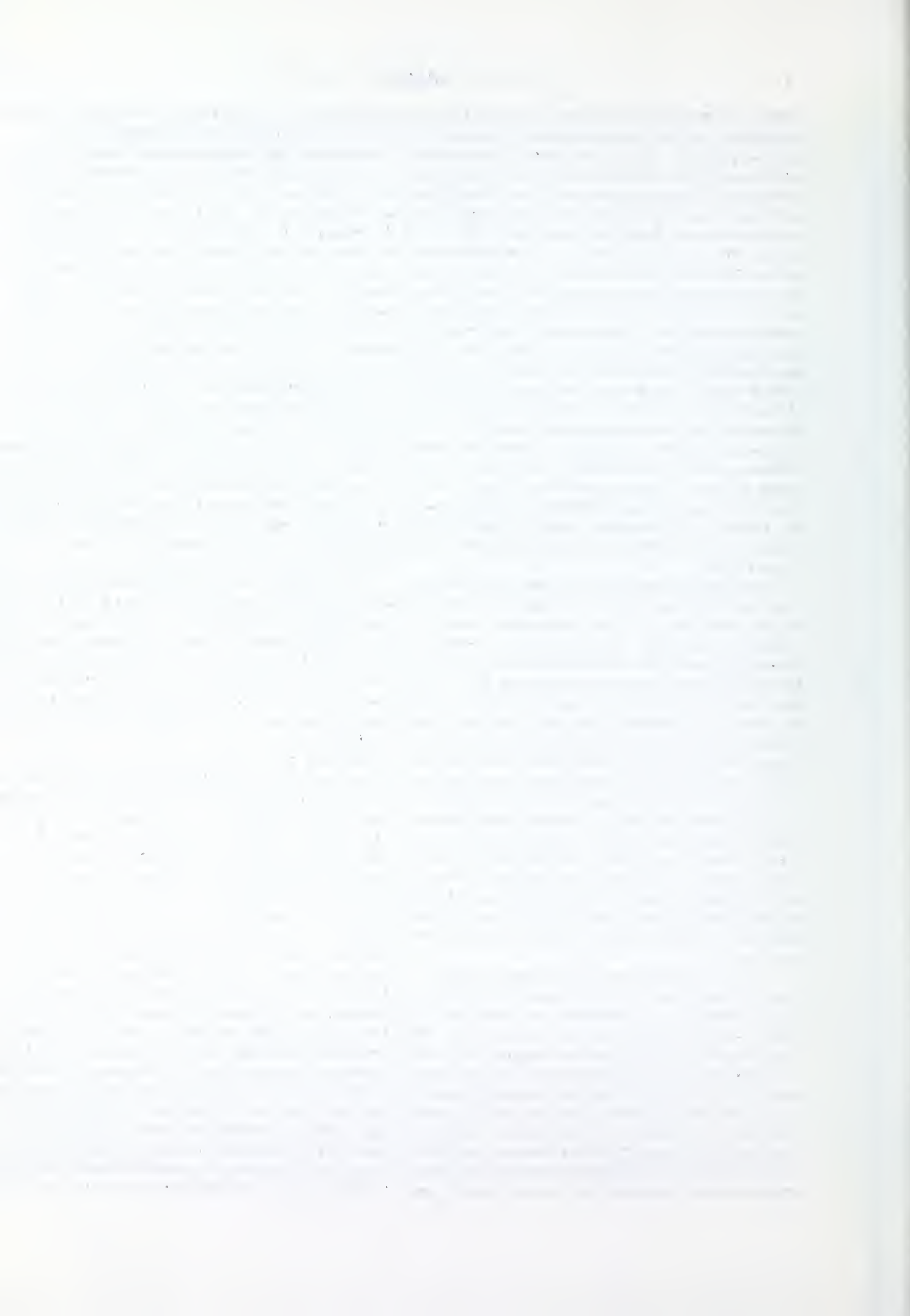
At the age of eighteen, Daniel engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of Jacob Leibee, of Middletown. He continued in his employment for three years, till 1861, when he was made a partner in the business. The firm of Leibee & McCallay was continued till 1870. Mr. McCallay then withdrew from the dry goods trade, and with the proceeds of nine years' prosperous business, engaged in the lumber and grain trade in the country with Mr. J. M. Robinson, a silent partner. They carried on a large business, both in Middletown and Franklin, till 1877. Mr. McCallay was the first to build a grain-house in Middletown with modern conveniences,

constructed so as to admit teams and wagons, by which means the grain could be dumped under a roof.

In 1877 Mr. McCallay, in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Wilson, bought the tobacco factory then carried on by Mr. P. J. Sorg, Mr. John Auer, and Mr. Wilson. Mr. McCallay and Mr. Wilson bought the interest of the other partners. A large addition to the factory was soon built, and the enterprise greatly increased. The original capacity of four hundred thousand pounds per year was increased the first year to nearly a million, and the second year to nearly two million pounds, which is its present annual product. The plug tobacco manufactory of Wilson & McCallay is one of the largest west of the Alleghanies, and gives employment to upward of three hundred operatives. In 1878 Mr. McCallay disposed of his real estate and invested it in stock of the First National Bank of Middletown. The year following he was made one of the directors, and at the election of January, 1882, was chosen its president. The capital of the bank is now one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with fifty-five thousand dollars of surplus, of which Mr. McCallay owns one-sixth. Mr. McCallay's religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member since 1875.

On the 23d of October, 1859, Mr. McCallay was married to Miss Mary E. Leibee, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Leibee, of Middletown. Mr. Leibee, who was Mr. McCallay's first employer and partner, died June, 1876. His wife had preceded him but a few months, having died in November, 1875. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCallay, both living. Mary E. was born July 15, 1862, and Edwin L., born July 30, 1874.

Edmund L. McCallay, commercial traveler in tobacco, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, June 15, 1842. He is the son of Harry McCallay and Lydia Ann McKnight, who came to this county in the Spring of 1857. William McCallay served in the Mexican War. Edmund L. McCallay enlisted in Company D, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteers, August 5, 1862, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, being confined in Libby Prison three months. On being paroled, he was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and from there to Camp Chase, where he acted as a clerk in the office of the provost-marshal, Captain John W. Kyle. He remained there nearly one year. Securing an appointment as second lieutenant United States Colored Infantry, March 4, 1864, and passing a satisfactory examination before a board of regular army officers at Louisville, Kentucky, he was sent on to Camp Delaware, Ohio. He was appointed post quartermaster and commissary in April, 1864. On application, he was relieved by the governor and sent to the front in August, with two hundred and forty recruits. He was ordered to Washington, and appointed assistant aid-de-camp to General Yeoman, being promoted to first lieu-



tenant, August 10. After being relieved, he was again appointed an aid-de-camp to General A. M. Blackman, and shortly after made brigade commissary. During the next few months he served as aid-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, being appointed post adjutant at Smithsville, North Carolina, in September, 1865. He was mustered out at Camp Chase, in October, returning to Middletown, where he went into the dry-goods business. Shortly after he received an appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army, to date from July, 1866. He was ordered to Fort McPherson, where he was till May, 1867, afterward acting as commissary to Major-general John E. Smith. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1867, and was afterward stationed at several military posts. He resigned his position as first lieutenant December 31, 1870. He participated in many engagements with the Indians while stationed at Forts C. F. Smith and Phil. Kearney. At present he is a traveling salesman for Wilson & McCallay, plug tobacco manufacturers.

John Nicol, farmer, was born on the 1st of May, 1831, in Germany. He is the son of Leonard Nicol and Margaret Billman. The former died in Union County and the latter in Germany. He was married on the 28th of October, 1856, in Middletown, to Kunigunda Eichler, born in Germany on the 19th of June, 1828, dying in 1874, on the 4th of October. They had three children—John A., born October 19, 1858; Catherine M., born November 20, 1861; and Anna B., born July 17, 1861. Catherine M. died April 23, 1881. Mr. Nicol came to Middletown in 1854, and worked nine years in the paper-mill, then buying a farm in Union County, living there six years. He then came back to Butler County, in Lemon Township, where he bought a farm of fifty acres, upon which he still resides with his family. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Anton Neuner was born in the North Tyrol, Austria, August 29, 1829, and is the son of John Neuner and Josephine Scheffthaler. His occupation at home was that of a miner. He was married in Cincinnati, July 12, 1863, to Sarah Deutschler, who was born in Oberkirch, Baden, October 29, 1831. Her parents were Joseph Deutschler and Eric Vegliir. Mr. and Mrs. Neuner have had eight children—Kate, Carrie, Josephine, John, Antony, Emma, Rosa, and Mary. Mr. Neuner stayed with his parents until he was seventeen years old, then going to Steuermacht and working in an iron mine for thirteen years. Then he came to America, and eight years ago went to Middletown, where he has been farming ever since.

William B. Oglesby, treasurer of Butler County, was born January 30, 1815, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He is the second son of Joseph and Mary (Addlenn) Oglesby, who reared a family of nine children. Mr. Oglesby's parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. In the year 1818 the family removed to Cincinnati in company with Mrs. Oglesby's parents. In 1823 the

family took up their residence on Elk Creek, about two miles north of Jacksonburg, where they lived until within two years of the death of Mr. Oglesby, in 1860, at the age of seventy-two. His wife died in 1859, aged sixty-eight.

At the age of thirteen, William B. Oglesby left home to clerk in the store of Captain Hiram Potter, of Jacksonburg. In 1830 he went to Middletown and entered the store of Jonathan Martin as clerk in the same room now occupied by himself and Mr. George C. Barnitz as bankers. He remained there about three years till the death of Mr. Martin, who was succeeded in the business by Messrs. Tytus & Wrenn, in whose service Mr. Oglesby continued till 1835, with the exception of six months. In that year Mr. Tytus bought his partner's interest, and Mr. Oglesby was given his former position, which he filled for the next two years. In 1838 Mr. Oglesby became a partner with Mr. Tytus, which was continued till 1840. In the Fall of that year he, with his brother Jacob, bought a stock of goods in Philadelphia, which at Pittsburg were shipped on the steamer *Troy* for Cincinnati. Near Portsmouth the boat with freight was sunk, and no insurance. Mr. Oglesby succeeded in fishing his goods out of the river after lying at its bottom for ten days. They were dried in the corn-fields near by, and reshipped to Cincinnati, and thence to Dayton, where a store was opened. After two months' experience there the goods were shipped to Sidney, where they succeeded in selling them to good advantage at the end of one year. Mr. Oglesby sold out his stock and immediately engaged in the grocery trade at Urbana, where he remained for two years. He then went to Philadelphia as clerk in a dry goods store, remaining there about eight months, at the expiration of which time he married a lady from Hanover, Pennsylvania. In company with his wife he came to Middletown, and in the Spring of 1844 engaged in the dry goods trade again, in company with George C. Barnitz. This partnership was continued till 1857. A great portion of the time from 1844 to 1855 the firm was engaged in buying produce, perking, and various other branches, including a kind of banking business.

In 1855 Mr. Oglesby engaged in the manufacture of paper at the mills now owned by Oglesby, Moore & Co., and which is still continued. The business was then carried on by John W. Erwin & Bros., and a half-interest was purchased by Mr. Oglesby and his partner. He is senior member in the present firm, and since it was incorporated, in 1867, has been its president and general manager, and attends to all its interests. They carry on a very extensive business, and for many years were the largest in Middletown. He is also interested in the Harding Paper Co., of which he has been treasurer for several years. He owned an interest in the institution years before, under the firm name of Harding, Erwin & Co. Mr. Oglesby has also been interested for ten years in the Tytus Paper Co., of which he is likewise treasurer.



William A. Powell was born in Green-burg, Decatur County, Indiana, being the son of Elijah S. Powell and Charissa A. Sweet. He went out in the war, enlisted as a veteran with the Seventeenth Ohio, was through Sherman's great march to the sea, and was mustered out at the close. Elijah served eighteen months, and was disabled near Atlanta, Georgia, still suffering from the effects. William A. Powell was married in Oxford, Ohio, in 1868, to Mary J. Moore, daughter of Moses and Charity Moore, who was born in Cumminsville, Hamilton County, by whom he has had two children—Harry W., born March 12, 1869, and Jennie G., who is dead. Mr. Powell carries on book and job printing in Middletown.

Jonathan J. Pettit, son of Job Pettit and Nancy Thomas, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, November 9, 1806. His mother lived to the great age of ninety-nine, her death then being the result of an accident. She was walking on a stone floor, when her cane slipped, and she fell, breaking her hip. She had always been a very active woman, was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and had been a member of the Methodist Church for over sixty years. Mr. Pettit was married in Middletown, in 1844, to Susan Bridge, who was born in this county, in 1811. She is the daughter of William Bridge and Rebecca Grimes, who came to this county in 1804, and settled in Middletown. James Grimes, the grandfather of Susan Bridge, was a local Methodist Episcopal preacher, the first Methodist sermon that was ever preached in Middletown being delivered in his house, that being used as the church for a number of years. In this part of the country he was a cabinet-maker, and used to make the coffins, and then go and preach the funeral sermon. The house mentioned was located on what is now known as East Fourth Street, but was then known as East Greet Street. He died at the age of eighty-seven, in March, 1845. Mr. Pettit's grandfather was in the War of 1812. Jonathan J. Pettit came to Middletown in 1843. He is a builder and brickmaker and layer. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty-four years, having joined in 1828.

John George Rish, farmer, was born in Germany, on the River Rhine, on the 2d of December, 1814. He is the son of Frederick Rish and Katherine Weber, now both dead. He came to this county in 1846, having previously been married, in February, 1837, to Elizabeth Eveningred, born in the same neighborhood as her husband, April 28, 1812. She is the daughter of Conrad Eveningred and Louisa Stoke. Neither the parents of Mr. or Mrs. Rish ever came from Germany. They have had nine children. Catherine Segalox was born October 18, 1838; Mary Stoke, November 1, 1841, dying in October, 1870; Emma Diver, August 22, 1843; Elizabeth Schrimmer, August 11, 1845, deceased; Samuel, August 15, 1848; and Sarah Shafer, March 28, 1854. George died in Germany, and the dates of the births of

Daniel and Julia Ann have not been preserved. Mr. Rish was made an apprentice to the shoemakers' trade very early in life, being only fifteen years old, giving for the privilege twenty dollars and two years of his time for nothing, supporting himself. This occupation he has always followed, but he has now a farm in addition.

Nicholas Rushart, born in Bavaria, August 8, 1826, emigrated to this country in 1853, and not long after was married to Margaret Meny Maixner, who was also a native of Bavaria, where she was born on the 15th of June, 1834. The parents of Mr. Rushart were Jacob Rushart and Charlotta Stuhic, and those of Mrs. Rushart George and Mary Ann Maixner. None of them ever came to this country. Mr. Rushart has six children, Charlotta Eve, George John, Mary Anna, Eliza Catherine, Nicholas John, and Freddie. Mr. Rushart was out in the hundred-days' service.

Stephen V. Russell was born in Lemon Township December 17, 1811, and was reared on a farm, staying there until he was fifteen or sixteen years old. Then he went out to work by day's work and by the month, remaining at this until within the last twelve or fifteen years, when he began dealing in stock, buying and feeding hogs, and then selling them. He is the son of George Russell and Mary Vail. His father's people came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and then came on horseback to the Miami River, where they began clearing and building a cabin. George Russell died when his son was a small boy. The mill built by his grandfather Vail was torn away by high water in 1805, when it had stood but two years. Stephen V. Russell has a table made out of the first walnut log sawed in this township. His parents were Friends, and to that belief their son still adheres.

Thomas E. Reed, physician, was born in this county in 1844. He is the son of William Reed and Margaret Sigerson, both born and brought up in this county. After a collegiate education at the Miami University at Oxford, he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. W. D. Linn, of Middletown. He then studied at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, where he graduated in the year 1872, afterwards locating in Vincennes, Indiana, in partnership with Dr. S. C. Whiting, where he remained two years, since when he has been in active practice in Middletown. He is a firm believer in the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*, and conforms his practice strictly to that of the homoeopathic school of medicine.

James Martin Robison was born April 11, 1811, in Butler County. His father, James Robison, was born and brought up in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Jane Parks, was born in Pennsylvania, but when four years of age was removed to Kentucky. They came to this county in 1806. A brother to his father, John Robison, was in the Revolutionary War. At the age of seventeen James M. Robison began learning the wagon

trade, when his employer broke up business. He again returned to the farm, afterwards was in Middletown in the lumber business, and conducted a planing-mill where Mr. Tytus's paper-mill now stands. He also owns a fine farm two miles north of Middletown, on the Germantown Pike, and a large steam saw-mill, one hundred and forty feet long and forty feet wide, three stories high. The first story is built of stone. The mill is of forty-five horse power capacity. There is also a turning-lathe and planer. It is situated where there is business all of the time. He was married on the 14th of September, 1851, to Sarah D. Talbert, who was born in North Carolina in 1825. She is the daughter of William Talbert, who died March 9, 1867, and Willmet Lamb, who died December 7, 1837. The father came in 1857, but the mother never came. She lived and died in Preble County. Mr. Robison has been a member of the New School Baptist Church for about twenty years. His wife is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and has a large acquaintance and circle of friends.

Abraham Simpson, retired farmer, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, on the fifth of September, 1795. His parents were Thomas Simpson and Margaret Griggs. He came to this country from New Jersey in 1818. His father had left home, in 1799, to come to this region on horseback, by the way of Fort Pitt, and from that place, now known as Pittsburg, started on alone. The man who kept the tavern there persuaded him to trade his horse for a skiff and come down the river, as it was considered very dangerous to travel any other way. So he, and a companion he met in that place, left together, having plenty of provisions, and were never heard of afterwards. Abraham was reared on a farm until he had attained sufficient age to be put as an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, where he stayed four years. After completing his time he worked for a little while, but could get no steady employment, and determined to go West to Ohio. With his brother-in-law, Seth Dye, who had a wife and one small child, about a year old, they left, and were six weeks and four days on the road. The highways were very muddy, there being no turnpikes then; but they had a good team of horses, and got through with only one accident. They overtook an Irishman and his family who had four horses to his wagon, and Mrs. Dye was persuaded to get in their wagon, as there was a place to lie down. She had not gone far before they upset, breaking three of her ribs. All thought the child was killed, but it was not, and in fact had scarcely received any injury.

After getting to Middletown Mr. Simpson worked at his trade, blacksmithing, for about twenty years, his shop being the only one in the town. He then sold out and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. He has added to it until it now comprises one hundred and ninety-six. It is one of the best improved farms between Middletown and Lebanon. He has been a member of the

Presbyterian Church for about fifty years, his wife joining at the same time. Nearly all his children are members also. He was married on the 15th of May, 1823, in Warren County, five miles west of Lebanon, to Euphemia Longstreet, born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1799, on the 9th of January. Her parents were Aaron Longstreet, who died June 7, 1858, and Mary Higgins, who died March 20, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had nine children.

Martin Sheets was born in Miami County, Ohio, February 3, 1824. His father, David Sheets, died January 30, 1836, and Sarah Fouts, his mother, died October 28, 1862. He was married November 28, 1848, in Hamilton, to Elizabeth J. Matson, whose parents were Enoch Matson and Mary Direly. She was born in this county, September 20, 1824, and her father died in March, 1847, and her mother, May 5, 1855. They came to the county in 1807, but the grandfather came in 1800. His name was Frederick Fouts. He was drafted during the War of 1812, but instead of going out hired a substitute, for whom he paid eighty dollars. Mr. Sheets stayed on the farm until the age of twenty was attained, when he entered a blacksmith's shop as an apprentice, serving two years. Then he labored as a journeyman for a year and half, starting out for himself September 20, 1847, in the village of Amunda, and has been working at the business ever since, with the exception of eight months he spent in Illinois in farming, in 1862, then returning to his old home. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has been so since 1868, holding the office of junior warden and trustee for a good many years. He has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1853, his wife also joining at the same time. Their children are William Alexander, born February 22, 1850; David H., August 10, 1852; Charles M. and Henry B., twins, born on the 15th of May, 1853, and dying the same day; Eddie, February 2, 1862, dying January 7, 1863; and two infants, one born on the 25th of December, 1854, and the other on the 1st of April, 1864, both dying on the day of their birth. Mr. Sheets was supervisor in 1851. A brother, Robert Sheets, was in the army as a private, and died of small-pox at Paducah.

Peter P. Schenck, an old and esteemed farmer of Madison Township, was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, on the 3d of May, 1801. He is the son of Garret G. Schenck, who was born April 30, 1758, and died in 1839, and Jane Van Kirk, born September 8, 1769, and dying in 1836. They were both born in Monmouth County, in that State. The father was in the Revolutionary War for four or five years. Peter P. Schenck's birth-place was about forty miles from New York City. It was sold when he was about six years of age, his parents then buying a farm in Monmouth County, within one mile of the lower bay of New York, and six miles from Sandy Hook, where they lived until 1816. That farm was then sold, and his father came to Ohio. Peter was then fifteen

years of age. They arrived at Franklin, Warren County, on the 22d of June, 1815, the father buying a farm within two miles of that place.

The present Mr. Schenck lived there until he married Catherine Johnson in 1821, and in 1822 moved to Butler County, having lived here ever since, or sixty years. They had five children, one of whom only is living, his youngest, who is forty-six years of age, now living at Peoria, Illinois. Their births and deaths are as follows: Johnson, born December 12, 1821, died September 12, 1839; Mary Ann, born February 25, 1823, died July 21, 1854; William, born March 24, 1826, died January 26, 1875; Garrett, born July 8, 1830, died July 24, 1830; Henry, born December 14, 1835. Mrs. Schenck's father, John Johnson, came to Ohio in 1810, and died in 1850; and Polly Sutphin, her mother, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Mrs. Schenck died in 1858, and in 1868 Mr. Schenck married Mrs. Elizabeth Heffner, whose maiden name was Morningstar. He was township trustee for about twelve years. His occupation has been that of a farmer.

William J. Schenck, son of B. G. Schenck and Phoebe J. DuBois, was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 25, 1854. He began the livery business in Middletown in 1879, and has done a good trade. He has a large stock both of horses and carriages. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been so for ten years. He was the secretary of its Sunday-school for three years. He is the grandson of a soldier of the Revolutionary War, William Schenck. His brother, A. D. Schenck, was in active service for three years. In 1864 he went to West Point, to school, graduating in 1868, and has been in the service ever since. He has been to California, Mexico, and Texas.

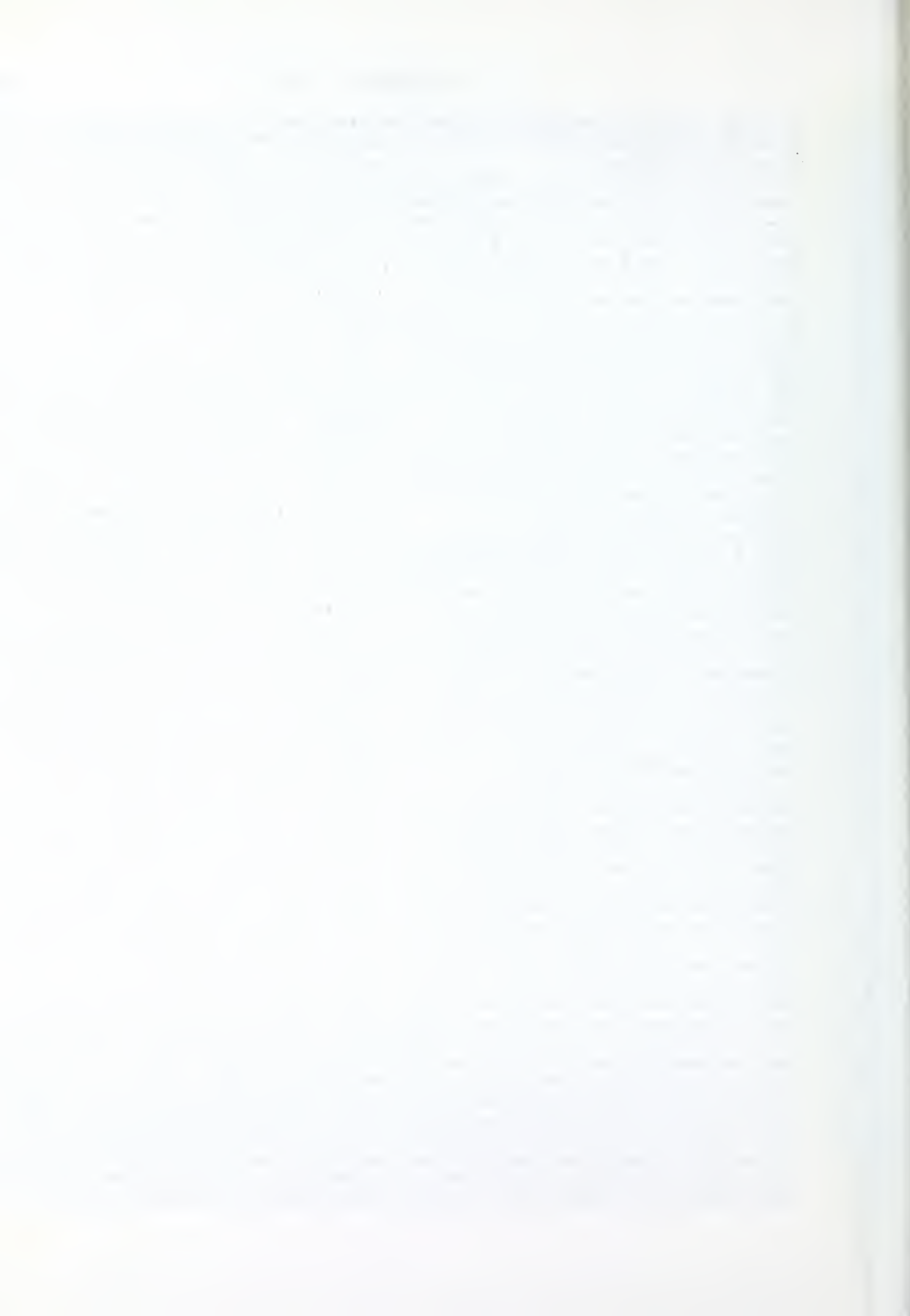
Michael Simpson was born in York County, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1820, being the son of Arthur Simpson and Catherine Butcher. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of fifteen went to Weston, Lewis County, West Virginia, and learned the tailor's trade. He served four years at this, and afterward engaged in buying and selling grain and shipping it to Cincinnati. About ten years ago he came to Middletown, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-eight years, his wife joining the Church at the same time. Her maiden name was Ellen Warner. She was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, June 13, 1822, and was the daughter of John Warner and Rachel Rush, who came to this county in 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson were married April 25, 1847. They have had ten children. Theodore C. was born February 27, 1848; Frances C., July 23, 1850; Henry A., September 22, 1853; Joseph L., February 23, 1855; John R., January 24, 1859; Carrie E., May 18, 1861; Mamie L., November 14, 1862; Ida May, August 19, 1864; Susie R., July 24, 1868; Jean W., October 14, 1872. Mr. Simp-

son was a justice of the peace for three years, being elected in 1853. His son enlisted in 1862, and was captured and sent to Andersonville Prison for about four months, coming very near dying. He enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment. Of Mr. Simpson's children Frances C. has received a very fine education, and for the last twelve years has been teaching school in Jeffersonville. Henry A. Simpson is a cutter in a large tailoring establishment in Columbus, Ohio. John R. is the assistant cutter in the Middletown establishment. Theodore C. Simpson is book-keeper and paymaster in a large tobacco establishment.

William Sebald was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 10, 1830. His parents are Casper Sebald and Margaret Schalk, the mother coming to this county with William in 1854. He was married in Hamilton, on the 29th of September, 1857, to Mary Dilg, daughter of Henry Dilg and Louisa Schwab, who was born in Hamilton June 12, 1841. Her parents came here in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Sebald have had ten children. The first was an infant, dying shortly after its birth, in 1858. Louisa M. Keller was born in May, 1860; Minnie A., June 10, 1861; George H., November 15, 1864; Edward C., August 11, 1866; William J., April 15, 1869; Charles, September 2, 1871; Frank A., January 26, 1874; Mamie A., April 9, 1876, and Gustavus A., January 28, 1879. Frank A. died April 15, 1875. Mr. Sebald learned carriage painting and trimming in Bavaria, and after coming to this county he worked at his trade for about five years, when he built a brewery in Middletown, where he carried on the brewing business until his death, which occurred December 10, 1880, his wife carrying on the business. He was a member of the town council and school board about five years.

Daniel C. Snyder was born in Madison Township, May 3, 1837. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Ann Snyder. He is a farmer. He was married December 10, 1857, to Mary Jane Sinkey, daughter of John Sinkey and Louisa A. Weikel. She was born in Amanda, Lemon Township, April 15, 1838. They have had five children. Sarah C. Snyder was born January 1, 1859; John M. Snyder, November 22, 1862; Daniel S. Snyder, November 21, 1866; Clara L. Snyder, December 13, 1871, and William M. Snyder, April 21, 1875. Daniel S. and William M. are dead.

Joseph Sutphin was born in Lemon Township, December 24, 1817. His parents, John Sutphin and Jane Potter, were of the earliest families in the neighborhood. His grandfather, Abraham Sutphin, was in the Revolutionary War, and his father, John Sutphin, in the War of 1812. Moses Potter settled in Lemon Township in 1795, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married on the 14th of April, 1849, at Piqua, to Caroline Johnston, born in that town, in 1819. Her father, William Johnston, died in 1823, and her mother, Mary Shaw, is also dead. Three children have been given to



this marriage—Charles Sutphin, Harriet J. Gunckel, and Mary Belle Pendleton. Charles enlisted in 1861, in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was afterwards appointed as a lieutenant in the Ninety-third, serving three years, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. Mr. Sutphin has been a member of the school board for nine years, and has been a member of the Episcopal Church since 1860. His business is that of a miller and paper manufacturer.

Jacob Schaffer was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 24, 1841, and came to this county in 1860, and to the United States three years before. His first residence was in Germantown, where he had an uncle living. He began learning a trade there, working at it for three years. In 1860 he came to Middletown, when he went to work at his trade, but went out in the army April 19, 1861, in the Twelfth Ohio Infantry, for three months. He re-enlisted December 2, 1861, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and remained with it until the close of the war. While he was in the army of the West, he served under General Buel, General Rosecrans, General George B. Thomas, and General W. T. Sherman. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and from there went on the march through Georgia to the sea, to Savannah. After its subsequent marching, he went on to Louisville with his regiment, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Schaffer was in all the Western engagements, and was never exempted from duty, but was always ready. When he first went out he was private under Captain William Patton. He was promoted to corporal within the first six months, and went through the regular promotions until he became the captain of Company G, Sixty-ninth Ohio.

When he came back from the army he went in partnership with Charles Lattener. He was elected secretary of the German Building and Saving Association eight years. He was elected town treasurer in April, 1876, and still holds the office. He now conducts a barber-shop. He was married in Middletown, October 4, 1861, to Eliza Merriman, who was born in Lisuel, Ireland, July 25, 1814, and is the daughter of Stephen Merriman and Elizabeth Regan. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer have nine children. Jacob Schaffer was born June 20, 1862; William T. S., April 18, 1866; Ulysses G., December 2, 1867; George F., August 2, 1869; Joseph H., February 26, 1871; Anna, March 26, 1873; Harry, July 28, 1875; Daniel, May 6, 1877; and Mammie, July 26, 1879. Jacob Schaffer, the father of Mr. Schaffer, is still living in Germany, but his mother, Elizabeth Knapp, died November 5, 1877. Mrs. Schaffer's parents are dead.

John R. Shafer, a prominent stock breeder of Middletown, Ohio, was born in Lemon Township, Butler County, Ohio, December 6, 1817, and was the fourth child and first son born to William and Jane Shafer. He remained on his father's farm until he had reached the age of nineteen, when he went to work in a sash-

factory carried on at the mouth of Dick's Creek, by Mr. Isaac Gardner. He remained in this occupation three years, at the end of which time he engaged to work a neighboring farm on shares. The product of the first season was principally corn, which did not sell at a remunerative price. This so discouraged the young farmer that he gave up agricultural pursuits and engaged in merchandising in Amanda. After two years of unprofitable business, he sold his small stock of goods at a sacrifice, and engaged to work on an uncle's farm at ten dollars per month. This was during the Summer season of 1843.

On the 6th of December of the same year, having just reached his twenty-sixth birthday, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Davis, daughter of Vincent and Anna Davis, who resided on a farm near Hamilton. Nothing daunted with his past struggle, he went to work in the pork-house of F. J. Tytus at nine dollars per month, including his board.

The following Spring Mr. Shafer moved to the farm of Mr. P. W. Shepherd in Liberty Township, where he remained one year working the farm on shares. At the end of this time he removed to the farm formerly occupied by John Mulford, five miles south of Middletown, where he remained one year, and at the expiration of this time found himself in possession of the neat sum of four hundred dollars. With this amount he purchased a farm of fifty acres near Princeton, seven miles northeast of Hamilton. For this farm he agreed to pay one thousand dollars—four hundred dollars down, and the remainder in two installments, covering a space of three years. He remained on this farm one year longer, during which time land advanced in price, and at the expiration of this time he sold his farm for thirty-six dollars per acre. Returning to Amanda with two thousand dollars in cash, he purchased one hundred acres of fine land from John Dickey, agreeing to pay him four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the same. Making his first payment, three hundred dollars, he gave his notes for the remainder, and on the 1st of January, 1850, received the deed for the farm, and took possession of the same. During the following Summer Mr. Shafer erected a comfortable dwelling, and in October of the same year he moved his family, consisting of his wife and a little four-year-old daughter, to their new home. She and the infant child died April 29, 1851.

On the 15th day of December, 1852, he was again married, to Miss Rebecca B. Vail, daughter of Randall and Maria Vail, of Madison Township, near Middletown, and in the following March he resumed the charge of his farm, having rented it previously, from the death of his first wife, to a family with whom he boarded. As a result of this union four children were born to them, all of whom died. By the death of his family Mr. Shafer became again discouraged, and for the space of two years there was a cessation from business cares, dur-

ing which time he sold out his implements and rented his farm. However, in 1859, he again commenced operations in the grain and stock business, in partnership with S. V. Curtis at Amanda. They followed this business during the war, and were very successful. Being at the age that would make him subject to the draft at the commencement of the rebellion, he stood his chances until June 24, 1864, when he became exempt by law from doing military service. But to show his patriotic spirit and love for his country he furnished a recruit at his own expense, who fought in his stead until peace was declared.

In 1866 Mr. Shafor built what is known as the Shafor Block in Middletown, and in May, 1872, removed his family to that city. In that year he began dealing in fresh and cured meats, in partnership with F. M. Kemp, with whom he is now associated and doing a thriving business. Mr. Shafor is one of the charter members of the First National Bank of Middletown, and assisted in its organization. He was one of its largest stockholders for a number of years, and also a director, and for one year its vice-president. Mr. Shafor has been foremost in all good works, and for the space of about forty years has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Middletown. An enterprise worthy of special notice is that of breeding fine sheep, for which Mr. Shafor has few superiors and a wide reputation. In 1879 he imported from Oxfordshire, England, a few of the celebrated Oxfordshire down sheep, which proved so satisfactory that he was induced, in the Fall of 1889, to make another importation, making his selections from the noted flocks of Adams, Fox, Treadwell and Gillett, who have the largest reputation of any stock-breeders in England. Mr. Shafor's stock farm is situated on Dick's Creek, and consists of three hundred acres. It is conducted by his nephew, W. A. Shafor, under the firm name of J. R. and W. A. Shafor, and is well adapted in every respect for this purpose. Dick's Creek runs through the entire farm, affording plenty of good, clear water for the use of his stock.

Mr. Shafor is one of the most prominent citizens of Middletown. His career throughout has been one worthy of emulation, and shows plainly what can be accomplished by industry, good judgment, and a straightforward course. Mr. Shafor is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and has a very genial and affable disposition. From a poor farmer boy he has carved his way through adverse circumstances to a position of distinction and affluence, and stands high in the community as a man of sterling qualities. In all his business relations he shows an equitable spirit, and toward all public improvements he manifests a deep interest, and contributes liberally of his means for their support.

Francis J. Tytus, president of the Tytus Paper Company, and for fifty-five years a resident of Middletown, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, about twenty miles west of Winchester, February 6, 1806, and con-

tinued on the farm of his father until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the store of Robert Sheward, in the same neighborhood, with whom he remained four years. Then having reached the age of eighteen years, he went to Winchester, Virginia, and entered the store of Thomas Phillips & Co., in whose employment he remained until May, 1827, when he removed to Ohio, and settled in Middletown, then a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. Mr. Tytus engaged as a clerk with Jonathan L. Martin, who was in the dry-goods business, and four years later married his daughter Sarah, who died in 1840. In 1832 Mr. Martin also died, and Mr. Tytus, in partnership with George L. Wrenn, purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by his employer, and under the firm name of Tytus & Wrenn conducted the business until 1849. In 1836 he engaged in the pork-packing business, in connection with which he was favorably known for the space of twenty-four years. In 1854 he associated himself with Oglesby & Barnitz, and purchased two mills, one engaged in the manufacture of white paper, and the other produced brown wrapping paper, erected by John W. Erwin & Brother. Mr. Tytus held an interest in these mills until March, 1882, during which time the buildings were greatly enlarged and improved. In 1873 he purchased another mill, and the same year the corporation of the Tytus Paper Company was formed, and Mr. Tytus owning three-quarters of the stock, was made its president. This corporation is composed of the following gentlemen: F. J. Tytus, president; C. Gardner, vice-president; J. B. Tytus, secretary; and W. B. Oglesby, treasurer. The business of the mill amounts to over half a million of dollars annually, and turns out twenty thousand pounds of manilla paper every twenty-four hours.

Mr. Tytus is one of the most substantial and influential members of the Baptist Church of Middletown, with which he became associated in 1828, and has been frequently sent as a delegate to the Baptist conventions, and has been prominent in all Church matters. Not only has Mr. Tytus been prominent in religious affairs, but in every good cause and work. He has been active in enhancing the material growth of his adopted city, and has contributed liberally of his means toward the building of turnpikes, public school buildings, churches, and all improvements of the place. In personal appearance he is a fine specimen of physical manhood, being about six feet in height, of noble presence, weighing about two hundred pounds, and in general make-up bears a striking resemblance to General George Washington.

Mr. Tytus was married to Miss Sarah Butler in 1842. By this lady he has had a family of four children, the oldest of which, E. J. Tytus, died in 1880. Those who survive are John B. Tytus, associated with his father in business as secretary of the Tytus Paper Company; Lizzie P., the wife of C. Gardner, vice-president of the above company; and Emma J. Moujeau, whose husband is vice-

president and agent of the Red Cliff Silver Mining Company of Colorado, with office and head-quarters in Topeka, Kansas. Formerly he was a clergyman in good standing of the Baptist denomination, but health failing he was compelled to relinquish his position.

Mr. F. J. Tytus is now in his seventy-seventh year, and is a remarkably well-preserved man. He is found almost every day in his office attending to the duties devolving upon him as president of the Tytus Paper Company, and is quite extensively known as "the great paper manufacturer." Mr. Tytus has a fine reputation as a business man, and his career in Middletown stands above reproach. In 1848 he purchased a beautiful farm in the suburbs of the city, on which he erected a handsome and commodious residence, where he now resides, surrounded by every evidence of refinement and affluence.

Daniel Brown Vail was born September 6, 1853, in Madison Township. He is a sign and ornamental painter. His parents were William W. Vail and Lucinda Brown, both natives of this county. He was married October 29, 1879, to Minnie R. Olden, daughter of David Olden and Celia Folk. She was born in Greenville, Darke County, February 13, 1858. To this union one child, Blanche E., was born December 26, 1880. In 1872 he went to Buffalo to learn a trade in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad shops, where he stayed until the Spring of 1878, when he came back to Middletown, going into business for himself. He also makes excellent portraits.

Hugh P. Vail was born in Middletown September 17, 1843. His parents, Hugh Vail and Jane Porter, came here in 1800. At the age of sixteen he went to farming, continuing at this till he was thirty years old, when he went to teaming. He now constantly employs three teams. He was married December 7, 1871, in Warren County, to Alice R. Crane, who was born in that county May 14, 1851. Her parents were Samuel R. Crane and Ellen Jane Dearth.

William Webster was born in Liberty Township on the 2d of May, 1811, and is the son of William Webster and Mary Marsh, who came to this county from New Jersey in 1806. Mr. Webster was early in life engaged in the hardware business in Hamilton, in conjunction with his brother, Joseph Webster, but for the last forty years has been a resident of Middletown. He has been twice married. His first wife was Maria J. Kennedy, and he was married to her October 5, 1837. Her father's name was Joel Kennedy, and her mother's Esther Moorehouse. By her he had eight children. Albert Webster was born September 26, 1838, and died on the 5th of December, 1851; Mary was born April 12, 1840, and died February 7, 1841; Joel K. was born May 29, 1843, and now lives in Kentucky; Laura J. Ford was born December 3, 1845, and lives in Texas; Charles was born November 30, 1848, and died June 27, 1868; Florence Nunnally was born July 29, 1852, and lives in

Galveston, Texas; Thomas was born August 15, 1854, and William E. was born October 2, 1856. In a second marriage Mr. Webster was united to Charlotte E. Hook on the 6th of August, 1869, who has one child, Stanley, born September 30, 1876.

• George P. Webster, the nephew of Mr. Webster, served during the whole of the Mexican War. He also was in the War of the Rebellion, being shot at the battle of Mill Springs. His rank was that of colonel, but he was in command of the brigade at that time. Mr. Webster is now engaged in the manufacture of paper bags, inventing the machinery himself, and employing sixty or seventy employees, mostly girls. The factory was built in 1873, but was destroyed by fire on the 6th of November, 1880. This was Saturday night, but by a week from Tuesday it was again in motion as before, new quarters having been temporarily found.

Charles M. Williams, teacher, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., October 11, 1856. His father is William N. Williams and his mother Elizabeth J. Williams. His grandfather, David Lloyd, was a private soldier under General Taylor in the Mexican War. An uncle, William Lloyd, orderly sergeant of a company in the Guthrie Grays, died of typhoid fever at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1862. James M. Lloyd, another uncle, served three years in the Seventy-fifth Ohio, being in seventeen set battles. Charles M. Williams lived in Illinois until he was six years old, when he was removed to Warren County in this State, then being on a farm until 1875, when on the 26th of October, 1875, he came to Middletown, where he was for seven years engaged in teaching school. He also teaches elocution, and has been very successful as a public reader. He was married on the 25th of November, 1880, to Louisa Hinkle, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Hinkle. They are natives of this county, and she was born here September 10, 1862.

Allen Smith Wrenn, paper manufacturer, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, March 6, 1815. His parents, who lived and died in Virginia, were Thomas Wrenn and Catherine Brent. He was married in 1845, in Middletown, to Parthenia Taylor, daughter of David Taylor and Joanna Enyart, who are both dead. Mrs. Wrenn was born in Middletown March 22, 1823, and they have had five children, Thomas A., Edward, Mary, Charles L., and Kate B.

Joseph Wickoff was born in New Jersey, on the 12th of December, 1802, coming to this county in 1821. His parents were Samuel Wickoff and Vesta Iton. Mr. Wickoff was married on the 8th of November, 1838, to Eleanor Barklow, daughter of Tobias Barklow and Elizabeth Jeems, who came to Butler in 1806. They have had six children—Vashti, Rebecca, Tobias, Henry, Sarah, and Joseph. Rebecca and Henry are deceased. The latter was in the army, but he was never heard of afterwards, and it is supposed he is dead. Tobias Wickoff was in the hundred-days' service.

Uzel Clark (deceased) came with his father, Jacob Clark, to Ohio in 1806, and in the Fall of 1807 settled on a farm near Monroe. His father married Miss Sarah Beach, and raised three children: Mrs. Mary Mulford, Mrs. Esther Kyle, and Uzel Clark. Mary married John Mulford about the time of the War of 1812, who was the father of David, Jacob, and Job Mulford, the well-known citizens of Butler County. David Mulford now lives in the north part of the State. Esther Clark was the first wife of James Kyle. She died full fifty years ago, and her children are all dead but Mrs. Wyle, of Jericho. Uzel married Margaret Sampson. She died in 1834. He became the father of three children—Eliza, David Parkhurst, and Sarah Jane. All are dead now but Eliza. Uzel Clark was born May 24, 1803, and died March 1, 1882. He lost his father when fourteen years of age, and thus, when a boy, was initiated into the hardships of pioneer life, and without paternal support. He always lived on the farm near Monroe Station, a part of which he sold to the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad Company, now Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, for their depot grounds. Mr. Thomas Beach, his maternal grandfather, was one of the minute-men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War.

Cephas C. Fetherling was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 26, 1837, in which, and in adjoining counties, he spent his early life. His parents were poor, and Mr. Fetherling educated himself. At nineteen years of age he took charge of a district school in Twin Township, Preble County, and taught in that and other places five years. On the 24th of August, 1862, he joined Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Anderson, and left for Kentucky, the regiment joining Mason's and Nelson's troops as re-enforcements, but retreating to Louisville. He was disabled by sickness from doing duty, but kept with his regiment until the battle of Perryville, when he was taken prisoner by Kirby Smith, and immediately exchanged, but on account of sickness did not join his regiment until 1863. He was assigned to an invalid corps, and sent back to the Northern States, where he did duty, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He enlisted as a private, and attained the rank of commissary sergeant when discharged. He subsequently taught school eight years, but in March, 1873, went into the boot and shoe business, and also carried a line of groceries in Winchester, Preble County. In December, 1880, he came to Middletown, where he has done a business the first year of \$21,000, and this year of \$35,000 in the hardware trade.

His father, Jacob Fetherling, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1805. He lost his parents when young, and he thereafter shifted for himself. He married Permelia Luellen November, 1829, and came to Ohio. She died October 29, 1864, and he moved to Illinois, then Missouri, and is now engaged in

farming in Arkansas, in Boone County, on a spur of the Pea Ridge Mountains. His daughter, Eliza, is with him. Mr. Cephas Fetherling married Miss Sarah C. Hollinger June 27, 1867, daughter of Monroe and Rebecca Hollinger, old settlers of Preble County. Her maternal grandfather, Joseph Singer, received the first marriage certificate on record in Preble County. He settled in Harrison Township, that county, in 1800. After Mr. Fetherling's marriage he taught school six years. He has one brother, George H., who was in the army with him, and who is now in Iroquois County, Illinois, farming.

Simon Goldman, dry-goods merchant of Middletown, was born May 12, 1831, in the village of Zeil, Germany. His parents, Max and Jetta Goldman, were both natives of the same place. Simon Goldman was given a common school education, and at the age of sixteen, unaccompanied by any relatives, came to America. He located first in Cincinnati, September, 1847, among a few relatives and acquaintances, and set about finding employment. With what little money he had he bought a few goods and started out in the country selling them. Five years, or until 1852, were spent in this occupation. The proceeds of this period of industrious labor were sufficient to enable him to open a store in Middletown, which he did March 1, 1852, in company with Mr. Joseph Buchanan. A stock of dry goods and clothing was purchased, and for one and a half years a prosperous business was carried on. At the end of that time Mr. Goldman bought out the interest of Mr. Buchanan, and carried on the establishment alone until the Spring of 1856. At that time he sold out and went to Madison, Wisconsin, there engaging in the same trade. He returned to Middletown in about six months, and opened a store on Third Street, which he conducted till 1858. In the meantime he built the store on Main Street which he has since occupied.

Mr. Goldman was one of the organizers and charter stockholders of the First National Bank of Middletown, and has been one of its directors for the past twelve years. From 1880 to 1882 he was cashier of the bank, a position he was compelled to resign, in consequence of his other business. He is also a stockholder in the Middletown Gas Company, which he was instrumental in organizing. He has been a Mason since 1852, and a Knight of Honor also.

On the 10th of September, 1857, Mr. Goldman was married to Miss Susan Trine, of Middletown, whose parents died while Susan was still a child. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, all living. Harry H., born March 19, 1859, is now engaged in the store; Joseph R. was born December 12, 1861; Charles T. was born June 26, 1863; Jetta was born November 25, 1865; Emma was born November 8, 1867; and Bertha was born August 31, 1875.

F. C. Jacoby, of Lemon Township, is a son of Henry



Jacoby—one of the prominent settlers of the township—and a brother to J. B. Jacoby, the merchant and grain dealer of Amanda. He is a young, enterprising farmer, in the thirtieth year of his age, and owns a fraction over one hundred and eighty-four acres of one of the best farms in the county. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and the best of buildings are on the place. He was married to Miss Susie Zeigler in 1879.

Edward Kimball, M. D., a retired physician of Monroe, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 17, 1810. When six years of age, to the day, his father, with his family, arrived in Cincinnati, where he received his education, graduating from the medical department of the Cincinnati College of Medicine, in 1834. In 1838 he removed to Blue Ball, where he practiced his profession until 1848, when he retired from active life. In 1860 he erected his fine brick residence in the town of Monroe. Since this time the doctor has held the position of magistrate two terms, and is at present notary public. In 1840 he married Miss Mary Jane Stewart, the only living representative of the pioneer James Stewart, who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1835. Mr. Stewart was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and while going to Cincinnati in a two-horse wagon on the Dayton road, two miles south of Monroe, an old tree fell while he was passing, and killed himself, wife, and another lady who was sitting on the same seat. He died May 4, 1835, being then sixty-one years old.

Adam Longstreet was born in this county December 4, 1838. He is the son of Aaron Longstreet and Mary Gallagher. He was married on the 1st of October, 1861, to Mary J. Bailey, daughter of William Bailey and Eliza Ann Maginety, and has had by her four children. Ella was born January 16, 1863; Dora, June 28, 1864; W. B., February 9, 1872; and Mary, May 7, 1875. He is a farmer and stock-raiser.

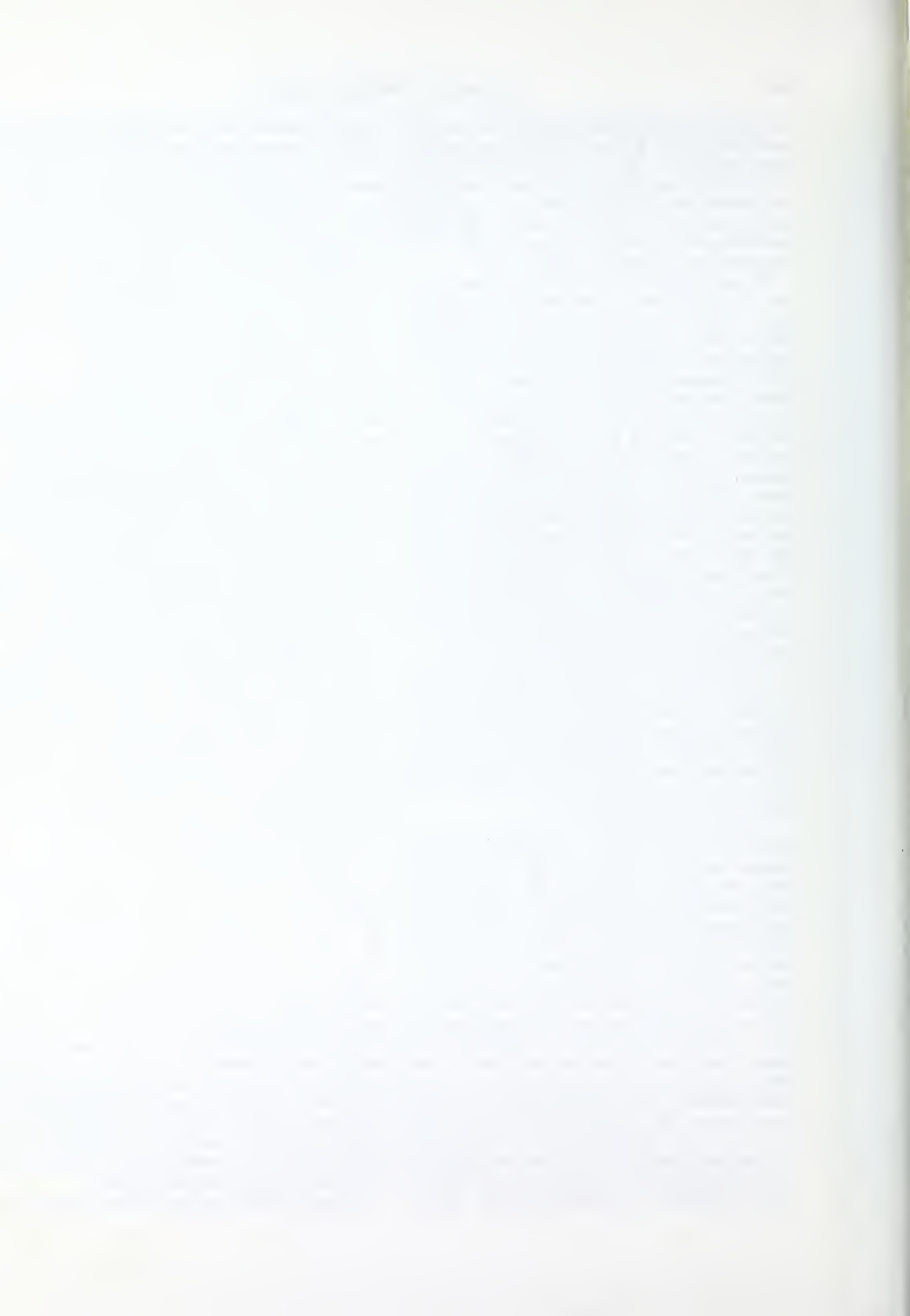
P. P. La Tourrette was born October 2, 1817, in Somerset County, New Jersey. His parents, Peter La Tourrette and Mary Nitzer, died, the one in January, 1854, and the other in January, 1850. They came out here in April, 1839. His great-uncle, Daniel La Tourrette, passed all through the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and was about one hundred years old when he died. Peter La Tourrette was a major in 1812. When in the service he had an altercation with a superior officer respecting the treatment of the men. La Tourrette treated them with the utmost kindness; the other officer, on the contrary, treated them with severity. The colonel, in the end, determined to arrest Major La Tourrette, and demanded his sword from him, which he refused, saying it could not be had, except point foremost. Recognizing the resolute man he had to do with, the colonel desisted. Mr. P. P. La Tourrette once owned a portable saw-mill, and was engaged in mercantile business for over eleven years. He also owned a drug-store in Hamilton for a time. He first

became connected with the Middletown Agricultural Works as secretary, and in 1873 he and John Harrison leased the works, soon after deeming it advisable to abandon the manufacturing of agricultural implements, and gradually changing its character to what it is at present. They now manufacture paper and tobacco machinery, wooden pumps, and have a brass foundry. The death of Mr. Harrison, February, 1875, left Mr. La Tourrette the sole manager and proprietor. On the 1st of January, 1881, C. F. Gumckel, who had previously had one-fourth interest in the real estate and machinery, purchased a quarter interest in the business.

Mr. La Tourrette has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for nearly thirty years, and has been a member of the Church for over forty years. His wife and two daughters are also members. He was a member of the board of education for about nine years, being secretary for the whole time. He was a member when the large new school building was erected, and has always taken a warm interest in educational affairs. He has been twice married. His first wife was Magdalen Monfort, married April 19, 1842, died January 2, 1847, and his second wife, Elizabeth Monfort, married April 9, 1849, second cousin to first wife. John Monfort, father of his first wife, was a pioneer of Warren County, settling there in 1793. His wife's name was Mary Monfort; his second wife's parents were Peter and Elizabeth Monfort, who died in Pennsylvania. He had no children by his first wife. Mr. La Tourrette has had six children by his last wife: Maggie was born February 9, 1850; Mary J., February 20, 1852; Lizzie J., March 27, 1854; David M., March 26, 1856; John M., July 2, 1861, a graduate of Cincinnati Law School in 1882; and William S., May 9, 1864. Lizzie J. died March 29, 1866. Mr. La Tourrette is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a Mason since 1848. He was deputy provost marshal during the war.

Robert Maginety, of Georgetown, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1819. His father was a blacksmith, with whom Mr. Maginety remained until he learned his trade. When twenty-five years of age he came to Amanda, arriving there in June, 1844. He married Miss Lydia A. Ruch, on the 15th of March, 1846. Her father came here in 1841 from York County, Pennsylvania, and settled first in Preble County, and subsequently two and a half miles east of Amanda, and died in a year after coming to this place. Mr. Maginety performed journey work for many years in Amanda, but sold out there in 1864, and went to Darke County, Ohio, where he remained four years, and in 1871 came to this place, in Lemon Township. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, and has been a prominent member and leader in that society since that time. He is in possession of a good line of custom work, and has a good, comfortable home.

Michael C. Miller was born in Bavaria, August 17,



1832. He is the son of Ludwig Miller and Mary Anne Miller. The father lives in Dayton, but the mother died in Germany. Michael C. Miller was married in 1861, at Dayton, to Martha Neff, who was born in Ohio in 1835, and whose parents were George Neff and Lida Sylvie. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had ten children. Fanny J. was born October 2, 1861; Charles L., March 17, 1863; Walter, deceased, April 5, 1865; Katie May, December 22, 1867; Howard W., March 23, 1869; Ida B., December 3, 1871; Daisy, December 11, 1873; Dorothea, September 2, 1875; Louis, March 5, 1877; and Michael, December 4, 1878.

Charles Lyman Prugh, of the firm of C. C. Fetherling & Co., was born in Gratis Township, Preble County, March 1, 1857, but did not settle in this township until January 1, 1881, when he came to Middletown, since which time he has been engaged in the hardware business. He was raised on a farm, and remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he attended the Normal College of Danville, Indiana, taking from the institution a diploma, as a graduate of the scientific department, in the Spring of 1878. Following this he taught school seven months, and during the Winter of 1879 attended college at Oberlin six months, and on the first of the year 1881 came to Middletown. His parents were Daniel and Anna Prugh.

Hannah Peters, farmer, settled in this county in 1871. She was married in 1870. Her children are Mary S., born November 28, 1872; James B., born August 31, 1874; Nancy S., born January 8, 1876; and Jacob M., born February 15, 1880. She is the daughter of James Franks and Nancy Hewett, and was born in Harrison County, Kentucky. Her husband was in the late war.

Andrew Wannenwetsch, M. D., deceased, was born in Germany, on the 26th of December, 1820. He received in his native country a good education, taking a full course in medicine and also in pharmacy. In 1863 he came to America, and after a short stay in Cincinnati, removed to Trenton, Madison Township, where he practiced his profession until 1872, when he removed to Middletown, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying on the 5th of April, 1879. He was well skilled in the science of his chosen profession, and not only took charge of a large practice but was honored by the government in being appointed to the position of an assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service six months during the war. He married Anna Deuser, daughter of Michael Deuser and Christina Schenker, who came to America in 1832. They remained four years in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where Miss Anna Deuser was born May 3, 1836, after which they came to Butler County, where Mr. Deuser died in 1844. Mrs. Deuser is now past eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Wannenwetsch is a sister to the well-known Captain H. P. Deuser, of Hamilton.

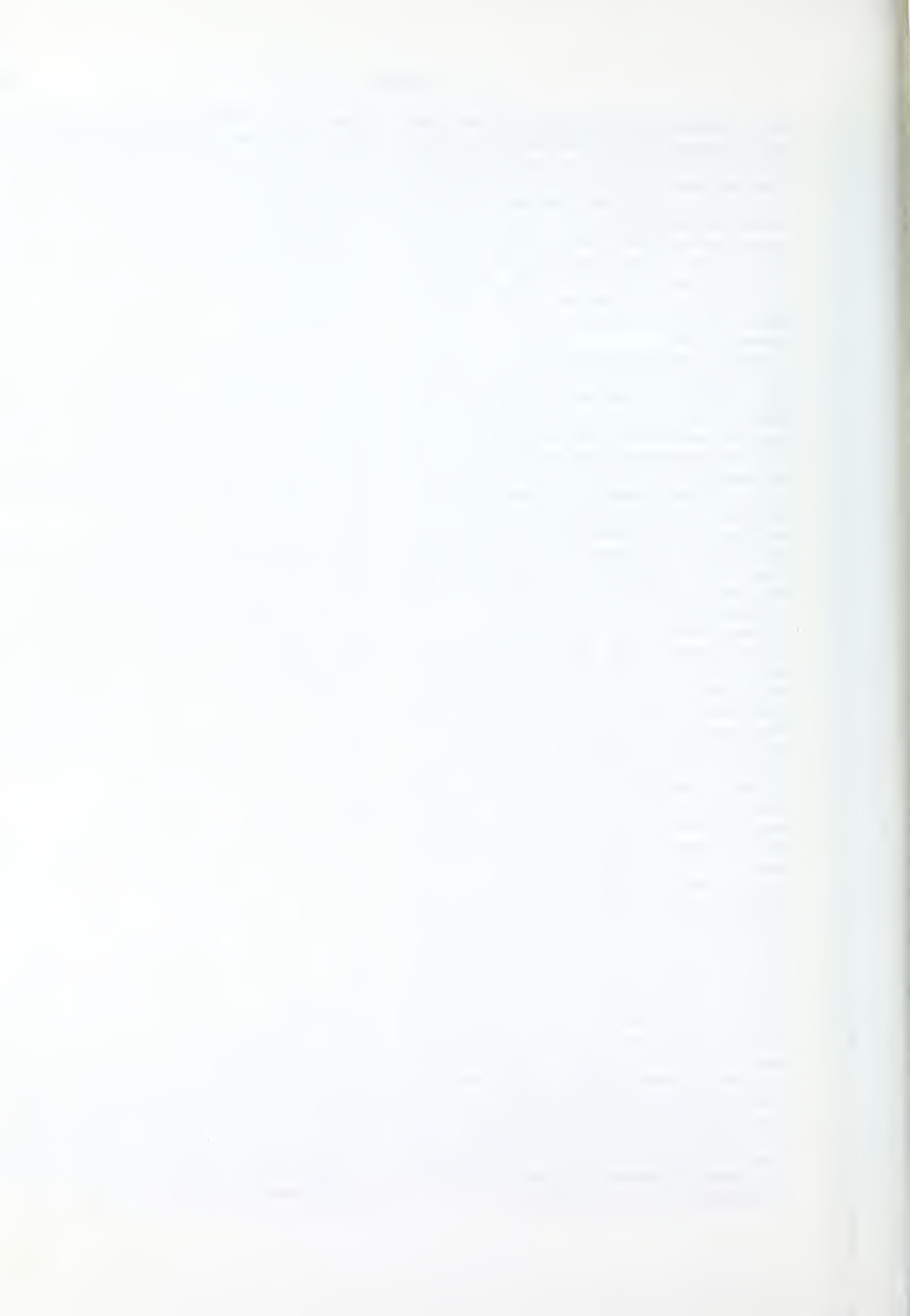
Elias Webb, of Middletown, is a native of Butler County, and was born near Poasttown, February 18, 1818. His parents came to this place in 1820, and Mr. Webb has since that time resided in the place. He was formerly proprietor of a line of boats on the canal, and for twenty-five years was very successful in business. In 1857 he began the lumber business, and for several years followed that pursuit. He now owns considerable land, and is a retired farmer. He was married to Miss Abby Brashear in 1858. His maternal grandmother was Phoebe Enoch.

William D. Sheeley was born near Flenner's Corners, July 13, 1822. His parents were Davis and Elizabeth Sheeley. He was married on the 4th of July, 1873, to Mrs. Abby F. Cummins, and has had by her one child, Wilbur, born July 23, 1875. By her previous marriage Mrs. Sheeley had five children. William Cummins was born June 2, 1858; Clara B. Cahill, March 25, 1860; Annetta Cummins, June 7, 1862; Clarence Cummins, March 10, 1865; and Birdie Cummins, November 12, 1867. Abby F. Sheeley, the grandmother of Mr. Sheeley, died at the age of ninety-six.

Mrs. Clara Stout, of Amanda, daughter of A. Longstreet, deceased, was born February 25, 1848. She resides on a good farm of one hundred acres of land, one half mile south-east of Amanda. She was married to Mr. Stout February 21, 1871, and has two children. Nathan A. Stout was born May 29, 1874, and Justin Charles Stout was born January 18, 1878. Mr. Stout is a self-made man, and a prosperous, well-to-do farmer. Her mother, Mrs. Nancy Longstreet, died September 14, 1878, at sixty-two years of age. Her father, Aaron Longstreet, died April 9, 1881, at seventy-four years of age. He took an active interest in all that concerned the educational interests of his district, and filled the position of director for many years also.

Mrs. Stout had a twin sister, Rebecca, who died when eighteen years of age; also another sister, Mrs. Laura Schenck. She was married to Mr. Frank Schenck of Maroa, Illinois, October 27, 1876, returned home on her bridal tour, and was by accident burned to death. The guests were seated at the table when one of the waiters accidentally knocked a gasoline lamp from its socket, and it fell on the shoulders of the bride and exploded, scattering the blazing fluid before the light could be extinguished. Her clothing was burned from her shoulders, and her face, neck, and shoulders frightfully burned, so that she died on the 31st of that month. The groom was badly burned also. Just two weeks from that sad event, lacking two hours, Mary Jane Longstreet, another sister, died at the age of twenty-five. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church February 3, 1876, and was the last of fifty to unite with that society during the revival of that year, and the first of that number to die.

Abraham Sutphin, lumber merchant, of A. Sutphin & Co., Middletown, was born near Franklin, Ohio, July



28, 1816. When eighteen months of age his parents moved to Lebanon Township and settled where Mr. Garrett Deheisse now lives. When Mr. Sutphin was twenty-two years of age he took a contract on the old Lebanon Canal, and dug one and three-quarter miles of that ditch, running a force of fifty men sometimes, but generally only ten or twelve. He was two years thus engaged, and the year following, 1839, went to Logansport, Indiana, and in the Spring of that year bought a little place sixteen miles north of that city, and on December 18th, of that year, married Miss Eliza Brown. In March, 1840, he moved upon his farm, and lived there until 1847, when he returned to Middletown. In 1872 he went into the hardware business, which he carried on successfully until 1877. In 1878 he entered the lumber business, and is doing a business of about \$36,000 a year.

He has six children living and three dead: Mrs. Lavina Long, Maria Louisa, Mrs. Sarah L. Holmes (a widow), Mrs. Rhoda M. Lucas, also a widow. Christopher D. married Miss Alice Wiles, daughter of Mayor Wiles, of Hamilton. He has two children and lives in Hillsboro, Ohio. Francis M. Sutphin, the youngest son, married Miss Hattie Gest, of Cincinnati, in 1878. He is clerk for A. Sutphin & Co.

W. H. Todhunter was born in Monroe, May 20, 1842. His father, John D. Todhunter, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, April 30, 1814. His mother, Hannah Clark, was the daughter of John and Maria Clark. They were married in 1841. Mr. Todhunter was educated at

the Monroe Academy, and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in 1867. He read law with Doty & Gunckel, and was admitted to practice in 1871, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Gunckel, and thus remained for three years. Since then he has been a partner with L. D. Doty. For two years—1880 and 1881—he was editor and proprietor of the *Middletown Journal*, and he has also been interested in real estate. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married on April 9, 1871, to Jennie Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wilson, of Middletown, and has four children living.

James Macready, M. D., of Monroe, is the son of John and Mary Hart Macready. He was born near Maimeville, Warren County, Ohio, March 17, 1835, and came to this county in 1859. His parents never were residents, and are now both dead. After acquiring a liberal education he began the study of medicine in the office of the late Joshua Stevens, of Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine at the Medical College of Ohio. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Bethany. On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the army, and was assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Ohio. In February, 1864, he settled at Monroe, where he has been ever since. He was married to Sarah E. Keyt on the 8th of May, 1869. She is the daughter of Edwin and Sarah Ann Keyt. Dr. Macready's grandfather was in the Revolutionary War.







